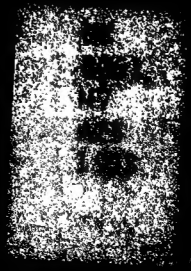


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171. Chlorophyll is the green pigment in plants that captures light energy for photosynthesis.

I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

A. REPORTS OF BOARDS OF CONTROL

[Report 101]

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, herewith submits to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod its report covering the years 1950 to 1953. It does so with gratitude to God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ for all the blessings which He bestowed on our Seminary.

The Board of Control

The Milwaukee convention (*Proceedings*, p.34) elected the following to the Board of Control: the Revs. Frederic Niedner, D.D., John Oppliger, and Geo. W. Wittmer; Messrs. Oscar P. Brauer, John A. Fleischli, Theo. E. Heinicke, Charles S. Lottmann, and Herbert Waltke. When the Board organized in September, 1950, it elected Rev. Wittmer as chairman and Rev. Oppliger as secretary. In October, 1950, Mr. W. J. Rasmussen became a member of the Board, succeeding Mr. Herbert Waltke, who asked to be excused. Following his election, in 1951, to the position of First Vice-President of the Western District, Rev. Wittmer relinquished the chairmanship of the Board but continued to serve as the representative appointed by Rev. T. A. Weinhold, President of the Western District. Rev. Wittmer's successor as a regular member of the Board is Rev. E. L. Roschke. In September, 1951, Rev. Oppliger was elected Chairman of the Board and Dr. Niedner Secretary. The Third Vice-President of Synod, Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn, attended the meetings of the Board as often as possible. The President of the Seminary and, since September, 1952, the Acting President served as the Board's executive officers. On January 29, 1951, the Seminary gave a testimonial dinner in honor of Rev. Alfred Doerffler and Mr. Ewald Schuettner, who had rendered the Board long and faithful services. Since January 1, 1953, Mr. William C. Krato is business manager of the Seminary. He succeeds Mr. William E. Hinge, who served the Seminary faithfully and efficiently since 1941. The Board had regular monthly meetings except in the month of August.

Students

A. Enrollment Figures:

Year	In Residence	Not in Residence	Total
1950—1951	489	70	559
1951—1952	575	101	676
1952—1953	638	118	756

B. Graduates and Degrees Conferred:

Year	Graduates	B. A.	B. D.	S. T. M.	Th. D.	D. D.*
1949—1950	91	103	33	8	0	5
1950—1951	67	140	24	9	1	5
1951—1952	72	165	34	6	0	5

* honoris causa

Faculty

A. New Professors.—In the Department of Historical Theology, Dr. J. J. Pelikan, who had been instructor in the Department of Systematic Theology since 1949, succeeded the late Dr. W. G. Polack. He was elected to this professorship January 2, 1951. The vacancy in the Department of Systematic Theology, created by Dr. Pelikan's acceptance of the call, was filled when Dr. A. C. Piepkorn accepted the call tendered him in the summer of 1951. He began his teaching career at the Seminary in November, 1951. The vacancy in the Department of New Testament Interpretation, caused by the retirement of Dr. William Arndt, was filled by Dr. Martin H. Scharlemann, who entered on his new duties in September, 1952. The position of editor of the *Lutheran Witness*, from which Dr. Th. Graebner retired in 1949, was filled when Dr. Lorenz F. Blankenbuehler accepted the call extended to him. He is editor of the *Lutheran Witness* since September, 1952, and has a very limited teaching program.

The Milwaukee convention referred the matter of additional professorships for which the Board of Control had applied "to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of two additional professorships at this time" (*Proceedings*, p. 55). The Board for Higher Education resolved to create two new professorships. One of these was assigned to the Department of Practical Theology and the other to the Department of Systematic Theology. The first incumbents of these newly created professorships are Dr. A. G. Merkens, who began his teaching duties in September, 1951, and Professor Lorenz Wunderlich, who joined the faculty in February of this year.

B. Instructors.—Rev. C. T. Schmidt, who had been Director of the Field Work Office since June 15, 1946 (half time to February 1, 1947), resigned his position on June 22, 1951, to re-enter the chaplaincy. His successor is Rev. Edward J. Mahnke, who was inducted into office October 29, 1951, and re-appointed in 1953. Mr. Holland H. Jones, who had been appointed in 1949 to teach elementary Hebrew, was re-appointed for another two-year term in 1951, and for another two-year term in 1953. In 1951, Mr. William Goerss was appointed for a two-year term to teach New Testament Greek. In the spring of 1952, Mr. Donald W. Backus was appointed

for one year to help out in the Department of Practical Theology. The instructorships of Rev. Paul J. Reith, who directs the Speech Department, of Rev. E. C. Zimmermann, who teaches in the Department of Missions, and of Rev. Edward J. Saleska, the director of the library, were renewed in 1951 and 1953.

C. *Retirements.* — On August 31, 1949, Dr. J. H. C. Fritz and Dr. Th. Graebner were transferred to modified service. The Board believed it to be in the interest of the Church to employ their services as long as they were able and willing to serve. Until his death in April, 1953, Dr. Fritz taught courses in the Graduate School and was managing editor of *Der Lutheraner*. Until his death in November, 1950, Dr. Graebner taught in the Graduate School and devoted much of his time to an intensive investigation of German theological literature which had appeared since World War I. Dr. William Arndt reached the retirement age in June, 1951. He was also placed on modified service. He teaches courses in the Graduate School and its Extension Division and is managing editor of the translation into English of the fourth edition of Walter Bauer's New Testament Greek-German dictionary, a project made possible through an allocation by Synod's Committee on Allocation of Funds for Scholarly Research.

D. *Deaths.* — In the past triennium, the Lord of the Church called to their eternal reward four professors who had rendered exceptional service: Dr. W. G. Polack, who, at the age of 59 years, died on June 5, 1950, having been a member of the faculty since 1925; Dr. Th. Graebner, who, at the age of 74 years, died on November 14, 1950, having joined the faculty in 1913; and the President of the Seminary, Dr. Louis J. Sieck, who, at the age of 68 years, died October 14, 1952. Dr. Sieck was a member of the Board of Control from 1923 to 1943. He became President of the Seminary in 1943, succeeding the late Dr. L. Fuerbringer. Under his leadership, the Seminary realized new opportunities of service to meet the ever-growing expansion program of our Church. Dr. Sieck's serious illness and subsequent death moved the Board to appoint an Acting President. It chose Dr. Paul M. Bretscher to assume this responsibility. Dr. J. H. C. Fritz died, at the age of 78 years, on April 12, 1953, having served as the first Dean of the Seminary from 1920 to 1940. Upon his resignation from the office of Dean he served as Professor of Homiletics until 1949.

E. *Editorial Assignments.* — *Der Lutheraner* is edited by Dr. J. H. C. Fritz (managing editor till April, 1953), Dr. J. T. Mueller, Dr. Theo. Hoyer, Dr. Alfred von Rohr Sauer, Prof. A. W. C. Guebert, and Prof. Otto E. Sohn. After the retirement of Dr. Th. Graebner as editor of the *Lutheran Witness* in October, 1949, his staff mem-

bers, Drs. W. G. Polack, G. V. Schick, R. R. Caemmerer, A. C. Repp, and L. W. Spitz, carried the heavy burden of editorial responsibility in addition to their full teaching schedule until they were relieved of their duties when Dr. Lorenz F. Blankenbuehler became editor. The members of the editorial staff who are at present collaborating with Dr. Blankenbuehler are: Professors Victor Bartling, Otto E. Sohn, and Alfred von Rohr Sauer; Rev. Lewis C. Niemoeller; and Teacher John M. Runge. The editor's assistant is Miss Harriet E. Schwenk. The *Concordia Theological Monthly* is edited by Dr. F. E. Mayer (managing editor) and Professors Paul M. Bretscher, Victor Bartling, R. R. Caemmerer, Theo. Hoyer, A. C. Piepkorn, and Walter R. Roehrs.

F. European Conferences.—In the past triennium, faculty members again participated in theological conferences arranged by our Synod with the Lutheran Free Churches in Europe which are affiliated with our Synod, and with the United Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany. The faculty delegation in 1950 consisted of Drs. J. T. Mueller and L. W. Spitz; in 1951 of Drs. Paul M. Bretscher and Walter R. Roehrs; and in 1952 of Dr. Paul M. Bretscher, Dr. Walter R. Roehrs, and Prof. Martin H. Franzmann. "Official Visitors" at the Hanover Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation in the summer of 1952 were President L. J. Sieck and Professors Paul M. Bretscher, Martin H. Franzmann, and Walter R. Roehrs. Mr. Oscar Brauer, member of the Board, also represented our Synod.

The Office of the Dean of Men

Due to the large influx of students during the past triennium, the Seminary established the office of Resident Counselor. In the fall of 1952, three Resident Counselors were engaged to serve in the office of the Dean of Men and to assist him primarily in orienting the incoming students to the Seminary and its program. The assistance of these counselors has been invaluable and has aided substantially in giving Dean L. C. Wuerffel additional time to focus his attention upon the various counseling aspects of his work.

During the past triennium the testing program at the Seminary has continued and has demonstrated its usefulness in aiding the student to understand himself as to his personality, his academic aptitude, and his reading ability. The Harvard Reading Films have been acquired and are regularly used to help students increase their reading skill. In the entire guidance program the Resident Counselors make a major contribution as they assist the Dean of Men in counseling the student.

The Director of Field Work, Rev. E. J. Mahnke, also assists in drafting an adequate profile of practical experiences as the student

progresses from stage to stage in the Field Work program. The Director of Field Work also instructs several classes and works intimately in the counseling program of the students. In view of the importance of his position and the fact that he also teaches Pastoral Theology courses on the upper level, his position should be made a full professorship. The position would still remain, however, administratively under the office of the Dean of Men. This arrangement was made in the past and should continue in the future because of the nature of the work of the Field Work Director. His work involves personnel requirements, and all personnel responsibilities are under the Dean of Men at the Seminary. The administrative position should be included in the *Synodical Handbook* under Section 6.52 e.

The on-the-job reports of all student workers in the field, together with a comprehensive report from the supervising pastors, have again aided the administration to achieve a better understanding of our students. The outcome and findings resulting from these reports and the interviews that follow are carried to the faculty in order that the Seminary program as a whole may be given thorough consideration in terms of the needs of the field. By this method it is hoped to co-ordinate the training program with the actual instruction of the classroom to an ever-increasing degree. As the individual student proceeds through the Seminary, a careful record is kept of his progress and constant attention is given to his needs as a total personality. In connection with this program, as well as the entire Field Work program, a word of sincere appreciation is in order for the splendid co-operation and help extended by pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod. Without their understanding and sympathy an effective program could not be continued and improved.

Housing of Students

During the past triennium, because of the increase of students, it became necessary to acquire apartment units off the campus. This arrangement is not a very happy solution to a very pressing problem. Synod is advised to move as quickly as possible in correcting this emergency measure. Experience has demonstrated that our students are actually divided into two campuses: the one on the original De Mun campus, which involves, in the main, first- and second-year men; and the second, the apartment campus which involves third- and fourth-year men. This dividing of the student body has posed some serious problems in student control. The traditional student government program is seriously challenged by this arrangement. The Seminary holds that the student government program is an essential part of the training program for

our future pastors. This particular splitting of the student body has jeopardized the program seriously and should be corrected as speedily as feasible. It is hoped that Synod will approve the erection of two new dormitories at the earliest possible moment, in order that the training program at the Seminary can go on unimpeded.

Physical Education Director

The Field House, which was erected in 1949, has greatly assisted in integrating the group and giving adequate facilities for the physical health program of our students. Mr. Eldon E. Pederson has continued to develop the program and has succeeded in gaining the co-operation of better than 94% of the students. Once again the value of this work was reflected in the generally excellent health condition of the students. While it is true that graduate and professional schools, generally speaking, do not have physical education, the Board feels justified in requesting Synod to increase its allowance of \$2,000 a year to \$4,000 a year toward this physical exercise and health program at the Seminary. We contend that this program at the Seminary is as important in training a physically strong ministry as the program of physical education at our colleges. We also urge that Synod grant the allowance requested for the completion of the Field House, in order that the ever-increasing student body might be more efficiently served and that a general assembly place be provided which would be large enough to take care of our student body and visiting guests. In fall our present auditorium will be too small for our Seminary constituency. It is apparent, therefore, that we will need an auditorium larger than the one available at the present time. A solution to this problem may be found only in the completion of the Field House as an auditorium as well as a physical health building.

During the past year a part-time registered nurse was engaged to assist in the student clinic. The student clinic is also manned by two students who act as clinical helpers. During the past years, it was the Seminary's good fortune to have students as medical aids who had training in the military service. In the future, it will be necessary to consider seriously expanding the clinical health program. It is hoped that in one of the contemplated dormitories a hospital unit can be established to serve the needs of the students more adequately.

Field Work Department

The Seminary requires for graduation that each student complete four semesters of approved field work in residence and two summers (minimum of eight weeks each) before he is assigned to his year of vicarage by the Dean of Men.

I. Two semesters of observation and participation in the parishes of the St. Louis area correlated with classroom work in Administration and Religious Education.

II. Two semesters of work with groups and individuals in the institutions of the St. Louis area correlated with classroom work in Pastoral Theology.

III. Summer Field Work is carried out either in parishes or secular-parish assignments. The requirements for approved secular-parish assignments are: (1) The student must work with people; (2) The student must submit personal reports of his contacts; (3) The supervisor of the student submits an evaluation of the student as a person; (4) Fulfillment of minimum pastoral work: preaching four times, altar services, active participation in two areas of church work (administration, education, calling and visitation, group activity).

Assignments of students are made on the basis of the student's needs, viewed in conjunction with his resident field work performance.

Clinical Training

Meeting the standards of the National Conference on Clinical Training, the Seminary now requires a course of Orientation to Clinical Training of each III-year student.

In addition, a Clinical Training program is being offered to students completing a minimum of two semesters' hospital orientation and orderly work.

A Clinical Workshop course is being offered for pastors in the graduate school. A Clinical Training program for pastors in the field is planned, and will be offered as soon as the details can be worked out and arrangements with a hospital completed.

Pritzlaff Memorial Library

Pritzlaff Memorial Library has, up to the present time, shelved 46,000 volumes—an increase of some 5,000 volumes since our report to the Milwaukee convention. Some 2,000 volumes, already shelved, had to be reworked for various reasons. Rev. E. J. Saleska's staff includes a woman cataloguer, office assistant, desk clerk, and a part-time catalogue worker, plus part-time student help. We are financed by the annual \$5.00 student library fee, the synodical contribution fixed by the educational budget of Synod (the 1952—53 allowance was \$3,000), and, until 1952, by an annual \$500 contribution to the Pritzlaff Endowment Fund by Mr. F. Pritzlaff of Milwaukee, now deceased. This annual contribution has now come to an end.

The Seminary library has endeavored to keep pace with the rapid growth of the student body and the greater demands of the graduate school, extension department, summer school, and outside requests for its materials and services, but has been greatly hampered by lack of personnel and a limited budget in the face of rising costs of books and materials. Future growth of the student body and demands will work an ever greater hardship in this direction.

Through an allocation allowed by Synod's Committee on Allocation of Funds for Scholarly Research, German theological material published since World War I has been channeled to our library and at the present time is being processed to our shelves. Some 1,000 volumes are involved.

We have been fortunate in having received the entire Greek and Latin classical library of the former Chancellor of Washington University, George Reeves Throop, more than 2,000 valuable volumes. A liberal gift from persons in the Texas District has made possible the establishment of a Dr. Francis Pieper Memorial Collection, which now contains some 350 volumes of the Greek and Latin *Migne Patrologiae*.

Future plans include the conversion of the library to the Library of Congress Classification system. This will be a huge task and will require most careful planning.

Our present needs include more space for expansion and an additional full-time worker.

The Graduate School

The most important event in the history of the Graduate School of Concordia Seminary in the past triennium was the erection of Graduate Hall in 1951 and its dedication on January 20, 1952. The building is modern and ultraplain in its architecture but practical in its design. It houses the office of the Graduate School, which directs also the Mission Department, Correspondence and Extension Divisions, and the Summer School. It provides also a number of offices for instructors and the Speech Department, secretaries' rooms, a faculty lounge, four large classrooms, and six seminar rooms. Dr. A. M. Rehwinkel is Director of the Graduate School and its several departments.

Enrollment.—The enrollment in the Graduate School continued on a satisfactory level but declined slightly in the current year, partially due to the limited number of courses offered during the present school year. This, in turn, was due to the large enrollment in the undergraduate department and a corresponding increase in the teaching load of the faculty. It is gratifying, however, to note that some pastors continue to drive 100 to 150 miles each week

to attend graduate classes. We have also continued to attract students from Lutheran synods outside the Synodical Conference and from conservative Protestant bodies and foreign countries, such as Germany, Australia, and Japan.

Year	I Semester	II Semester	Total
1950—1951	98	61	159
1951—1952	71	51	122
1952—1953	65	44	109

Needs for Further Development

1. Our greatest need for expansion of our Graduate School is an increase in the faculty of Concordia Seminary so that more men are available to offer courses on the graduate level.

2. Attractive scholarships should be provided for students of affiliated churches and missions abroad and for promising young men in our own midst for the training of future scholars.

3. Congregations and mission boards should be encouraged to provide financial aid to their pastors and workers, making it possible for them to take refresher courses.

4. Instructors at our colleges, preparatory schools, and high schools should be encouraged and given some financial aid for graduate study of theology. There are compelling reasons why this should be done.

a. We must always be mindful that the instructors at our preparatory schools are laying the foundation for the theological training of our future clergy. Most of our instructors had a thorough theological education in their younger years, and some of them had occasion to continue their theological studies. But many have not. These have, of necessity, been so immersed in the secular subjects of their respective fields of instruction that they find little time for the study of theology. Yet it is highly desirable that all our instructors be and remain good theologians.

b. We must not overlook the fact that a profound change has taken place in our colleges during the past few decades. Up to about 25 or 30 years ago nearly all our instructors received their entire education in our own schools. That is no longer the case. Today practically all of them have done some work in secular colleges or universities, and many of them have spent more years in these secular schools than they did at our own colleges. They are to be commended for their eagerness to improve themselves for their respective fields of instruction, and our schools have much benefited from it. However, it must also be admitted that there is danger that in the course of time this may affect the spirit of our schools and the character of our theology. This has happened in other church-related colleges, and we must not be so

sure that it could not happen to us. Hence it would seem that it has become a matter of considerable importance that our instructors from time to time concentrate on an intensified study of theology so that their influence in all classes and branches of learning remains theologically sound and the philosophy of life which they convey to their students remains in complete harmony with the Biblical interpretation of our Church. Our Summer School provides a splendid opportunity for further theological study.

c. A growing number of our larger colleges now require several full-time men for the instruction of religion. But just as we now demand in most of our schools that the instructors hold at least an M. A. degree or the equivalent to be qualified to teach in secular subjects, and many of them are aspiring to the doctorate, so we ought to require that the teachers in our religion departments hold at least equivalent degrees. Many of them, particularly the younger men, ought to be encouraged to acquire the doctorate in theology.

d. The enrollment in our two seminaries has grown at a phenomenal rate during the past few years. This growth will continue, at least at St. Louis. As a result, our theological faculties have also grown. The number of theological professors required to staff our seminary faculties will increase in the years that lie ahead. Seminary professors do not just happen. They should be trained, and we ought to be concerned about their training. It is but natural that the seminaries should look to the colleges for suitable men for our seminary faculties. Instructors from our colleges ought, therefore, be encouraged to continue their studies in the field of theology, so that there will always be a well-prepared group from which selection can be made.

The Mission Department

The Mission Department was established in September, 1941, and became an integral part of the Graduate School. Its purpose is to provide specialized training for candidates entering foreign mission service or other branches of specialized church work. It also offers an opportunity for further study and refresher courses for missionaries home on furlough.

The most significant event in our education program for missionary training was the purchase of an apartment house within one block of the campus of Concordia Seminary to house missionaries and their families home on furlough and young missionaries preparing for service in a foreign field. The housing facilities thus provided have made it possible for missionaries and their wives to attend classes in our Mission Department and other Seminary classes for further preparation for work in their respective fields.

Enrollment.—The total number of students enrolled in the past triennium in courses provided by the Mission Department was 51. In this group were: 20 men, 9 married women, 6 single women, 6 undergraduate students, 10 students from Springfield and St. Louis preparing for a two-year vicarage in Japan.

A total of 163 persons have received training in the Mission Department since its establishment. This figure does not include graduate students who took courses in the Mission Department.

Former students of the Department have served or are serving in India, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, Formosa, Japan, the Philippines, New Guinea, Nigeria, and Cuba.

Courses and Instructors.—Courses vary from year to year according to the needs of the students enrolled. The offerings during the past triennium included History of India, of Japan, of Islam, of the Philippines, of New Guinea, of Africa, and of Ceylon; History of Missions in India, in New Guinea, in Africa, in Japan, in the Philippines, and among Moslems; Comparative Religion; Missionary Methods, Missionary Administration; Health Courses for Missionaries; language courses in Japanese, Chinese, Arabic, Spanish, and Sign; and several courses in religion for women.

Most courses were offered by Professor Zimmermann, others were given by two professors, two pastors, and one missionary. Five students were employed to teach Spanish, four Sign, and one Japanese.

Mission Library.—The Mission Library was founded in 1946 through a special gift of the Rev. and Mrs. Herman Mayer, both students of the Mission Department. To date a total of 1,251 books has been catalogued in the Mission Library section of Pritzlaff Memorial Library. In addition, the Department owns over 525 volumes of mission periodicals. Current mission magazines covering most mission fields are available to the student.

The Mission Department's Influence on the Campus.—The healthy interest in missions among Seminary students is directly traceable to the influence of the Mission Department and the presence on the campus of foreign missionaries, both men and women. The Students' Foreign Missions Society meets every two weeks. It presents successful missionaries and moving pictures relative to foreign missions. It also features pageants and open forums. During this triennium, 110 students offered five cents a day for missions. This made it possible to send one vicar more into foreign fields than the Boards had planned. The 110-Plan has grown, and more students are now contributing, so that three extra vicars were supported during the past year. The Society sends

student mission speakers where they are requested. The *Mission Call*, published by the Society until the end of 1952, attained to a circulation of 19,000. It is now published by Synod's Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion.

The Extension Division

This consists of three departments:

- A. Correspondence School**
- B. Extension Centers**
- C. Pastors' Institutes**

A. The Correspondence School: The Correspondence School was established by resolution of Synod and opened in 1924. In 1946 it was completely reorganized and brought into line with modern practice in this field of instruction. It aims to bring the regular theological courses, as offered in the five Seminary departments of study, within reach of the lonely missionary in distant lands, and the pastor and teacher in neighboring or distant or isolated rural parishes in the United States and Canada.

Courses.— Courses are offered in the five departments of the undergraduate and graduate divisions of the Seminary. A total of forty-one courses are now available. Additional courses are added when instructors can be secured. The courses are given by twenty-one members of the Seminary staff and four other qualified men.

Enrollment.— The total enrollment for the current triennium was 216 students. These students live in 33 States and the following foreign countries: Australia, New Guinea, Canada, Cuba, Guam, India, England, Germany, China, the Philippines, South America, and Hawaii.

B. Extension Centers: Students enrolled in the Extension Centers are given graduate credit. During the past triennium a center was operated in Milwaukee under the deanship of Prof. Paul F. Koehnke. Professors of the Seminary faculty and other instructors approved by the faculty taught the courses at the Milwaukee Extension Center. This service should be expanded.

C. Pastors' Institutes: Pastors' Institutes were conducted at Portland, Oreg.

The Summer School

Complying with a resolution of Synod, Concordia Seminary established a Summer School. The purpose of the Summer School is to give pastors and other professional church workers and graduate students an opportunity to continue their studies in theology on an advanced level. The first session was conducted in the summer of 1951, consisting of two terms of three weeks each.

A rich and varied program was offered in all departments of theology. Of particular interest to mission boards, mission directors, and rural pastors were special courses in missions, evangelism, and the rural church.

The demands in the modern ministry are enormous. The rush of duties allows the average pastor of today little time for study, and even the time at pastoral conferences must be used largely for the consideration of parish, District, and synodical matters. But if the pastor is to remain aware and alert, he needs to get away from his parish from time to time for a re-orientation in the whole field of theology and for quiet concentrated study. No one can forever give and not take. The Summer School of Concordia Seminary aims to provide such opportunities.

Enrollment:

Year	Total	I Semester	II Semester
1951	81	33	48
1952	72	41	31

Because of the synodical convention our Summer School will be conducted this year on a one-term basis from June 29 to July 17. The Summer School needs the wholehearted support of congregations, mission boards, and synodical officials if it is to serve the purpose for which it has been established.

Capital Investments

In order to house the growing enrollment of the student body, the Board purchased the two apartments, 6334 South Rosebury (\$53,500) and 6330 South Rosebury (\$60,000). At the present time Synod owns four apartments in which students are housed.

For professors on modified service and for instructors, the Board acquired the apartment at 6525 San Bonita (\$47,500).

The total cost of Graduate Hall, for which we are particularly grateful, was \$257,354.28.

Since the Concordia Historical Institute now has its own building, we converted the rooms in the Administration Building, left vacant by the Institute, into suitable offices for the Academic Dean, Dr. Arthur C. Repp, who was appointed to this position in October, 1952. The Administration Building houses at present the offices of the President, the Dean of Men, the Academic Dean, and the Field Work Director. It also provides quarters for the editorial office of the *Lutheran Witness*.

Other improvements on the campus made in the past triennium are: construction of a parking lot to the north of Graduate Hall to accommodate 110 cars (\$12,265); sidewalks leading from this parking lot to the street (\$1,060); sidewalks to De Mun Avenue

(\$482); reconstruction of the South Seminary Terrace (\$2,330.60); surfacing of parking lot on the south side of the tennis courts (\$2,532); resurfacing of back-yard area of 6317 Southwood (\$160).

Fifteen professors live on the campus in homes owned by Synod. Nine professors live off the campus: four in homes owned by Synod; two in apartments owned by Synod; and three in residences which they purchased through an arrangement with Synod. The instructor in the Mission Department lives in a home owned by Synod. Other instructors live in apartments owned by Synod.

At this writing the Votteler-Holtkamp-Sparling Organ Company of Cleveland is installing a new organ in the chapel auditorium. The sum allowed from the "Conquest for Christ" campaign for this instrument was \$26,000.

We are also happy to report that the Board for Higher Education has approved the erection of a dormitory for 100 students on KFUE Road at a cost of \$400,000. The plans have also been approved, and construction operations are under way.

Radio Station KFUE

By synodical directive (*Handbook* 6.165b) Radio Station KFUE is under the control of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis. The Board of Control operates Station KFUE through a special subcommittee. This committee is submitting a special report to Synod.

Requests

In making the following requests to Synod, we are sensitive to what may appear to some not acquainted with the Seminary program as unnecessarily large demands. Nevertheless, our requests are the result of a careful study of the present status of operations at the Seminary in its relation to the Seminary's most immediate needs in the coming triennium. We, therefore, respectfully request Synod:

1. To grant ten additional professorships, seven for 1953-54 and three for 1954-55. This seemingly large request is explained by the unusual increase in enrollment during the past six years. The enrollment for 1952-53 showed an increase of 87½ per cent over that of 1947-48. During the same period, our staff was not increased proportionately. In 1947 we had 18 professors teaching a full load and two administrators with a half load, in addition to part-time instructors. During the past year we had 18 professors and one vacancy, and four administrators teaching half time, three full-time instructors and some additional part-time help. As a result of this inadequacy of staff, the average class size ranged from 55 to 97, which is too large for effective teaching in a professional school.

According to our estimates for the next two years, we can expect an increase of 162½ per cent over the 1947—48 enrollment level. Without any relief for our faculty, this would increase the class size to range from 73 to 138. Should the Senior College be established by 1956 or later, it will not affect our need for regular called professors. The reduction of the staff will be limited to our instructors who have been engaged on a two-year basis. The estimated enrollment, after the Senior College has been established, will still be more than 96 per cent over the 1947—48 level.

2. To approve the erection of two dormitories, each at a cost of \$450,000, and each to house 100 students. We suggest that one dormitory be erected in 1954 and the other in 1955. We earnestly advise that one dormitory provide also a number of professors' offices and that the other contain an adequate clinic and an apartment for the nurse. We can best support our request for two dormitories by repeating what we said in 1950: "Housing students in apartments off campus must be viewed as a temporary emergency measure. It is true that if and when the Senior College is established, the Seminary will have three instead of four classes in residence. However, enrollments at the preparatory colleges forecast future resident enrollments which will approximate, and even exceed, the present Seminary enrollments. It seems apparent, therefore, that in view of this . . . additional permanent on-campus housing will be a necessity." (*Reports and Memorials to the Milwaukee Convention*, p. 13).

3. To establish a Chair of Missions. This request is the result of conferences which the former Academic Board and, of late, the Administrative Council of the Seminary had with the executive secretaries of Synod's Mission Boards (March 12, 1952, and January 20, 1953). In its meeting of May 19, 1952, the Board of Control resolved "to approach the Board for Higher Education with a request that at the Convention in 1953 there be established a Chair of Missions in the Seminary Faculty." In a communication dated February 2, 1953, Dr. H. A. Mayer, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in North and South America, speaking in behalf of the synodical executive secretaries of missions, wrote: "The Professor called to the Chair of Missions could be placed in charge of the Mission Department as it now exists. We feel that the calling of a man of faculty standing would strengthen this department greatly. Regular mission courses could also be given by him in the undergraduate school, as opportunity affords and as the need demands it."

4. To appropriate \$75,000 for the erection and equipment of an annex to the dormitory now under construction, to be devoted

entirely to business operation. The business office is not a luxury but rather an absolute necessity for effective work in the Seminary. It must be remembered that the Seminary never had a real business office included in its structure. During the years, dormitory space was encroached upon in order to house the needs of the business department. When we bear in mind that the enrollment has increased 87½ per cent since 1947 and that according to the most reliable figures available this enrollment will increase to 156 per cent by the end of 1955, it will be recognized that the business needs have grown proportionately. Since we are faced with the need of enlarging our staff, this will enlarge the scope of the business office work even more in the future. By putting the business office in a separate building, we will be able to utilize the present space for dormitory purposes.

5. *To appropriate \$35,000 for the completion of the basement unit of the dormitory now under construction for student union activities, such as the student bookstore and the post office. The crowded conditions in our present facilities make this investment a major necessity.*

6. *To appropriate \$70,000 for the completion of the Field House. This would include the erection of a second story and the equipment of the building for larger social gatherings. In fall our Seminary family will more than fill the chapel auditorium. For functions attended also by large numbers of visitors, the Seminary has, at present, no adequate accommodations.*

7. *To pass a resolution enabling the Board for Higher Education to purchase or erect homes for professors now living in apartments as well as for additional professors to be called in course of time.*

8. *To appropriate \$20,000 for the conversion of Pritzlaff Memorial Library to a more flexible classification system. Pritzlaff Memorial Library at present catalogues its accessions according to the Dewey Decimal System. This system was useful as long as the library was very small and limited to the most basic theological books. Now that the library has significantly increased its accessions and has also been compelled to classify highly specialized volumes in many areas of theological learning, the Dewey Decimal System is proving more and more inadequate. We must, therefore, seriously think of converting from the Dewey System to a more flexible and expansive system, such as the Library of Congress System. To do the job of conversion will require a number of summers and the advice and help of expert, professionally trained librarians. But the initial steps leading to a realization of this project should be undertaken as soon as possible.*

9. To appropriate \$47,000 for the erection of a *Seminary Service Building*. The principal purpose of this building is to provide work areas for the maintenance department personnel. It should also contain repair shops, facilities for housing campus equipment, and storage space for tools, supplies, and emergency items. Considering that the Seminary now operates 62 units, many of which are in constant need of repair, such a service building appears to us to be absolutely necessary.

10. To appropriate \$46,170 for major improvements in the *Seminary Powerhouse*. Coal-firing of furnaces is becoming a serious problem. It is practically impossible to get personnel to do the firing. We must, therefore, as soon as possible, convert the present coal-fired furnaces to a combination gas-oil operation. Other necessary improvements in the powerhouse are the relining and repair of the major boilers.

11. To appropriate \$12,000 for the installation of a new *PAX System*. The present system of house telephones is now serving at full capacity. But additional lines are needed for Graduate Hall, the dormitory now in process of construction, and additional new buildings. The present equipment has given excellent service since its installation in 1926, but is beginning to show its age and additions are not advisable.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY
FREDERIC NIEDNER, *Secretary*
JOHN OPPLIGER, *President*

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Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school. We acknowledge the unmerited blessings which the Head of the Church, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, has graciously bestowed upon our Seminary. His protection, guidance, and benediction have been evidenced in all the work of our institution.

The Board of Control

The Board of Control has continuously tried to carry out the work assigned to it by Synod. Much time has been given by the members individually and as a group to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and together with the administration and the faculty to the improvement of the total program

of the school. Regular meetings were held every month, besides several meetings with the Electoral College, the Faculty, and with the members of the Board for Higher Education. A former member of the Board of Control, Dr. John C. Schuelke of Peoria, passed away suddenly on October 26, 1951. He had served as chairman of the Board from 1935 to 1942, and his faithful services will always be remembered.

The Faculty

Synod in 1950 empowered the Board for Higher Education to create two additional professorships at Springfield. Accordingly, the Rev. Henry J. Eggold, Jr., of Fort Wayne and Prof. Fred Kramer of Winfield were called and were inducted into office on September 9, 1951. Dr. G. Chr. Barth, who had served as president of the Seminary since 1945, resigned his position as of July 1, 1952. His faithful services to our institution are herewith gratefully acknowledged. The Electoral College elected as his successor Dr. Walter A. Baepfer, who began his duties officially on March 1, 1953. During the triennium the following served as assistants: Edward E. Hackmann, the Revs. George Klein, E. C. Pautsch, and Ralph C. Fessler. Prof. F. Wenger continued on modified service.

The arrangement with the Finnish National Church, instituted in 1938, is still in effect. Prof. Alexander Monto, besides teaching Finnish language and history, also conducts a number of classes in the regular program of the school.

Physical education was added to our curriculum in 1952, the Rev. Arnold Wagner being in charge. All students are required to participate in this course.

Our hearts were saddened when we learned that Dr. R. C. Neitzel departed this life May 22, 1951, at the age of 74. He had been on the Seminary staff for 33 years, and his memory will long linger in the minds of his former students.

During the triennium we were privileged to observe the following anniversaries: Prof. F. Wenger, fiftieth of his ordination; Prof. W. Albrecht, the twenty-fifth as professor at our Seminary; Prof. Fred Kramer, the twenty-fifth of his ordination; Dr. B. H. Selcke, the twenty-fifth as member of the Board of Control; Prof. M. H. Coyner, the twenty-fifth as member of the Seminary's faculty and the fortieth of his ordination.

The curriculum of the Springfield Seminary was given serious study by the faculty. Recommendations for revision of the course of study are at the present writing in the hands of the Board for Higher Education.

During the past year a testing program was established at the Seminary for the students, which is helpful in dealing especially with the personality, interests, and academic aptitude

of the students. The students are made aware of their strengths and weaknesses, and are assisted to better adjustments toward the quality of work required at the Seminary and the type of training necessary for a modern ministry.

The Student Body

An all-time high was reached in the student body of 1950—1951, when 387 students were enrolled. Owing to the lack of dormitory space, classrooms, and staff, the Board for Higher Education set the limit of enrollment for the year 1951—1952 at 375, and since that time at 350. The enrollment during the triennium was as follows:

Year	Single	Mar- ried	Attend. Classes	Vicars	Total Enroll.	Mo. Syn.	Wis. Syn.	Fin. Syn.	Slov. Syn.	Vet- erans
1950—51	225	97	322	65	387	319	42	20	6	171
1951—52	191	114	305	58	361	292	44	17	8	129
1952—53	162	91	253	46	299	245	34	13	7	81

Plant and Property

During the past triennium two additional houses had to be purchased for our professors, giving us a total of five off-campus residences.

On September 10, 1950, we were privileged to dedicate Concordia Gymnasium, a substantial building, 105 by 145 feet, which was erected at a cost of \$160,000, the funds coming from the Centennial Thankoffering. It is proving very serviceable and is supplying a need which has been felt for many years.

Van Horn Hall, a dormitory accommodating 75 students, was dedicated on February 24, 1952. The cost of the building, \$240,000, was provided by the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. This new 34 by 130-foot dormitory has solved our housing problem considerably. This building was named in honor of Mr. Fred Van Horn, Springfield, Ill., who was a member of the Board of Control, 1892—1940.

In 1946 Synod erected seven prefabricated homettes on a plot of ground several blocks from the Seminary. The homettes in the course of years were becoming termite-eaten and were in need of thorough repairs. Since the housing situation for our married students has become easier, we sold these homettes in October, 1952, for approximately \$15,000 with the consent of the Board for Higher Education and of the Board of Directors.

\$310,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" collection has been allotted to us for a new lecture hall. Plans for this building are still in the making; however, we are certain that building operations will be begun early this summer. This new building will run three feet west of the old residence formerly used as the president's house, which must eventually be razed because of obsolescence.

Miscellaneous

The Concordia Seminary Guild continues its efforts on behalf of our Seminary. During the past triennium it has equipped our Gymnasium with chairs and has provided the furnishings of the student lounge in Van Horn Hall. The annual Donation Day remains a boon for the Seminary commissary.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the following: Ottomar Krueger, Akron, Ohio (1950); August H. Lange, Summit, Ill. (1950); F. A. Hertwig, Detroit, Mich. (1951); W. F. Lichtsinn, Hammond, Ind. (1951); Richard O. Kern, Germany (1951); Paul Rafaj (1952); Frederick Hassold, Australia (1952).

Requests

The educational life of any school should center around the library, the facilities of which should help accomplish the educational objectives of the school. The library must be readily and easily accessible as well as attractively equipped. The library of our Seminary must provide materials for a junior college and a theological seminary. The present library is located in the basement of a dormitory, Craemer Hall. Its facilities are inadequate as to space and equipment.

The administration facilities at the present time are confined to the president's study and a small anteroom. We have no centralized offices for the president, registrar, business manager, dean, and secretarial staff. In view of the work attached to the administration of an institution such as ours and in view of the inadequate library facilities we earnestly request Synod to grant us an administration-library building. \$350,000 for such a building at this time is a reasonable estimate.

We still have two frame buildings on the campus, the one erected in 1884, the other in 1896. Both are beyond rehabilitation. Our plan is to raze both buildings and put in their places another dormitory. Fewer students are married, and a third dormitory is a necessity. We request \$275,000 for this purpose.

We feel constrained to call the attention of Synod to the fact that five professors live in off-campus houses, some of them at a considerable distance from the Seminary. Furthermore, three of the present campus residences are so old that they must soon be torn down. Finally, when we have the necessary full complement of teaching staff, additional houses will have to be made available.

We have been advised by heating engineers to change our heating system from coal to oil. The price of coal has risen very much in recent years. To continue the use of coal profitably will

require reconstruction of the present coalbin, installation of a coal elevator, and the construction of an ashpit. It is estimated that the expenses in connection with this project will approximate \$8,000. The converting from coal to oil will require approximately \$16,000. The difference in operation, according to the estimate of the heating engineer, will be an increase of less than \$1,000 per annum. However, this increase may be offset by the saving of manpower which is required when using coal. We request Synod to grant us \$16,000 to convert our present system to oil firing.

Since our library must satisfy the needs of a junior college as well as that of a theological seminary, we feel that we ought to have a full-time director of the library who would devote all of his time to this work. We therefore request Synod to make provisions which will enable us to establish this office.

Our courses in the Social Sciences and in the Natural Sciences have been taught in the past by assistants. This is at best a makeshift. We request Synod to allow us another professor in order to take care of these courses properly and efficiently.

With reference to faculty representation at Synod, the *Handbook* states under 1.59b: "The Seminary at Springfield and the Teachers' Colleges shall be represented by their president and two faculty members elected by the faculty." We feel that it is of much importance for faculty members of our seminaries to attend the conventions of Synod more frequently than stipulated. Since their work involves the training of future pastors, they must keep abreast of, and in touch with, the work of Synod. Hence, we request that the same rule apply to the Springfield faculty members as applies to the members of the St. Louis faculty, viz., that it shall be represented by its president and as many members of its faculty as the faculty may deem necessary; however, each member of the faculty shall attend the conventions of Synod at least every nine years."

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

THE REV. B. H. SELCKE, D. D., *Secretary*

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College herewith presents its report for the triennium 1950—1953.

The constituency of the Board was changed by the 1950 delegate convention by the addition of a teacher. The term of office was also lengthened to six years. In order to put the new plan into operation, three of the elected members were to be designated for

a six-year term and three for a three-year term. In 1951 Pastor Paul Kluender, for seven years the faithful secretary of the Board, asked to be released in order to take a position on the District Board of Directors. Upon the unanimous invitation of the Board, Pastor Erwin Paul of Forest Park took his place. In 1952 Mr. Fred Linstead also asked to be relieved of his duties after twelve years of valuable service to the school. No replacement has been made at this writing. The following were designated for the six-year term as Board members: Pastor Erwin Paul, Mr. Emil Ruprecht, and Dr. Waldemar Link. Accordingly, the following will finish their terms of office this June: Mr. Alwin Roschke, Mr. Walter Peckat, and the successor to Mr. Fred Linstead. One teacher and two laymen will therefore need to be elected at the delegate convention of 1953, each for a term of six years. President Arthur Werfelmann of the Northern Illinois District continued to serve as chairman of the Board, and Mr. C. H. Garbers, formerly a Board member and for many years treasurer, was appointed by the Board to continue in the latter capacity.

In regular monthly and special meetings the Board administered its affairs within the regulations of the synodical *Handbook*, keeping in constant touch with the faculty and its major committees through the president, and seeking in every way to promote the interests of Synod's professional teacher-training program, to which the school is exclusively devoted.

The Faculty

During the triennium three devoted and effective teachers of our college entered into the joy of their Lord. Prof. Edward Koehler, D. D., for forty-two years Professor of Religion, including five years on modified service, died May 12, 1951, at the age of seventy-five after an illness that kept him away from active duty only a few months. Prof. Henry C. Gaertner, M. Mus., for thirty-one years Professor of Music and on modified service since 1943, died March 7, 1952, at the age of eighty-two. Only two of the members of the faculty who moved with the college from Addison to River Forest in 1913 still remain: Professor *Emeritus* Albert H. Miller and Professor *Emeritus* Ferdinand H. Schmitt, both living in retirement. Graduation Day, 1952, was saddened by the sudden death of Prof. Herman Keinath, Ph. D., professor since 1943 and chairman of the Department of Social Sciences, who after several months of leave due to an illness from which he was apparently recovering, was stricken with a fatal heart attack while walking home from the baccalaureate service.

The five new associate professorships allowed by the convention of 1950 were filled during the course of the triennium,

filling the place of an equal number of instructorships which had been introduced through the years on account of the constantly increasing enrollment. At the opening service in September, 1951, three of these men were installed: Mr. Paul Bunjes, M. Mus., formerly teacher and organist at Wausau, Wis., for the field of Music; the Rev. John Choitz, M. A., formerly student pastor at the University of Iowa, for the fields of English and Philosophy; and Mr. Walter Vahl, M. A., formerly a teacher in grade school and at Fort Wayne Lutheran High School and on our staff as instructor for three years, for the fields of History and Political Science. The Rev. Paul Mundinger, M. A., formerly pastor at Glencoe, Ill., was installed as Associate Professor of Religion in the opening service in September, 1952. Assistant Professor Martin Pieper, M. A., who after twenty-four years as teacher in our Lutheran elementary school system has been teaching courses in Mathematics and Education at our high school and college since 1946, has accepted the call as associate professor and will be installed, God willing, in the opening service, September, 1953. These men have had an average experience of about eighteen years in congregational work in the office of pastor or teacher.

The two vacancies in the called faculty, brought about by the resignation of Prof. Edwin Wibracht, M. A., and the death of Dr. Herman Keinath, are in the process of being filled at this writing, and we hope that the men who have been called may accept and be installed in the opening service in September, 1953. In the meantime, six neighboring pastors, in addition to their regular work, faithfully serve our school on a part-time basis in the fields of Doctrine, Bible, Church History, History, and Speech.

During the triennium five instructors have been advanced to the new rank of assistant professor, as authorized by Synod in 1950, with the specified four-year tenure. The remaining teaching load has been absorbed by full-time or part-time instructors.

Because of the high cost of living, limited tenure, the difficulty of securing suitable housing, and especially the comparatively modest salaries offered for these non-called positions and even for the called ranks, it continues to be very difficult to get adequately trained and experienced pastors and teachers from the congregations to teach on the college level.

Since the last convention two members of the faculty received their Doctor of Philosophy degrees: Associate Professor John Choitz and Assistant Professor Arvin Hahn. A number of others, while doing full-time teaching, are faithfully pursuing graduate training and are nearing the doctoral level.

The faculty has worked faithfully and effectively in the classroom and in its extracurricular duties. A continuous study of

the curriculum of the college, departmental and course objectives, the needs of the field, and of educational policy in the broadest sense, has occupied one hour of each regular meeting. Many faculty members have been able to attend learned society meetings in their teaching and administrative fields, and quite a number have served as essayists, panel members, discussants, or recorders on the programs of national or State conventions. They have also continued to serve regularly at teachers' and pastors' conferences and on a number of synodical committees, and have contributed to synodical and secular educational periodicals. Several faculty men have published books during the triennium. The Board herewith wishes to commend the administrators and faculty members for their alertness to the needs of the school, their interest in the welfare of Synod, and their constant restudy of our program in the light of the ever-increasing requirements of the Church and the changing policies in American education.

The Student Body

With our dormitories filled to crowded capacity, the enrollment has been as follows on October 15 of each year:

Enrollment	Men	Women	Total*
1950—1951	319	240	559
1951—1952	337	220	557
1952—1953	330	230	560

* In addition, an average of nearly 100 undergraduates serve in the field as supply teachers each year. Though technically they are students, we have not included them in the above totals.

Some students were graduated each quarter; others took emergency teaching positions; a few discontinued. New applicants took their places to make up approximately the same totals.

During the triennium we have continued our rigid policy of admitting only men and women who have solemnly declared their intention of devoting their professional lives to the service of the Church. Only those are permitted to remain on the campus whose attitude, interest, character, and academic record give good evidence that they are on the way toward achieving this goal. Those who do not measure up to the standards are, with all possible kindness and consideration for their welfare, guided into other fields of endeavor. This is at best a time-consuming, difficult task and often a thankless one, but we feel that in fairness to the students themselves, to Synod, and to the many prospective students who would like to enter our teaching profession, we cannot avoid it.

We are happy to report that we are still receiving rather large numbers of students with advanced standing from other colleges and universities. Because of the flexibility of our curriculum and the willingness of our administrative officers and other faculty

members to help these students find themselves, we continue to have gratifying results in this method of stepping up the number of graduates. In the regular school year as well as in the summer sessions and correspondence courses we are doing all we can to make a successful conversion program possible for these secularly trained Lutheran young people, who, somewhat later than the average, make up their minds to become professional servants of the Church. Our regular students also deserve special commendation for their eagerness to help and befriend these newcomers in their classes and dormitories.

In spite of the crowding, the educational record of our students has continued on a high level. While less than half of our freshmen come from our Lutheran high schools each year, their number is increasing, and the quality is good. Though we have been able to enroll all of the qualified male graduates of these schools who applied, we regret that some of the girl graduates had to be directed elsewhere for their junior college training, and some of them have been lost to the Lutheran teaching profession. We gratefully acknowledge the faithful work of our Lutheran high school teachers and principals, and all our teachers and pastors in general for guiding and encouraging so many of their best young members to devote their lives to this high calling.

Under the leadership of the Dean of Students, fourteen faculty members counsel with individual students and groups living on the various floors of the dormitories. The students themselves conduct nine group devotional exercises each evening and joint Sunday evening devotions in the Student Lounge. They also visit all the patients in the college infirmary with daily comfort from God's Word. In the community they participate actively in Red Cross, Community Chest, Blood Bank, and other civic projects. Many take part in mission canvasses and in other activities of the District Mission Board and of individual congregations. Through their chapel offerings the students have contributed an average of \$1,500 each year to many mission and charitable purposes within Synod, including three annual scholarships for students in South America, India, and Africa.

The *Chapel problem* is still with us, now to a more aggravated degree. The crowded capacity of our present Auditorium-Chapel, including chairs in all the aisles, is about 500. In 1944 our request for a new Chapel had to be denied. Again in 1947 the Auditorium-Chapel planned along with the Music Building could not be granted. We feel that Synod will not be able at this time to provide a suitable place of worship for our students. We are therefore planning for the time being to continue conducting daily chapel exercises

at the present hour for all students who can be accommodated in the crowded Chapel, but with the overflow participating through a public address system in other rooms. This arrangement leaves much to be desired and should be corrected as soon as possible. We share with the Board for Higher Education and with many of our other institutions a deep feeling of regret that daily services for our future professional workers cannot be held in churchly chapels where the atmosphere would be more conducive to worship.

Special Educational Services

Concordia Teachers College continues to render important educational services not only to our undergraduate students, but to hundreds of our teachers and some of our pastors in the field by the extensive Summer School, Extension, and Correspondence program carried on by our staff and offering the same credit as the regular courses. These services are financed by student fees without direct synodical subsidy beyond the use of the buildings and equipment for the in-service training of men and women teachers in the field, emergency training of new teachers, and acceleration of the graduation of regular students. Workshop courses in Visual Aids, Arts and Crafts, Adult Education, Secondary Education, Kindergarten, Physical Education and Recreation, and Parish Music have been offered during the triennium.

Resident Enrollment in Summer Sessions		Enrollment in Correspondence Courses	
1950	481	1950	348
1951	444	1951	486
1952	467	1952	640

It is interesting to note that though our crowded capacity in the regular school year has never permitted us to enroll beyond 560 students, we have, by the grace of God, actually been able to give accredited educational services to about 1,000 *different* teachers and future teachers on the campus each year, besides the hundreds of others enrolled in correspondence courses.

In addition, the Summer School has repeatedly been host to the synodical Educational Conference and the Lutheran Education Association, as well as to other groups interested in Christian education at all levels, or in synodical endeavors of any kind. Both the English District and the Northern Illinois District of Synod have continued to be welcome visitors to our campus for their regular conventions. We have also been happy to be able to serve conferences of pastors and teachers quite frequently. We gratefully acknowledge the cheerfulness with which these groups were willing to share our crowded facilities with the hundreds of summer school students on the campus.

Graduates and Supply Teachers

The effects of discontinuing our Concordia Teachers College High School on the college enrollment and graduations are now beginning to become evident in the steadily increasing number of fully trained teachers turned over to Synod during the past two trienniums:

	Men	Women	Total
1946—1947	43	23	66
1947—1948	37	30	67
1948—1949	55	20	75
1949—1950	58	32	90
1950—1951	69	38	107
1951—1952	89	49	138
1952—1953 *	82	56	138

* Anticipated figures

The number of graduates, especially of women, could have been much larger each year if we had held back our finished sophomore students to take the three-year or four-year diploma instead of giving them an extra summer of training and sending them out to help meet Synod's shortage of teachers. In general, however, these partly trained young people have served well, and many of the women have continued their training toward eventual graduation through correspondence and summer school courses. With very few exceptions, the men students have returned to the college for two years to complete their formal training and go back to the field as four-year graduates.

New Buildings and Facilities

The new Music Building, allowed by Synod in 1947, was put into use in the fall of 1951. Because of the constantly rising costs, only the main part of the structure could be completed, and the purchase of much of the equipment had to be postponed. Additional instruments were allowed later by the Board of Directors out of the "Conquest for Christ." The classroom facilities which were to have been provided from the same offering had to be postponed, and we are again requesting these of the present convention.

The long-needed Student Center was arranged in part of the first floor of the old Music Building during the summer of 1952. The former dilapidated organ and piano rooms have been completely remodeled by the removal of some partitions, the judicious use of plaster, acoustic tile and paint, into two seminar meeting rooms, an attractive student lounge, bookstore, and student council offices. For the first time our college has a common gathering place for the men and women of the student body and faculty at any time of the day for the entertainment of casual visitors and for planned social functions, as well as for the convenience of many educational and synodical groups.

The dormitory allowed by Synod in 1950 is now under construction and, God willing, will be ready to house 120 women students by September, 1953.

We gratefully acknowledge the new buildings and other facilities allowed by Synod at the past three conventions, and are happy to report that they have not only enabled us to expand our enrollment and increase our numbers of graduates each year, but have added strongly to the morale of the student body and faculty, and consequently to the effectiveness of our whole teacher-training program.

We regret that during the same period we have had to refuse admission to hundreds of young people who wanted to prepare for service in the Church, while at the same time we stood helplessly by as the teacher shortage mounted higher and higher. This matter is being brought to the delegates' attention again this year in our requests for increased dormitory and other facilities, and our repeated plea for additional classroom space.

Requests of the Board of Control

1. Additional Called Professorships

In September, 1953, when we expect to have the new dormitory available, we hope to be able to enroll up to 650 students, an increase of 90 over the present school year. This increase will necessitate the addition of at least six staff members of various ranks in order to maintain even the present unfavorable faculty-student ratio. We must also include *trained help* and/or additional released time for some of our major administrators. The additional 90 students will also need individual music instruction with a consequent increase in the number of instrumental music teachers. While teachers of the lower ranks can be supplied by action of the synodical Boards, some of these new positions should be in the higher ranks.

Request: We request that Synod allow at least three additional called faculty positions at this time.

2. Meal Service Revision

Our dining hall and kitchen areas were designed to accommodate a maximum of slightly over 400 students without crowding. Over the last twelve years, as our enrollment increased, we have rapidly added to the number of people served daily. At the present time, with an enrollment of 560, well over 600 meals are provided each noon, and nearly that many each evening, to students and staff. This coming September the number will be increased by about 100, for a total of 700.

The crowding is almost intolerable now and will make effective service impossible this fall unless something is done. After careful study by our Administration Committee, a special committee of the Board, and the whole Board of Control with the architect, we come to Synod with the following request:

Request: We respectfully request an appropriation of \$55,000 for the extension and remodeling of our kitchen facilities and modernization of our meal service, to be ready for use by September 1, 1953.

3. *Extension of Classroom Space*

At the 1950 convention our Board of Control presented a request for additional classrooms at an estimated cost of \$75,000 plus equipment. This cost had been escalated to \$87,500 plus equipment by last year. Our purpose was to accommodate the increase in student enrollment made possible by the acquisition of the new dormitory wing which is now under construction and is expected to be in use this coming September (1953). While the request was included in the synodical grants, the synodical boards have not found it possible to permit us to plan and erect this building.

Even with our present enrollment of 560, our facilities are badly overcrowded, and we are already using several library rooms, including basement areas which were intended for book space and are not at all suitable for classroom purposes.

Request: 1. We respectfully request the allocation of \$87,500 plus equipment for the erection of classrooms, from the present "Conquest for Christ" collection, if the funds can be made available now, so that we can begin planning and building this summer.

2. If this is not possible, we urge Synod to make this sum available at the earliest possible time to relieve the crowding of the greatly increased student body enrolled for September, 1953.

4. *Remodeling of Oldest Dormitories*

The south wings of the two old dormitories were completed 40 years ago. Since then no remodeling has been undertaken with the exception of the lavatories and rest rooms and the installation of a standard exit and fire alarm system ordered by the fire marshal. The dormitories and study rooms remain as originally laid out, but with ten students in each bedroom which had been planned for eight. During the intervening years we have replaced many of the ceilings and in general conducted mere "holding operations." We are still obliged to provide outdated dormitory accommodations for all of our male students and about 135 of the women, in addition to subjecting them to approximately 25 per cent over-

crowding in studies and sleeping rooms. This has not been advantageous to health, study conditions, or student morale.

An extensive remodeling job of all four old dormitory wings would be very costly. We must, however, continue to repair and maintain what we have. We should also like to do some thorough remodeling, involving the partitioning of some of the large sleeping rooms at least. We would naturally choose those where the plaster of the walls, ceilings, and especially the closets, is in a very decrepit condition. In this modernized area there would be three students in some rooms, and two in others, and the uncrowded capacity would be equal to what it is now in its crowded condition.

Request: 1. The Board of Control respectfully requests that the sum of \$75,000 be made available during the triennium for the most necessary repair of all of our old dormitories and the beginning of a thorough modernization of those in most dire need of repair.

2. We respectfully ask that enough of the funds be allocated at once, so that an experimental area may be remodeled before the end of this summer, subject to the approval of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors. We feel that this would be a great encouragement to our men students.

5. *Infirmary Needs*

The whole second floor of the south wing of our Commissary Building was originally set aside for an infirmary with a 24-bed capacity. This was in the middle twenties, when the uncrowded dormitory capacity was about 320. Some years ago we found it necessary to use part of this space for emergency housing of staff. It has become increasingly difficult to operate successfully since the new dormitory was added in the fall of 1948. With a total enrollment this coming fall of about 650 students, it will be out of the question to provide adequate health service with facilities which are even now altogether inadequate.

We seriously considered the possibility of asking Synod for a new and modern infirmary building, but we felt that the cost would be prohibitive at this time. We therefore propose to provide other means of housing for staff families in order to devote the four rooms and two baths thus released to hospital purposes.

Request: Since the repairs and remodeling of the building for this purpose cannot be exactly determined at this time because it must be done on the basis of "time and materials," and since it will not be a significant amount in any case, we request that Synod authorize the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, to make the necessary funds available through our regular annual application for subsidy.

8. Additional Dormitory Building for Men

We realize that our college is only a part of Synod's wide-spread system of ministerial and teacher training. However, as one of the two professional teachers' colleges, we are painfully aware of the fact that the field needs for graduate teachers, particularly for women graduates, are not being met.

On December 19 and 20, 1952, a Conference on Teacher Training, authorized by the Board for Higher Education, was held on our campus, with representation from the Board for Higher Education, each of the two teachers' colleges, and the synodical junior colleges at Fort Wayne, St. Paul, and Winfield. We appreciate the fact that the Board for Higher Education feels the same concern that we do about the need for teachers and is willing to work with us and Seward and try to co-ordinate and unify everyone's efforts in the direction of meeting the need. We had hoped that it would be possible for the junior colleges to assume a substantial share of the responsibility for pre-teacher training of women in the freshman and sophomore years, using existing facilities at these institutions for that purpose. Upon completion of their two-year preparation, these young women would be able to finish our synodical minimum requirement of the three-year diploma in one year, or of the four-year diploma and Bachelor's degree in two years. This is what Synod envisioned in accepting the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education in 1950.

While it seems likely that the two teachers' colleges will be able to meet Synod's needs for male graduates within the next few years, the prospects of meeting the needs for women graduates (III year and IV year) in the immediate future are not very bright. The conference felt that something should be done. Our recommendation to the Board for Higher Education and to Synod is in harmony with theirs.

Request: If the junior colleges prove to be unable with present facilities to supply a significantly larger number of finished sophomore women to enter the third year at the teachers' colleges in order to insure the graduation of enough women to satisfy Synod's needs, we respectfully request that further dormitory space be provided at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, for the housing of an additional 100-110 students. Such a dormitory unit would cost a minimum of \$350,000.

(NOTE: This new unit would be planned for men students, so that they, too, could in their senior year at least hope to live in modern quarters. The old dormitories would continue to be allocated to men or women in proportion to the numbers of each needing to be enrolled. We urge this action and propose to continue our crowding at this time of Synod's need for teachers. If this severe shortage should level off, we could finally, we hope, remove the overcrowding that has now plagued our students for over ten years.)

The faculty of Concordia Teachers College joins the Board in presenting these requests. Two additional matters of synodical educational policy are proposed in the form of separate memorials:

A. Memorial Concerning the Three-Year Diploma at River Forest.

B. Memorial Concerning Graduate Work at Concordia Teachers College.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*

ARTHUR KLINCK, *Executive Officer*

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Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

The Lord has been good to us, and for this we render heartfelt thanks. This thought expresses our sentiments as we review the past triennium.

Board of Control

The membership of the Board of Control has remained unchanged. The Board is made up of men of high caliber, who have furnished sound leadership and displayed courage and vision. The work of the governing body has been carried out efficiently in its meetings, which averaged seven a year.

The College

The Faculties

Concordia Teachers College added two associate professors to its faculty. Walter A. Juergensen, who had been serving as principal of the high school, was called to the college department to teach sociology. He was also appointed business manager of the institution. R. W. Griesse, who had been serving as an instructor, was also called to the ranks of the associate professors. He teaches in the area of religion and continues to serve in the capacity of dean of students. Three persons with the rank of assistant professor and six with the rank of instructor were added to the college faculty. Among those who left the faculty during the past three years was Walter F. Wolbrecht, associate professor of religion and social science, who also served as business manager and registrar. He accepted the presidency at St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo. in 1951. Two instructors discontinued their work at Concordia in 1951, one to accept a call into the parish ministry, the other to continue his studies.

The sabbatical leave program has proved to be of great value to the school. Professors who were on sabbatical leaves since our last reporting were L. G. Bickel, C. T. Brandhorst, Walter Hellwege

Herbert Meyer, and Walter Mueller. Six others have spent considerable time in doing advanced work in their fields. There are 20 persons on the college faculty. Two of Concordia's emeriti, Professor Henry A. Koenig and Professor H. L. Hardt, are also active in the school's work on a modified basis.

The High School

There are ten persons on the Concordia High School faculty. During the last triennium three of these were promoted to the rank of assistant professor. A fourth will receive the rank at the beginning of the next academic year. The present principal, Paul W. Nesper, was appointed when Walter A. Juergensen was called to the college faculty.

Of the eight persons who terminated their service with Concordia High School, three accepted appointments to the college department, two accepted calls into the parish ministry, two accepted other teaching positions, and one became a housewife.

Both institutions are being served by a president, two professors, eight associate professors, eight assistant professors, eleven instructors, one graduate assistant, and two emeriti. Of this number 27 are men, and 6 are women.

The College

Academic Matters

Regional Accreditation: We are happy to report that Concordia Teachers College has been accepted as a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The report of the examiners who visited the college in January of this year indicates that the elements of strength of our college lie in its faculty, its sound administration, well-selected student body, adequate plant, and the strong financial support of the Church. The examiners noted the clarity of the purpose of the college. Their report also reflects the significant improvements in the curriculum, the library, the laboratories, and the plant in general made within recent years.

The college rated well in almost all major areas, although some weaknesses were found, especially in the student-faculty ratio and in the limited scope of the college's program.

Special commendation for the effective self-study by an alert faculty and the rapid progress toward high standards was featured in the report of the examiners. Their favorable evaluation resulted in the admission of our college to the North Central Association in March of this year.

Curriculum: One outcome of the accreditation effort was a revision of the curricular offerings. The college has a sound program designed to serve its objective of preparing workers for the Church.

Summer Session: To help supply the needed personnel for the growing system of Lutheran schools, summer sessions have been held to serve such teachers as desired to shorten the time of preparation, or as returned for additional training. The summer school enrollment has been relatively constant.

Workshops and Evening Classes: The college has instituted workshops for choir directors and church organists. A successful and significant Visitors' Workshop was conducted last summer under the able direction of Vice-President Arnold Grumm, D.D. Evening classes are scheduled for both on- and off-campus students.

The September Field Experience: An innovation of considerable promise was introduced this year. Under this program junior class students spend a week before coming to the campus in a Lutheran elementary school, usually near their home, to gain firsthand practical experience during the opening week of the new school term. The initial effort proved to be very satisfactory, and the program is being further developed.

The High School

Few changes have been made in the curriculum of Concordia High School. That the present courses are successfully accomplishing the task of training students is evident when comparison of the group with national norms is made. Such inspection of their performance indicates that our high school students rank far above the average in performance.

With the exception of one or two day students all boys and girls enrolled in the high school are preparing for the work of the Church, the majority for the teaching profession and some of the boys for the ministry.

Enrollment

The college enrollment at Seward has grown steadily while the high school has been limited to about 35 students per class in order to favor the college. The average total enrollment has exceeded 600 students for the past three years. A summary report shows the following:

	COLLEGE			Summer Session		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1950-51	152	116	268	77	155	232
1951-52	149	135	284	56	147	203
1952-53	156	140	296	83	120	203

	HIGH SCHOOL			Grand Total (counting each name but once)	
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1950-51	82	58	140	1950-51	613
1951-52	85	54	139	1951-52	594
1952-53	79	54	133	1952-53	609

Student Life

Both the college and the high school have been blessed with consecrated and gifted students who have shown their desire to learn and who have taken the business of preparing for service in the Lord's kingdom seriously. The exceptionally low rate of students discontinuing their studies, and the relatively large number of teachers which the college has furnished the Church, is evidence of the high degree of consecration of the students on our campus.

We have been blessed with excellent health. Next to God this is due to the fine health service the school has been able to develop. The Food Service Department was completely revamped and given much new equipment since 1950. Under competent and trained leadership it has also contributed to the well-being of the students.

Public Relations

The development of the Department of Public Relations has proved to be a very effective means of co-ordinating the work of the college and high school in student recruitment and in the various services the school renders to the Church. It has enabled us to increase the frequency of contact with our constituency and thereby develop a better understanding of the purposes of the college.

The Concordia College Association

The membership of the Concordia College Association is made up of the congregations of the Colorado, Iowa West, Northern and Southern Nebraska, and South Dakota Districts. This agency has given both moral and financial support to Concordia College and High School. Its activities have contributed materially to the development of both schools.

Workers Placed into the Service of the Church

In fulfilling its major objective, namely, to "train parish school teachers for Lutheran elementary schools," the college has furnished to Synod teachers, organists, and choir directors as listed in the report below.

	4-Yr. Grad	3-Yr. Grad	Students Reg. Session	Students Summer	Men	Women	Total
1951	24	19	23	22	42	46	88
1952	33	14	34	14	43	52	95

For the current year we cannot give the exact figures as yet, but our best estimate is as follows:

1953	40	18	41	14	51	62	113
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Plant and Property

Extensive additions and major improvements have been made on the campus of Concordia Teachers College during the triennium.

The *chapel-auditorium* was dedicated in March with an impressive service. This new wing of Weller Hall fills a longfelt need for a more adequate place of worship very well. The beautiful auditorium will also serve the Church for conventions and meetings. It includes a spacious basement used by the art department and a number of faculty offices.

An exceptionally well-planned *shop-garage* has been built around and over the heating plant.

A *women's dormitory* is under construction and is expected to be ready for occupancy by fall.

The *basement of Weller Hall*, a broad expanse of valuable space, is being conditioned for various services, such as an audio-visual center, speech clinic, and bindery for the library.

Extensive *remodeling of major buildings*, such as Founders Hall, Becker Hall, and Nebraska Hall, has brought the total plant of Concordia Teachers College and Concordia High School into very acceptable condition.

A *home for the president* was built, thereby easing to some extent the need for faculty housing.

Some improvements have been begun but are not yet completed. A need for curbing all drives on the campus, for paving others, and laying adequate sidewalks has become critical. A beginning has been made to alleviate it.

Plans have been approved to extend and improve the physical education facilities by grading a hitherto largely unused portion of the campus to supply facilities for track and field sports, football, and tennis.

Requests

Concordia Teachers College has reached its majority. With full accreditation having been achieved, it stands prepared to render ever greater and better service to the Church by supplying trained workers. To enable the college to become fully productive, additional facilities, especially housing, are needed.

1. Among the first of the needed facilities is a *physical education building*. The present building, Alumni Memorial Gymnasium, was constructed in 1930, when the student body numbered slightly over 100. This number has grown to a combined total of almost four times the enrollment of the 30's, and further growth is expected.

The request for the physical education building was deferred at the Milwaukee Convention. It now seems imperative to erect

the plant. The present building is small, and because of the manner of construction it does not lend itself to remodeling. This is particularly true of the very limited shower- and dressing-room facilities for physical education classes of both sexes. A building adequate to meet present needs, according to the architect's estimate, will cost \$320,000. An additional \$15,000 is required for equipment.

Some \$40,000 have been collected locally, chiefly in the Southern and Northern Nebraska Districts, for this building. The net request, therefore, is for \$295,000 for the erection of a physical education building.

2. More housing facilities are needed for women students. Each year during the past triennium a considerable number of qualified women students had to be refused admittance while the shortage of teachers continued to increase. The dormitories on the campus have been crowded to and beyond capacity. A number of frame houses have been converted into residences for girls.

A women's dormitory is a definite requirement to enable the college to accept and prepare available students for needed service. The architect's estimate for a dormitory housing 60 women is \$222,000 for the building and \$25,000 for equipment.

3. The situation for men's housing on the campus is little better than for women. The available facilities are overcrowded. No new housing for men has been added since the erection of Jesse Hall in 1923. A new dormitory will eliminate, or at least reduce, the number of forty young men now living in off-campus housing, and it will provide for the increased enrollment which is coming to us from the co-operating junior colleges, due to the inauguration of a pre-teacher training program on their campuses.

The new men's dormitory is estimated to cost \$275,000, and \$35,000 is needed for equipment.

4. The greatly increased enrollment, the expanded library, which will need to take over what it does not yet occupy on the second floor of Weller Hall, and the need for sectioning of classes has created a shortage of classrooms. No new classroom facilities have been added to the plant since the erection of Weller Hall in 1924. All available space in various educational buildings has been or is being converted into classrooms, including the basements of both Becker and Weller Halls. A building which will provide the necessary instruction space and facilities will cost \$110,000 and will require \$15,000 for equipment, according to the architect's estimate.

5. The college does not have an organ in its new chapel-auditorium. Because of the great emphasis placed on music on the

campus, it becomes important to have an adequate instrument for the chapel which will also serve instructional purposes.

At the request of the Board of Control the music department made a careful study of our needs, and it recommends the purchase of an instrument for which we request an appropriation of \$40,000.

6. *Curbing, paving, and landscaping.* The beautiful campus and the fine buildings on it stand in need of curbing for drives, paving of some heavily traveled streets, and landscaping. Most sidewalks on the campus are not wide enough for the large numbers now using them. Others are poorly laid and are safety hazards. A relatively small amount invested on street and walk improvement will add materially to the beauty, utility, and safety of the property.

A request for \$20,000 is made to allow for the most urgent needs.

7. *St. John's Lutheran School.* The parochial school of St. John's Congregation has enjoyed a fine growth in recent years. It has reached a point where the congregation is considering extensive additions. In fact, the plan is to double the present capacity and to build a gymnasium as well.

This development is fortunate for Concordia College, since this school serves as the campus training school. The enlarged school will be better able to accommodate the larger number of students who receive training and experience there.

The congregation is keeping the needs and requirements of the teacher-training program in mind in the planning. Some provisions will be of direct value to this program.

The request that Synod authorize and empower the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to share in the construction of this building as the interest of Synod may indicate will be found in a separate memorial.

8. *The adoption of a policy on professorial housing.* The Board of Control of this institution has submitted a plan to the Board for Higher Education whereby it would be possible for members of the faculty to purchase their own homes on easy terms. As the staff continues to grow, housing becomes a bigger problem. Realizing that this is no simple matter, we request that the Board of Directors be authorized to work out a fair and equitable plan in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education and the local Boards of Control of the institutions to enable faculty members to purchase or build homes.

9. The steady growth of secondary schools in Synod must fill us with joy. With their development comes the problem of staffing these high schools. Concordia Teachers College is keenly

aware of this need and is giving study to ways and means of meeting it.

The present curricular program and the Concordia High School on the campus would seem to indicate that intensive planning for *training high school teachers* should be inaugurated and pursued with vigor during the coming triennium, leading to specific recommendations at the next convention.

A request is herewith made that such studies be authorized to be made in consultation with the Board for Higher Education.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

ALFRED O. FUEBRINGER, *Executive Officer*

[105]

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school. We give thanks and praise to God for the countless blessings He has bestowed upon our school.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously tried to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to them by Synod. Much time has been given by the members individually and as a group to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and, together with the administration and the faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school. A new president's home was erected, and two faculty homes have been converted into girls' residence centers.

The Faculty

No changes in the permanent membership of the faculty were made in the last three years. Several people have been engaged in the ranks of the instructors and the assistant professors. All have worked together harmoniously and have devoted considerable time in evaluating the new curricular program in the light of the needs of the Church and the requirements of higher educational agencies.

The New Program

Synod resolved to set up an experimental program on the Fort Wayne campus whereby the synodical high school would gradually be discontinued and recruitment would be concentrated on the college level. This has been carried out, and the high school department will be discontinued completely by June, 1954.

The results under the new program in the ministerial department have been quite satisfactory. We have been able to secure

a good number of high school graduates each year, and they have impressed us as being quite mature and sure of their aim and purpose in studying for the ministry. We have found a high degree of consecration among these students under the new plan. There seems to be a greater awareness on the part of the new students of the high goal of the ministry and a more serious attitude in general.

It is not to be assumed that all students enrolling under this new program will be able to do satisfactory work. There will be some losses, but the losses will not be as great as those experienced when students are already enrolled in the Freshman high school year. The mean-quality-point average of those enrolled under the new program will equal, if not exceed, that of the students who have come up under the traditional program. While it may be somewhat dangerous to generalize on the basis of several years' experience, nevertheless it seems to be true that the new students are emotionally and socially more mature than those who have come up through the traditional program. While we are not ready to say that this type of program should be set up at all of our schools, and while it is perhaps too early to judge whether an adequate number of students can be recruited to satisfy the needs of the entire Church with this type of program, nevertheless we feel very strongly that the Church can obtain a good number of consecrated young men for the ministry if they are not penalized by the loss of additional time by reason of the fact that they have graduated from a public or a Lutheran high school.

The Senior College

In the interest of good stewardship it is felt that one or more of Synod's existing colleges should be utilized for the Senior College program. Fort Wayne has many things to offer which would make it ideal as a training center for Synod's professional people. It is a city of many Lutheran churches with active and progressive parish programs; with only one exception, all maintain parish schools. They have active Sunday schools with large teaching staffs. They have high standards of church music. All the other educational and auxiliary agencies of the Church are also represented in this locality, such as the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Walther League, the deaconess program, the Lutheran Laymen's League, and a very complete institutional program. The city likewise ranks high in cultural and civic offerings.

Since, no doubt, in the not-too-distant future, additional senior colleges will be necessary, it seems only reasonable that one be located as far east as practical from the exact center of Lutheran

population. The location of Fort Wayne makes it a logical choice for the first Senior College.

The proposal that a four-year college be located at Fort Wayne has had the approval of the faculty and board of Concordia College, the Fort Wayne Pastoral Conference, the Fort Wayne Area Conference, and it was the unanimous recommendation from the Central District.

In addition to the possibility of utilizing the present campus, Synod also will have the opportunity of disposing of the present campus by accepting an offer to purchase the present site. If Synod is willing to accept a substantial and satisfactory offer for the present campus and obtain a new site in the Fort Wayne area for the Senior College, the present number of schools could be retained. The purchase price, plus moneys already allocated to Fort Wayne for new buildings, plus the moneys available at present for a Senior College, could then all be used for the erection of new buildings on a new campus in the Fort Wayne area.

The Teacher-Training Program

In co-operation with the teachers' colleges at River Forest and at Seward, the first two years of the teacher-training program have been offered to men and women on the college level. Dormitory facilities are available to both men and women under this new program. Two large faculty homes have been converted into girls' residence centers. This year the first group will be graduated under this teacher-training program. The women are required to take a minimum of one summer term at either River Forest or Seward before they are allowed to go out and teach. The men are required to take at least one additional year at one of the teachers' colleges. These additional teacher-training facilities have been set up to help alleviate the critical shortage in the elementary teaching field. Women students have the opportunity of an observation and participation program in connection with the excellent Lutheran elementary school system in Fort Wayne. It is anticipated that ever-increasing numbers of teacher-training students will find their way to the Fort Wayne campus for the first two years of their training.

Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the honorable delegate Synod:

1. To expand Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., into a four-year Senior College.
2. To supply the necessary funds to replace Hanser Hall, which was erected in 1869, to improve the classroom facilities of the college.

3. To supply the funds necessary to purchase three additional practice organs and fifteen practice pianos, which would be used in connection with the teacher-training program.

4. To supply the funds necessary to erect an auditorium.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Chairman*

[106]

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Milwaukee, herewith submits a report on its activities relative to its supervision of Synod's school during the 1950—1953 triennium and respectfully requests Synod in convention assembled to give attention to the school's needs.

Under the protecting hand of God, Concordia College, Milwaukee, has continued to devote itself to the training of young men for the study of theology. For this privilege and for the countless blessings bestowed in many ways upon our school, we give thanks and praise to God.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously tried to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to them by Synod. Much time has been given by the members to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and, together with the administration and the faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school.

The Faculty

Several changes have taken place in the membership of the faculty in the last three years. When Prof. Victor Bartling accepted a call to the seminary at St. Louis, Prof. Elmer Moeller was elected to fill the vacancy in our Greek department. Prof. Ewald Plass has been on leave for the past three years to do work for the Committee on Scholarly Research, teaching only very few classes in our college department. The work he is doing will require about another two and a half years. To take over most of Professor Plass's work, Mr. Albert Bahr was added to our staff during the years 1950—1952. When Mr. Albert Bahr accepted a call into the ministry, the Rev. Paul T. Dietz joined our staff as an instructor. The salary of these two instructors has been furnished by the Committee on Scholarly Research. During this triennium we have also had the services of a vicar from 1950 to 1951 in Mr. Edward Krentz and of a graduate assistant in Mr. David Krampitz, from

1951 to 1953. Dr. Walter Jennrich has been advanced to the position of assistant professor.

Our school sustained a real loss in the passing of Dr. Leroy C. Rincker early this year. At present steps are being taken to fill the vacancy in the presidency.

Students

Our enrollment during the past three years has gone up from 264 to 306. Over 95 cent cent of our students are preparing for service in the Church. Of particular interest is the fact that our freshman high school enrollment has continued to be steady, while the enrollment on advanced levels has not increased at an alarming rate. Still suffering from the lack of adequate dormitory space, the school has had to crowd its large enrollment into inadequate quarters. In spite of a lack of adequate housing, the health and morale of the students has been good. Participation in national testing programs has revealed a consistently high grade of scholarship.

Requests

For the sake of improvement in administration, teaching, and housing, we respectfully petition Synod to grant us the following requests:

1. A new administration and music building

We need this building in order to modernize our administration. Present facilities are a makeshift and leave no room for any administrative help for the president. This building will also house our music department, with individual practice rooms and an auditorium for music appreciation, concerts, and visual education. The sale of an athletic field some years ago netted enough to pay for a swimming pool. This third part of the building will be an adjunct to our gymnasium and is a necessary part of our intramural athletic program because of the very small campus. Already in 1944 Synod recognized the need of enlarging the space for our administrative offices, and in 1947 it voted \$60,000 for this purpose. This money was never spent. In 1950 Synod considered our request of \$300,000 for this building and allotted us \$100,000 in the "Conquest for Christ" collection, and deferred \$200,000, pending upon the success of the "Conquest for Christ" collection. We have on hand for the erection of this building \$150,000, partly realized from the sale of an athletic field and partly from private solicitation. According to present estimates by our architect we shall need, in addition to the \$100,000 allotted in the "Conquest for Christ" collection and the \$200,000 deferred until the outcome of the "Conquest for Christ" is known, and the \$150,000 of our own funds, another \$25,000.

2. *An addition to our quarters for our help*

During the past years our kitchen and janitorial help has been crowded into tiny rooms with practically no privacy. There is room above the present kitchen for several rooms or suites of rooms. These enlarged quarters will keep our help content and make it easier to retain quality personnel. Synod approved of this addition in 1950, which then was estimated at \$50,000 and included it in the "Conquest for Christ" collection. According to present estimates, this addition will cost us about \$60,000. Hence an additional \$10,000 needs to be voted us.

3. *Renovation of the Administration Building*

Our present Administration Building, which is over fifty years old, needs rather extensive renovation. To put the building into such shape that it will meet in a measure the standard of present-day school buildings, we need to modernize the lighting, tuck-point the masonry, resurface the floors, replace the desks, repair and replace the windows, paint the corridors, classrooms, and chapel, and remodel our physics laboratory, an item for which a request was made already in 1950. The estimate for the extensive repairs is \$54,500.

4. *Renovation of Wunder Dormitory*

After being in service over 25 years, Wunder Dormitory needs repairs and remodeling. To put it into the condition it ought to be in, we need to add some new equipment, to resurface the remaining floors, reset and repair doors and windows, remove the outmoded and no longer necessary ventilating system, convert available space into a recreation room, tuck-point large areas of the masonry, paint the interior, and construct an entrance to the south to lead to the new quadrangle. We have estimated the cost for this work at \$54,000.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
FELIX KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary*

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Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

The Board of Control of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., herewith submits to the Honorable Synod the following report, covering the past triennium, together with a statement of the needs and requirements of our school.

Enrollment

The enrollment for the past three school years was:

	1950—1951	1951—1952	1952—1953
Male Teacher Trainees _____	36	43	38
Women Teacher Trainees * _____	22	41	39
Ministerial _____	172	197	215
General _____	50	56	50
Total Enrollment _____	280	337	342

* College women teacher trainees have been enrolled since 1950

The enrollment at this school is made up primarily of ministerial and teacher-training students. The percentage of such students was: 1950—1951, 82%; 1951—1952, 83%; 1952—1953, 85%.

Staff

At present ten regularly called professors and one professor emeritus on modified service are serving the institution, together with three instructors, two assistants, and four part-time assistants.

The institution suffered the loss of Martin Graebner, D. D., who died November 13, 1950. On July 1, 1951, Prof. Arthur M. Ahlswede was elevated to the associate professorship, after a term of two years as instructor. On September 1, 1951, Prof. Fred Wahlers, having attained the age of seventy, entered a modified service status. There are three vacant professorships at this institution at this time.

The following instructors served during the past triennium: Rev. Jan Pavel, Rev. Robert Koehler, Rev. H. J. Luedke, Mr. Harold W. Otte.

Curriculum

The curriculum for ministerial students set by Synod was taught in both the high school and the college divisions. Some changes in the language requirements have been made in the high school department. Formerly four years of Latin, three of German, and two of Greek were required in the high school. Since the fall of 1952 this has been changed by reducing the Latin requirement from four to three years, and the Greek requirement from two to one year. The requirement of four years of English in the high

school has been retained. In addition to the synodically required ministerial curriculum the Minnesota District supports a commercial department for the purpose of teaching ministerial students the elements of typing, business, and bookkeeping.

Since the fall of 1950, a two-year-plus-summer-school teacher-training program for college women was introduced in accordance with synodical resolution.

The Officers' Reserve Corps Unit, introduced during the past triennium, has been discontinued because of the jeopardy in which it placed the deferment status of ministerial students.

Accreditation

The high school continues to enjoy the full membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1948. The faculty is undertaking a study of the college department with a view to seeking accreditation of the junior college in the North Central Association during the ensuing triennium. The college department at present enjoys the accreditation by the University of Minnesota, which acts as accrediting agency for the State of Minnesota for colleges.

Plant

In November, 1951, the new Buenger Memorial Library was dedicated to the glory of God and the service of ministerial and teacher training of our Church. The total cost was \$219,000. This included substantial donations from the local congregations and individuals. The remainder of the funds was allocated from the "Conquest for Christ."

In September, 1952, the construction of the Lutheran Memorial Center was begun. This is a physical education and auditorium building which will serve the school and the Lutheran community. The total cost of the project is \$360,000. It will be presented to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod on the day of dedication as a gift from the Lutheran congregations and individuals in this area.

At the time of this writing the plans are being completed for the remodeling of the old main building for the housing of eighty-eight women students. The funds from the "Conquest for Christ" will be used for this purpose to the amount of \$50,000.

On June 20, 1951, a storm swept through the city of St. Paul which caused considerable damage to business and private property. No major damage was suffered in our school and faculty residences, with the exception of the loss of several dozen trees on the campus. We thank God for His mercy in holding His protecting hand over our school and its staff.

The grounds and buildings on this campus are in good condition. The maintenance of the older buildings is becoming increasingly costly. Serious consideration should be given to the need for replacing the older dormitories, which are now over 75 years old.

Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the Honorable Delegate Synod:

1. The sum of \$7,591 to complete the installation of bookstacks and accessories and lighting between the stacks in the Buenger Memorial Library.
2. Authorization to convert the old gymnasium into a chapel and the present chapel into classrooms, with a connecting tunnel between the new chapel and the adjoining buildings, according to the preliminary sketches submitted by Mr. Max Buetow, architect.
3. To fill three vacant professorships.
4. Permission to request accreditation of the college department by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
5. That Synod give serious consideration to razing some of the old buildings and the erection of a new women's dormitory at an approximate cost of \$500,000.
6. Introduction of co-education on high school level for day students (not boarding students) who intend to become teachers in elementary Christian day schools of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, because there is not now a Lutheran High School in this area.

BOARD OF CONTROL
H. WINTER, Secretary

[1958]

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

The Board of Control of St. Paul's College herewith submits its report for the triennium just past. It is with deep gratitude to our Lord Jesus, the Head of the Church, who has given His protection and guidance and showered unmerited blessings upon the work of the Lord at St. Paul's College, that we render this report.

The 1950—53 triennium, we feel, has been a period of growth, both external and internal, for our school in all spheres of its activity. We say this in spite of the fact that the skies were not always bright and sunny for us.

The Board of Control met some thirty times during the past triennium, trying conscientiously to carry out the various phases

of the work assigned to it by Synod. Improvement of the total program of our school for Christ and His church at large has been our constant aim. All our tasks, under God's benediction, could be carried out in a spirit of harmony and co-operation.

Enrollment

Enrollment statistics for the three years read as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Pretheological	New Students
1950—51	138	114	32
1951—52	130	104	49
1952—53	142	107	51

The health of both our students and faculty personnel, with one or two exceptions, has been very good.

Faculty

The present triennium was scarcely five months old when God visited our school with deep sorrow, by the death of our late president, the Rev. Albert J. C. Moeller. The Lord called him out of this life while attending a meeting of Synod's Board for Higher Education in Racine, Wis. The end came suddenly, the result of a heart attack on November 21, 1950.

Prof. O. T. Walle was appointed to serve as acting president upon the sudden demise of President Moeller. Taking over at a very difficult time, when our school was in the midst of building operations with work stoppages and materials difficult to obtain, Professor Walle rendered a real service to our school.

In due time a call was extended to Prof. W. F. Wolbrecht of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., to serve as president of our school. The Lord led him to accept it. At the request of the Board of Control of our Seward Concordia, he was permitted to remain at Seward until the end of the 1950—51 school year. Professor Wolbrecht was inducted into the office of president of St. Paul's College in connection with the convocation service which opened the 1951—52 school term, September 5, 1951. President Weinhold was in charge of the installation ceremony, assisted by Pastors Heilman and Tiemann. God has given our school a capable leader and able administrator in President Wolbrecht, for which we are grateful.

On January 10, 1952, Professor Walle received a call to the presidency of California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif., which the Lord moved him to accept. The Oakland school acceded to our request to permit Professor Walle to remain at our school until the close of the 1951—52 academic year. Since Professor Walle was chief instructor in biological and physical sciences as well as

principal of the high school department, his departure posed a grave problem for our school. Besides, the sudden, serious illness of Prof. Emil C. Weis, which caused him to request a sabbatical year's leave of absence from the classroom, increased our difficulties. The Lord, however, was with us in this situation. He induced Mr. Warren Rubel, graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, at our request to teach English during Professor Weis's absence. Daniel De Block, another seminary graduate, was engaged to teach biological science and religion. Mr. Earl Fuhrman was engaged as instructor in the field of physical science and mathematics. Mr. Roland Haas is serving as housemaster of Biltz Hall and is teaching religion and physical education. He is the first seminary graduate to serve as house counselor.

With the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education Mr. Allen Nauss was raised to the status of assistant professor in May, 1952.

At this writing it seems Professor Weis will not be able to assume a full teaching load in fall.

Messrs. Warren Rubel and Daniel De Block have been asked to assume a two-year extension of their teaching contracts. These young men have done outstanding work in their various spheres of activity.

Eugene Kreutz served as housemaster of Biltz Hall 1950—51; Walter Rosin served in that capacity 1951—52.

The death of one of our professors emeriti, Prof. John Henry Lobeck, took place in Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 25, 1951. He had lived in retirement since 1945.

Changes

Many changes have been made not only in the physical facilities and curriculum program, but also in the administrative work at our school during the past triennium.

Space permits mention of only a few:

The faculty was reorganized, operating through two standing committees:

1. Academic Committee—whose duty it is to evaluate the curriculum and explore the possibilities of improving it.

2. Student Life Committee—to suggest and formulate policy changes relative to the spiritual and devotional life of the students.

To comply with Synod's request, the school's fiscal year was changed to begin with July 1. Standard business machines and desks have been added to our business office. Budget-preparation facilities have been modernized and made more comprehensive. The work of the service personnel has been divided and streamlined.

Building Program

During the present triennium we were permitted to complete the construction of the new administration building, which has been called Baeppler Hall, and the central heating plant. After many work stoppages, due to hard-to-get materials, strike-bound railroads and factories, we were finally permitted to dedicate the new building to the service of the Lord of the Church, on June 3, 1951, nine months later than planned. The Board feels that in Baeppler Hall our school has a much-needed, soundly constructed administration building with many modern appointments.

The Western District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod contributed almost \$25,000 toward the furnishing of Baeppler Hall.

The new central heating plant is also a soundly constructed building and ties in well with the entire college plant.

Modified cafeteria service has been installed in the dining hall. The dining hall itself was furnished with new tables, chairs, and coat-hanging equipment as well as with needed new and additional kitchen equipment and machinery. Storage facilities were re-designed.

St. Paul's College Association

When the new administration building was dedicated, Acting President Walle could also dedicate the building furnishings provided by the Western District, together with a new Moeller pipe organ for the chapel. The organ represents a gift of some \$6,000 from St. Paul's College Association. This association is composed of some 1,500 friends of our school who have set for themselves the goal of working for St. Paul's College, particularly in those areas of activity in which no provision is made by Synod.

In order to improve and expand the social and recreational facilities of St. Paul's College, the association adopted a social-recreational program for 1952, pledging itself to equip a lounge and social rooms in both the college and high school dorms with lounging facilities, television, and other recreational equipment. The lounge and social rooms are now in operation. This project represents a gift of some \$3,700. The proposed project of this group for 1953 is campus illumination for our school.

Building Program

At present the Board is busily engaged with plans for the construction of the new dormitory which is to house the men of the college department. The grant for this was made at the Milwaukee Convention; the necessary funds have been allocated from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Our preliminary plans and esti-

mates are at this writing in the hands of Mr. Edgar Buenger, Synod's consultant on new buildings and building plans. We prayerfully hope that when this triennial report is being reviewed at the Houston Convention, the construction of this much-needed dormitory will be well under way.

Requests

Before the future of our school was definitely assured by the Saginaw Convention in 1944, men in charge of the findings and evaluating committees agreed that if St. Paul's College was to be continued, it would require great expenditure for capital improvements. Checking our plant in view of our increased enrollment and surveying its real needs, we find that many things are needed to bring our school up to present-day standards. We therefore respectfully ask Synod, assembled in convention, to give favorable consideration to the following requests:

1. A new dining hall, with kitchen, storage facilities, and quarters for non-academic employees	\$185,000.00
2. Repairing and remodeling high school dormitory (Biltz Hall)	87,000.00
3. Remodeling and repairing gymnasium	29,100.00
4. Remodeling old dorm to provide 8 piano-practice rooms, 2 chorus rooms, a band room, and 10 instructors' offices	22,000.00
5. Razing old administration building and landscaping site	13,000.00
6. Faculty housing — replacement of two obsolete dwellings, addition to president's residence, 5 faculty garages	42,000.00
7. Razing old boiler and pump house, erect campus garage and shop	6,000.00
8. Partitioning and furnishing Baeppler Hall basement	8,000.00
9. Change over remaining wiring to new tunnel system, materials, fittings, and labor	1,600.00
10. Curbing, paving, and sidewalk repairs	7,200.00
Total capital improvements requested	\$400,900.00

Conclusion

Again we gratefully acknowledge with sincere thanks the splendid co-operation and sympathetic help and guidance given by Synod's President and Vice-Presidents, Synod's Board of Directors,

Synod's Board for Higher Education, Synod's Committee on Colleges. Again we bespeak for our school and the other schools of learning maintained by our Church, Synod's continued prayers and participation for the strengthening and widening of their Kingdom-building program!

BOARD OF CONTROL, ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE
O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

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Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

In submitting this triennial report your Board gratefully acknowledges the guidance and blessing of Almighty God, which have continued to be very evident in the work and development of our Bronxville Concordia.

Our Faculty

In April of 1950 Prof. Albert E. Meyer accepted the call extended to him by the Electoral College to the presidency of our school. His installation took place October 15, 1950. He succeeded President Arthur Doege, who in the fall of 1949 had accepted a call into the parish ministry.

In May of 1950 Prof. Herman Grunau was granted a peaceful dismissal in order that he might accept the position offered to him on the staff of Valparaiso University. He had served our school faithfully and well since 1927. Prof. Wilbur Luecke, who had been teaching Social Studies in our high school, was assigned to the courses in our college formerly taught by Professor Grunau. To fill the vacancy on our high school staff, the Rev. Paul Gabbert was engaged as instructor for a two-year term in accord with synodical regulations.

At the close of the 1952 school year, Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer, having reached the synodically designated age, entered the status of voluntary retirement. For forty-six years Professor Heinrichsmeyer had served on our staff with notable devotion and effectiveness. By authority of the Board for Higher Education he has been retained on our faculty on a part-time basis, and we are grateful and happy that we are still permitted to benefit from his valued services in the classroom and on the campus. Upon the retirement of Professor Heinrichsmeyer the rank of full professor was conferred upon Prof. Emil Luecke by authority of the Board for Higher Education. Prof. Theodore Hausmann is the other member of our faculty now holding this rank.

In December of 1952 the Rev. Paul Gabbert accepted the call extended to him by the Electoral College as teacher of Social Studies in our high school, the position he had filled with manifest

competence during his two previous years as instructor. His installation took place on February 22, 1953.

On December 12, 1952, it was our privilege to observe the 25th anniversary of Prof. Wilbur Luecke's entry into the holy ministry. During the entire 25 years of his ministry, Professor Luecke has been a member of our staff at Concordia.

Nine synodically called men are now serving on our faculty. Our non-synodical staff comprises four women and ten men. This relatively large number is made necessary by our extensive program of general education, particularly in the junior college. With the exception of our director of athletics, who receives half of his salary from synodical funds, all non-synodical staff members are salaried from tuition income and other local sources.

In the spring of 1952 Mr. Herbert Thien terminated his services as Director of Public Relations in order to assume a position elsewhere. Since then the duties of this office have been carried out by a committee from our faculty.

Our Student Body

Enrollment during the past triennium:

	Total	College	High School	Ministerial
1950-1951	235	98	137	93
1951-1952	261	107	154	124
1952-1953	311	124	187	146

It is gratifying that the consistent increase in enrollment is mostly due to the increase in the number of ministerial students. Our ministerial enrollment includes a number of young women and several young men who are preparing to enter the teaching profession in the parish day schools of our Church. It is the hope of our Board that this phase of our work can be developed to include increasing numbers of students in the interest of greater service to the Church. With this in view we have recently requested official recognition as a synodically designated school for teacher-training students on the junior college level.

The enrollment of 187 boys in our high school is the highest in the history of our school. Of these, 63 are day students. The students are housed in Bohm Hall, our high school dormitory. This building, one of the oldest on our campus, was erected in 1910. It is not of fireproof construction. Our present enrollment has reached its capacity to the limit. In view of this our Board believes it is all the more urgent that an adequate automatic sprinkler system be installed in Bohm Hall for the protection of our students. Application for such a sprinkler system has been included in our request for capital improvements, and we sincerely trust it can be granted.

Academic Matters

In May of 1951 the Regents of the State of New York accepted our application for an amendment to our charter authorizing us to grant the following degrees upon successful graduation from our junior college: Associate in Arts (A. A.) and Associate in Applied Science (A. A. S.).

In March of this year a commission from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools visited our campus in order to re-evaluate our junior college. All accredited schools are required to request such a re-evaluation every twelve years in order to retain their accreditation. The commission, consisting of six qualified persons, devoted several days to a thorough investigation of every phase of our junior college. At this writing we have not received the report of their findings.

As a means of encouraging larger numbers of Lutheran young men and women to enroll in our junior college academic courses, five regional tuition scholarships have been set up, distributed over five sectors of the area served by our school, which are available to qualified high school graduates who are members of our Lutheran Church. These scholarships, representing a grant-in-aid of \$250, will be awarded on the basis of competitive examinations to one applicant in each of the five sectors.

Property and Buildings

In the summer of 1950 the Court of Appeals of the State of New York handed down a decision in the litigation proceedings in which we had been engaged for years with the village of Bronxville, reversing the decision of the lower courts and declaring the then current zoning amendments of the village unconstitutional in so far as they affected the status of schools and churches. As a result we were able at long last to proceed with the erection of our new Educational Building, for which approval and monetary appropriation had already been granted by the Saginaw Convention in 1944. The ground breaking took place on September 24, 1950, in connection with the annual Reformation rally; cornerstone-laying ceremonies were held on May 6, 1951, and the dedication took place on September 30, 1951, again in connection with the annual Reformation rally. Total cost of the building, including equipment and necessary landscaping, was \$643,579.99. Of this amount, \$229,766.88 was allocated from synodical funds, including "Conquest for Christ" offerings. The balance was raised locally through two intensive and highly successful campaigns conducted by the Lutheran Education Society, one in 1945, the second in 1951.

Known as the Brunn-Maier Building, the new building consists of two units separated by a wide entrance hallway. The

Arthur Brunn Science Hall, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Arthur Brunn, former Vice-President of Synod, long-time chairman of our Board, and intimately identified with the development of our school over many years, contains all required college science laboratories as well as classrooms for other college courses; the Walter A. Maier Library, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Walter Maier, an alumnus of our school and its warmhearted supporter throughout his distinguished ministry, contains a beautiful reading room, a browsing alcove, large stack rooms, a student center, and the customary library office and workrooms.

Among the many sainted friends and supporters of our school in whose memory various items in the new building have been dedicated are Dr. Frederick C. Heckel, one of the founders of the Lutheran Education Society and a member of the Board of Control for many years, and Prof. Rudolph W. Heintze, founder of our library and for many years instructor of History and German at our school.

Other improvements on our campus undertaken in connection with the erection of the new building include a new service roadway along the rear boundary of our property, a paved parking lot adjacent to the new roadway, a service area in the rear of our Commons Building, enclosed by an ornamental brick wall, outside lights along Faculty Row, and the general landscaping of our entire campus in accordance with a unified and long-range plan.

Inasmuch as most college courses are now taught in the new Educational Building, extensive alterations could be undertaken in the old Administration Building, greatly increasing its usefulness as our High School Educational Building and allowing for additional much-needed administration offices.

The favorable decision of the Court of Appeals also made it possible for us to utilize the recently acquired 9½-acre tract opposite our old campus, known as the Gorman property, for educational purposes. Portions of the grounds have already been graded and are being used for tennis courts and an intramural athletic field, while the large Gorman residence is serving as rehearsal and instruction center for our Music Department.

With approval of Synod we are now engaged in converting our heating system from coal to oil. As an economy measure in maintaining our large campus a cub tractor with accessories was purchased, which has already resulted in considerable savings in the landscaping and seeding of our grounds.

Acknowledgments

Our school has again greatly benefited from the generous support of many individuals and groups, particularly the Lutheran Education Society, the Women's Committee of the Lutheran Educa-

tion Society, the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia Collegiate Institute, the Concordia Women's Guild of Long Island, and the Concordia Alumni Association. For the past number of years the Lutheran Education Society has underwritten the cost of our Public Relations program amounting to more than \$5,000 annually. Included in the improvements provided by the other supporting agencies are the refurnishing of our women's lounge, furniture for our student center, furniture for the foyer in the Administration Building, new desks and chairs for Bohm Hall, two new electronic organs, and other items which ordinarily would not have been financed from synodical or tuition funds.

No changes are to be reported in the personnel of the Board, consisting of the Rev. Herman J. Rippe (President *ex officio*), Mr. James Kemp, Mr. Charles Nehring, Prof. Louis Rabe, and the Rev. Louis S. Wagner. Your Board held monthly meetings and numerous special meetings as circumstances required, and we again wish to express our appreciation to the members of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors of Synod for their sympathetic and understanding interest in our mutual tasks and problems.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

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St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans. herewith submits its report for the years 1950—1953. The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

	Junior College				Academy			Totals		Grand
	Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1950—51	179	179	358	91	53	144	270	232	502	
1951—52	174	161	335	104	48	152	278	209	487	
1952—53	161	163	324	120	58	178	281	221	502	

Ministerial enrollments: 1950—51, 160; 1951—52, 190; 1952—53, 183.

Teacher-training enrollments (women): 1950—51, 152; 1951—52, 162; 1952—53, 150.

Pre-teacher-training enrollment (men): 1950—51, 25; 1951—52, 35; 1952—53, 35.

Graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.: 1951—52, 46; 1953, 48.

Women entering church service as teachers or parish workers: 1951, 50; 1952, 61; 1953, 55.

The health of our students has been uniformly good, for which we are duly grateful to our heavenly Father.

The fiftieth anniversary of Prof. J. W. Werling's ordination to the holy ministry was celebrated on November 2, 1952. Professor Werling has served St. John's College since 1918 as professor of German. He has been on modified service since 1949.

In August, 1951, Prof. Fred Kramer, who had joined the teaching staff of St. John's College in 1947, accepted a call as professor of Systematic Theology at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

In January, 1953, Prof. Lorenz Wunderlich, who had been a member of the faculty of St. John's College since 1938, accepted a call as professor of Systematic Theology at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

The new women's dormitory, which was under construction in 1950 at the time of the synodical convention, was completed in August, 1950, and dedicated just before the opening of school. The Honorable Frank Carlson, Governor of Kansas, was one of the speakers on this occasion. The new dormitory was financed with a gift of \$46,000 from the citizens of Winfield and with the gifts of the members of our Kansas District, and with gifts from the alumni and alumnae and friends living in other States. The total cost was \$235,000. It is furnishing living facilities for 120 women. This is the third year which it has been in use. Most of the women living in the dormitory are preparing for service in the Church as teachers in Lutheran elementary schools. The addition to this building, granted by the 1950 convention and financed from "Conquest for Christ" funds (\$132,000) is now under construction, with completion set for some time in July. This building will provide additional living facilities for eighty women.

The teaching staff of St. John's, both synodical and non-synodical (i. e., not financed by Synod, as in business and music courses), has been steadily enlarged to meet the needs of a growing student body. The present allotment of teachers on permanent tenure (synodical) is a president, two professors, and eight associate professors.

The Board would respectfully request a reconsideration of this allotment. It believes that a school with an enrollment of approximately 375 students preparing for church service as pastors and teachers should have a larger number of the teaching staff on permanent tenure, and it would therefore request that two more associate professorships be created to take the place of two assistant professorships, these associate professorships to be filled within the next triennium.

The 1950 convention designated St. John's College to serve as a teacher-training institution, with a terminal program in teacher training (*Proceedings* of the 41st Convention, Milwaukee, 1950, pages 208, 209). St. John's College has since that time extended

its efforts to interest young women in preparing for teaching in Lutheran elementary schools and has approximately doubled the number of women graduates available for teaching over the numbers of 1947—1950. Vigorous recruiting is still being carried on, with the aim of supplying 100 or more young women annually during the present emergency. In order to carry out this program to the fullest extent, more housing will be necessary. It is proposed to continue to use Baden Hall temporarily for the housing of women until the second wing of the new women's dormitory can be built, and to continue the crowded conditions in the men's dormitory, which were to be relieved by the opening of Baden Hall to male students, when the present women occupants would be transferred from Baden Hall to the wing of the new dormitory which will be opened in September. The most satisfactory solution would be the immediate remodeling of Baden Hall for the housing of men and the construction of the second wing of the new dormitory for women. This would provide facilities for more than 250 women in the main dormitory and the two wings, and would make it possible to reduce the present overcrowded occupancy of the men's dormitory from 210 to the normal 150, not to mention 30 men and boys who are now placed in emergency housing in an old frame residence.

The increase in the student body of the last three years is making necessary also other facilities to serve the needs of the student body in a satisfactory manner. The present library, which occupies the space of three classrooms in the administration building and provides seating for about 65 students at one time, has been inadequate for a number of years, both as to seating space for readers and shelf space for books. Approximately one third of the library's holdings in books are practically inaccessible, having been placed in storage because of lack of shelf space, and by modern standards a student body of 500 should have available library seating space for at least 200 persons. A careful study of the situation by the Board of Control indicates that a suitable library building which would give adequate service for years to come could be constructed for about \$300,000.

Present-day educational efficiency requires a well-organized physical education program, which reaches all students, both in regular physical education classes and in an intramural game program. St. John's College has had such a program since 1940 under the direction of a professionally trained director of physical education, who is an ordained pastor with four years of service in the ministry and who also teaches in the regular academic program of the school. This physical education program extends to both men and women students, the program for the latter also

being under the direction of a professionally trained person. However, the present facilities for an effective program are entirely inadequate. In each semester the school schedules twelve physical education classes for men and boys and eleven classes for women and girls, each meeting two or three times a week. In addition to these classes, there is an extensive intramural program. St. John's College, however, has only a small gymnasium with a basketball floor of less than average size and one other room with a handball court. These facilities are insufficient to take care of the needs of the regular classwork, not to speak of the other activities, and the Board believes that a modern physical education building, especially equipped for the needs of a well-developed physical education program, is a necessity in the life of the school. A study of plans indicates that such a building could be constructed for \$250,000.

Summary of Requests

1. That funds be made available immediately to the amount of \$175,000 for the remodeling of Baden Hall, the original college building, into a fireproof structure providing additional classroom space and additional dormitory space.
2. That \$300,000 be allowed for the construction of a new library.
3. That \$250,000 be allowed for the construction of a new physical education building.
4. That \$150,000 be allowed for the construction of the second wing of the women's dormitory.
5. That two additional associate professorships be created.

Requests 1, 2, and 3 are supported by resolutions of the Kansas Pastoral Conference meeting in Salina, Kans., in May, 1952.

W. H. MEYER, *Chairman* of the Board of Control

LEO J. FENSKE, *Secretary* of the Board of Control

CARL S. MUNDINGER, *President* of St. John's College

Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.

Significant changes have marked the past triennium at our Portland Concordia. As a result, the institution has been enabled to render increased service to the Church in the preparation of future pastors and teachers. We are grateful to Synod, to the Board for Higher Education, and to the pastors and people of the Northwest District, for the support and co-operation which have contributed so much to the growth and development of this school.

Building Program

During the past triennium, funds from the "Conquest for Christ" offering made possible the completion of our administration building, Luther Hall, and the erection of the west wing to house the chapel (upper floor) and the library (lower floor). This project entailed an allocation of approximately \$125,000. The house formerly occupied by Professor Sylwester was remodeled and converted into a dormitory annex, to accommodate fifteen students. A new president's home, erected through a grant of \$25,000 from Synod's Building and Loan Fund, was completed in February, 1953. In addition, plans are currently under way for the construction of a new Service Building, to house the dining room, kitchen, infirmary lounge, and staff quarters. An allocation of \$110,000 for this building has been made from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Bids for this project were to be opened on April 16 of this year, with construction to begin shortly thereafter.

Facilities to be included in the new Service Building are at present housed in the basement of Centennial Hall. With the removal of these facilities to their new and permanent location, we wish to use this space for recreational rooms and for student quarters. *We therefore request an appropriation of \$25,000 for this remodeling program.*

Faculty

Concordia's faculty has been considerably enlarged since the last report, on account of the expansion of our program. The Rev. Karl W. Keller and Mr. Alfred R. Roth joined the faculty in 1950; the Rev. Walter G. Boss and Mr. Donald W. Lorenz in 1951; and the Rev. Paul W. F. Harms in 1952. In addition, Mr. Theodore Moeller served as assistant in the school year 1951-52 and Mr. Walter E. Keller, 1952-53.

Prof. F. W. J. Sylwester retired in 1951, after uninterrupted service at this school since its inception in 1905; he continues to serve Concordia, however, in the capacity of librarian. In 1952 Prof. Omar Stuenkel accepted a call into the parish ministry. These two vacancies were filled with the election of the Rev. Arthur G. Wahlers and the Rev. Karl W. Keller as associate professors on October 10, 1952. (Both men had been serving Concordia for some years as assistant professors.)

In January, 1952, the position of Business Manager was created and Prof. Alfred R. Roth was appointed to serve in this capacity, devoting approximately half time to these duties. In January, 1953 the Board established the office of Dean of Students and appointed Prof. Karl W. Keller to this position.

In November, 1950, Prof. F. W. J. Sylwester was honored at a special service upon the completion of 45 years as a member of Concordia's faculty. In November, 1951, the thirtieth anniversary of Prof. E. H. Brandt's service on our faculty was observed in chapel. In December, 1951, the golden jubilee of Karl Lorenz's ordination was commemorated in a divine service. At the opening service of the 1950-51 school year, Pres. Thomas Coates was honored upon the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Theology.

Because of the expansion of our faculty, and in view of the increased demands of our college program, we request permission to create an additional associate professorship (without, however, increasing the size of the faculty).

Board of Control

One change has occurred on our Board of Control during this triennium. Chairman Arthur H. Raasch resigned from the Board when he moved away from Portland. Mr. Richard Brandon was appointed to fill this vacancy, and Mr. George W. Udy was elevated to the chairmanship of the Board.

Junior College Program

The junior college program was inaugurated at Portland in the fall of 1950. The first college graduating class completed their studies here in June, 1952. Of the eighteen members of this class all but two continued their studies either at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, or at Concordia Teachers College, Seward.

Pursuant to the action of the 1950 convention, Portland was designated by the Board for Higher Education to serve as a "pilot" school in its experiment with the four-year junior college program. At date, the Freshman high school year has been dropped, restricting this school to a five-year program. While this arrangement has created certain problems, its over-all effect has been to afford greater concentration upon the specific objectives of this school in the preparation of pastors and teachers. It has, moreover, increased the level of maturity in the student body.

Student Body

The enrollment for the past three years has been, respectively, 120, 120, 110. The elimination of the Freshman high school year has made the problem of recruitment somewhat more difficult, but this has been offset by the advantages noted above. It is most encouraging that 80 per cent of our enrollment has been preministerial or preteacher during this triennium. Portland's student body is

restricted to young men. We do not favor the introduction of co-education within the foreseeable future because of the fact that our program and facilities are not designed to accommodate this type of student body.

Campus Expansion

Within the past year four lots directly across from the eastern boundary of the campus were purchased. Steps are being taken also to acquire other available property adjacent to the campus.

Supporting Organizations

Concordia has continued to receive invaluable support from its auxiliary organizations: the Concordia Guild, a District-wide women's organization; the Lutheran Education Society; and the Alumni Association. In addition to supplying the college with many needed items of equipment which are not provided by Synod, these groups have made substantial contributions to the financing of the new gymnasium.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

GEORGE W. UDY, *Chairman*

CARL F. NITZ, *Secretary*

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California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

In submitting its report for the last triennium to Synod, the Board of Control of California Concordia College humbly acknowledges the grace and mercy of Almighty God, which was so clearly manifested in His guidance and direction of the affairs of His Church and schools.

The Board of Control

The Board, whose membership has remained constant, meets regularly each month, except for the summer months, and for special meetings as occasion required, including six election meetings. Full co-operation was given to, and received from, synodical officials and boards. Recommendations and suggestions of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education were put into effect as fully and promptly as possible.

The Faculty

A combination of circumstances brought about a rather extensive change in called personnel as well as a considerable increase in the number of instructors. President Theodore Brohm, after almost 42 years of service as head of the institution, retired in June of 1950. He has continued to serve as instructor on an annual contract basis, although during the past year he suffered from poor

health. In November of 1950, Prof. R. A. Eifert, who had for many years served as professor and as treasurer, was called to his eternal rest. In the following year Prof. Paul Huchthausen, instructor in the classics, accepted a call to the pastorate of Trinity Lutheran Church of Burlingame, and the Rev. Walter Kraemer, who had served ably as instructor and librarian for six years, and the Rev. Edwin Sohn, who had served for five years, both accepted appointments with the Armed Services Commission.

On September 14, 1952, Prof. Oscar T. Walle was installed as the second president of California Concordia College, and the Rev. Richard T. Du Brau, Ph.D., as associate professor of Greek and Latin. Prof. Ernest F. Scaer ably served as acting president during the period following the retirement of President Brohm. Upon the introduction of teacher training, Mr. Hugo Gehrke was appointed assistant professor in the field of music, and the Rev. Walter Rühke as instructor. During the three years, six seminary vicars and nine other instructors served ably in various capacities. The current staff numbers six called members, one assistant professor, one of instructor rank, and nine full and part-time teachers. Worthy of special notice are the competence and high ideals of the non-called personnel.

The Student Body

In general, good health and a co-operative spirit characterized the students during the past years. Especially appreciated by the students were the much-improved dormitory facilities. As the following figures indicate, a much higher percentage of the students is interested in training for professional church work, continuing the trend which had already begun in 1948. Enrollment figures are as follows:

	Total	Ministerial	Teacher Training	General
1950—1951	233	63	45	125
1951—1952	218	76	56	86
1952—1953	200	79	70	53

Curriculum

In accordance with the resolutions of the synodical convention of 1950, our curriculum was expanded to include teacher training for both men and women on the college level. The appointment of Mr. Hugo Gehrke as assistant professor made the necessary music offerings possible. The response to the offerings was so great that a study for an additional instructor had to be requested in the fall of 1952 to accommodate the 70 students. Other course offerings necessitated by the introduction of teacher training were introduced after consultation with the Seward faculty, and the current offerings for the two college years parallel those of Concordia Seward College, Seward.

Property, Buildings, Equipment

Since the 1950 convention, the original all-purpose building was completely renovated and remodeled for men's dormitory purposes, and the ground floor converted into a dining hall, kitchen and apartment for the matron. The Lutheran Education Society turned over to Synod for the remaining indebtedness of approximately \$5,000 the small girls' dormitory, situated one block from our campus. In November, 1952, a corner lot adjacent to this property was purchased in order to provide land on which expanded girls' housing could be erected. The present building is adequate for ten girls only.

Our present facilities meet the current needs for classroom instruction, library, men's housing, and food service. There is very urgent need, however, for girls' housing, for provision for music instruction and physical education. These needs are presented in the request below.

Supporting Organizations and Special Services

Wherever possible, the facilities of the school have been made available to groups of our Church. As before, the California and Nevada District offices have been housed in our administration building. In 1952 the District convened on the campus, and all the school facilities were made available for this purpose. Later, in the same summer, the school again placed the same services at the disposal of a regional L. S. V. school. Two Bible Institutes for the Bay area were conducted on the campus during the academic year 1952-1953.

The local support to the school has been very gratifying. In addition to extensive annual contributions in cash and kind made by individuals and congregations of both California Districts for the benefit of the commissary, various groups have provided financial support during these years. The California and Nevada District has continued to include \$3,500 in its annual budget to salary a physical education instructor. Local fees have annually provided an additional \$7,500 for the salaried instructors. The alumni of the Lutheran Education Society, the Southern California Mothers' Club, and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League have made substantial contributions, which have provided visual aids, ground maintenance, and special equipment for the school.

Special Requests

Because of the great response to the newly introduced teacher training program two urgent needs have arisen, for which we respectfully petition Synod to grant funds for a reasonable solution.

1. The school has no proper facilities for music instruction and practice. The chapel must be used for group instruction, piano and

organ instruction and practice. Students practice in the girls' physical education building, in the girls' dormitory, in the dining hall, in three basement rooms of the men's dormitory. The practice organ had to be placed into the dining hall and takes up needed space there. Valuable and needed space is taken up by the other makeshift practice rooms.

2. We have housing for only ten girls in the present girls' dormitory. During this past year six girls had to be housed in private homes. This practice makes for difficulty of control, and also for poor study conditions. Last summer several applicants withdrew applications when they heard that dormitory housing was no longer available.

To solve these two immediate problems, we propose to convert the present president's residence to a music instruction and practice building, for which purpose it is advantageously located. The present girls' dormitory can serve as the president's residence without any basic changes. We propose building two connected home-like girls' dormitories, with a capacity of 24 on property purchased during the past year, just adjacent to the present girls' dormitory.

Architect's estimates (January 20, 1953) are as follows:

1. Remodeling president's residence for music purposes (necessary sound treatment, adequate heating, minor structural changes)	\$ 9,000
2. Double dormitory housing 24 with all facilities and equipment	66,000
Total	\$75,000

Accordingly, we respectfully request Synod to make available this year the sum of \$75,000 for the above purposes in order that the response to the teacher-training program may be adequately met. Certain staff needs have also developed as a result of this response, but we feel that the Board for Higher Education can and will meet these with authority already provided in the original enabling resolution.

An additional outstanding need is a replacement of the present wholly inadequate building used for physical education purposes. Not only is the floor space insufficient for present minimum needs, but shower, sanitary, and locker facilities are completely inadequate. If Synod's finances and policy permit, an expenditure for this purpose would most certainly be justified. In the event the erection of a physical education building is authorized, it is likely that the local Lutheran Education Society and college

friends would finance the establishment of recreational and social facilities as part of the project. The cost of such a building is estimated at \$150,000, and a secondary request for the appropriation of that amount for such purpose is herewith submitted.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
EDWIN MEESE, JR., Secretary
OSCAR T. WALLE, Executive Officer

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Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta

With heartfelt gratitude to our heavenly Father, whose blessings on our Canadian Concordia have been new every morning, the Board of Control herewith respectfully submits to Synod its report for the period 1950—1953.

Board of Control

The Board met regularly to discuss and plan the affairs of the institution. Many details connected with the planning and supervision of the new physical education building were placed into the hands of a subcommittee consisting of the Rev. P. Janz, Mr. Clarence Kuhnke, Prof. Harold Witte, and Dr. A. H. Schwermann.

Faculty

Five regular professors have served faithfully and well. The Rev. John E. Herzer continues as assistant, and so does Miss Edith Lechelt, who also acts as co-ed counselor. Since September, 1952, Mr. Herman Dorin, a former student of our school and an honor graduate of the University of Alberta, has charge of the physical education program and also teaches some periods in English, Social Studies, and German. A number of our teachers continue to attend lectures at the University.

Student Body

During the past three years our enrollments were 111, 106 and 98. Of these, 40, 33, and 33 were girls. The latter find room in homes near the college. Our new building relieves to some extent the extremely crowded conditions of former years (our original plant was designed to accommodate about seventy students) and gives rise to the prospect of a growing enrollment. Annually we have a number of students who register in the general high school course and after one to three years decide to enter the ministry or the teaching profession. Our graduates are enrolled in St. Louis, Springfield, River Forest, Seward, and Valparaiso. General students paid \$4,420 tuition in 1951, \$4,000 in 1952 and \$3,775 in 1953. It is of interest to note that students from

Ontario are beginning to enter our school, even though they must travel three nights and two days over a distance of some 2,000 miles. We had one in '51, two in '52, and two in '53. The Lord has graciously protected our students against flagrant misconduct and serious illness, even though we had to contend with scarlet fever for several months during 1951-52. Annually inspectors of the Department of Education visit us and speak well of the work done by our students.

Support of the Districts

We report with much pleasure the continued interest shown by the two Districts in western Canada. And we wish to emphasize that the interest shown by our congregations in eastern Canada is growing from year to year. Under the leadership of the Concordia College Guild the women in nearly all the congregations of western and eastern Canada have contributed during the last eight years nearly \$8,000 for the complete refurnishing of our boys' dormitory—a splendid achievement. These same women undertake twice in each school year to supply our larder with victuals. Women in all three Districts continue to send donations for various purposes, and they offer scholarships and prizes for notable academic achievement. Walther League societies have supplied us with a new piano and with equipment for a printing room. The alumni show laudable concern for the welfare of their alma mater, provide annual prizes for good work in the classroom, and supply funds every year for the upkeep of our beautiful grounds.

New Physical Education Building

On May 28, 1952, ground was broken for our new physical education building. Under the supervision of the architect, Mr. C. H. MacDonald, the Poole Construction Co. completed the building in March, 1953, and the dedication is to be held on April 19. Measuring 66×112 feet, the new brick structure offers accommodation not only for the varied activities demanded for physical education by the Department of Education, but it also contains facilities for piano and pipe organ practice, for chorus, band, and orchestra practice, and for storage purposes. Including equipment, landscaping, sidewalks, and parking space, the entire cost of this new building will approximate \$175,000, of which nearly \$60,000 was contributed by our members in western Canada. The used pipe organ, still in excellent condition, was obtained from Trinity Church in Oak Park, Ill., at the remarkably low cost of \$1,000. The interest in the welfare of our educational institution induced the congregation to place the instrument within our financial reach, and we owe a debt of gratitude to its members as

well as its pastor, the Rev. H. W. Romoser, and the organist, Prof. Victor Hildner of River Forest, whose expert counsel was highly valued. We also acknowledge with grateful appreciation the installation of a set of Schulmerich chimes by the H. A. Schole family as a memorial to their departed husband and father.

This multi-purpose building supplies a need felt over a period of many years. To all the members of our Synod, whose gracious generosity enabled us to acquire this new addition, our hearts go out in deep-felt gratitude. And we also feel constrained to emphasize the courtesy and sympathetic co-operation of Synod's Board of Directors and particularly the Board for Higher Education whose interest in the welfare of our educational work is most exemplary. May God bless them!

Future Needs

In its convention at Chicago in 1947 Synod approved of an expansion program at Edmonton. This was to include a physical education building and additions to our administration building and dormitory. The appropriations made at the Milwaukee Convention in 1950 and in the "Conquest for Christ" collection will under existing high costs of building hardly suffice to carry out the complete program, and consequently we believe that an additional sum in the neighborhood of \$75,000 is required, for which we herewith respectfully petition Synod.

The development of natural resources and industries in western Canada borders on the phenomenal. In the center of this rapidly expanding and vast domain our Canadian Concordia serves a growing Church. May God continue to bless her, and may the implementation of a suggestion made to the Milwaukee Convention become a reality in the not too distant future—a Canadian seminary.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF
CONCORDIA COLLEGE, EDMONTON
C. F. BAASE, *Chairman*
CLARENCE C. KAHNKE, *Secretary*

Concordia College, Austin, Tex.

The blessings of a benevolent God continue to rest upon Synod's school in Austin.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control approached their task of administering the school with consecration and intelligence. The Rev. Roland Wiederaenders replaced the Rev. Oliver Harms as chairman of the Board when the latter resigned the Presidency of the Texas District and joined Synod's Board of Directors. The Milwaukee Convention elected the Rev. W. E. Meyer to the Board. Pastor Meyer replaced the Rev. F. H. Stelzer, who had served the Board as executive secretary for many years. Appropriate recognition was given Pastor Stelzer in public ceremony for his service to the Board.

The Faculty

The faculty currently consists of the president, three associate professors, three instructors, two assistants, and one man on modified service.

The Junior College

During the past triennium the Board for Higher Education, acting under the authority granted in a synodical resolution of 1947, authorized the addition of the two junior college years at Austin. The first class of junior college students, numbering twenty-two, graduated in May.

Student Body

Our enrollment figures during the past triennium were:

	Ministerial	Teacher Training	General Education	Total
1950-51	45	25	17	87
1951-52	66	24	14	104
1952-53	87	37	10	134

Physical Improvements

In 1951 two buildings were erected on the campus. A donor — preferring to remain anonymous — gave the school \$60,000 for the erection of a chapel. This building, satisfying a need felt on the campus, was named Birkmann Chapel in memory of the late Rev. O. Birkmann, D.D. Pastor Birkmann, a humble Christian and versatile scholar, spent his entire ministry in Texas.

An advance against the "Conquest for Christ" offering enabled the school to erect a \$120,000 classroom building. This building was named Kramer Hall in memory of Pastor W. A. Kramer, who served as the first President of the Texas District after the first division of the Southern District.

The release of \$200,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" offering enabled us to begin construction in October (1952) on a Service Building. The Service Building will house a kitchen, a dining hall seating 225 students, a student infirmary, quarters for the help, and storage space.

Accreditation

The high school department holds membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Efforts are currently being made to accredit the recently inaugurated college department with the State and regional accrediting associations.

Requests

Needs at Austin force the Board of Control to ask the 1953 convention for

1. \$100,000 for the erection of a boys' dormitory. Kilian Hall, the only dormitory on the campus, is filled beyond capacity. Additional housing facilities are urgently needed. The grant of \$100,000 would permit the erection of a building housing sixty boys.

2. \$135,000 for the complete renovation of Kilian Hall. Kilian Hall was built in 1926. Economy—not altogether wise—forced on the Board at that time resulted in a building not approximating the ideal in construction. The \$135,000 is needed to renovate the structure.

3. \$8,500 for installing multitier stacks in library stack room.

BOARD OF CONTROL

GEORGE J. BETO, *Executive Officer*

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Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Under the divine guidance and protection of our merciful Father in Christ Jesus our Colegio-Seminario in Greater Buenos Aires has been again an institution of great blessing for our Church in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay in the past triennium (1950 to 1952). All honor and glory to God!

The Board of Control

In 1950 the following Board of Control was elected by Synod: Rev. J. P. Horn, Mr. F. A. Ahnert, Mr. Ed. Ristau, Mr. M. Donnet, and President S. H. Beckmann (*ex officio*). Rev. Horn was elected secretary, and Mr. Ahnert treasurer of the Board. During the school year the Board convened regularly to take care of all running and extra business. All members attended all meetings with great diligence and devotion.

The Faculty

During the past triennium the faculty has been enlarged by two instructors. In 1951 the first professor of our Seminary, Rev. Albert Lehenbauer, spent a regular furlough in the U.S., returning in due time to his duties. In this year, 1953, the faculty had again to be enlarged, since six classes were to be instructed and only five teachers on hand. Since our District has only a very limited number of pastors, the Board was advised not to nominate one of the clergy in our District, but rather seek help from other sources. Part-time help was found among State teachers who possess the necessary capacity and titles. 31 teaching hours are therefore distributed among two part-time instructors and one Seminary student for the year 1953. These men, of course, teach only language and science subjects in the college.

Physical Improvements

In the past years the Seminary grounds have undergone some improvement. The whole property has been fenced in with seven wire. The grounds in front of the main building have turned into a lovely park, with shrubs, trees, flowers, and lawns all around the building. With the permission of Synod's Board of Directors also a large Assembly and Youth Hall was erected on the grounds of the Seminary, which has added much to the general usefulness of Synod's property. In 1952 the Board of Directors also granted a substantial allowance of \$30,000 for a duplex residence which now is under construction.

The Seminary building and the residences are kept in proper repair. Some major repairs had to be undertaken, since at the time of construction the best materials were not always on hand.

The library through special grants is continually being improved. Today it numbers 5,000 volumes. There is still much room for improvement to make our library the efficient tool that it should be.

Student Body

Our small student body has shown a nice growth in the past triennium. In 1950 we had two Seminary classes and two College classes with 21 students enrolled. Eight of these were new entrants. At the end of the year 1950 four candidates were graduated. Of the four, a member of our sister Church, the Slovak Lutheran Church in Argentina, is now at the head of said Church as its only pastor.

In 1951 only two new students entered. These two were given two classes and entered into the second class, so that in 1951 a third class was added. In this year two students from Colombia, South America, entered our Seminary. They are being sup-

ported by a mission society of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. The men are of Indian descent. Likewise the United Lutheran Church in Argentina had entered two students. The last four seminarians, of course, pay tuition, as is expected. At the end of 1951 three of our seminarians went out to do field work.

In 1952 our student body climbed up to 30, the highest in its history. A seminarian who had to interrupt his studies in 1950 on account of continued ill health was able to resume the same. Seven new boys entered. At the end of 1952 again four candidates could be graduated.

The morale of the student body has always been Christian, as is expected. The health in the last years was not so good. Sickness was quite frequent because of inclement weather and a shortage of fuel, since it was rationed.

Support of the District

The continual rise in cost of living has caused the Board of Control many headaches, since the monthly board had to be raised again and again. In 1950 60 pesos a month was charged, which was far below cost. In 1951 it was raised to 70 pesos a month. In 1952 we started with 90 pesos; but when the school year closed, we were up to 120 pesos a month and far below the cost. The Board of Control did not have the courage to raise the board to actual cost, because they felt certain that most of the parents would then withdraw their boys, not being able to meet the cost.

Now, it is customary in Synod that most colleges and seminaries have an annual *Gabentag*, but the congregations of Greater Buenos Aires decided to celebrate two *Gabentage* annually. In 1950 the two *Gabentage* netted 4,000 pesos. Congregations from the interior contributed another 1,000 pesos. In 1951 the *Gabentage* and gifts from the interior netted 6,000 pesos for the seminary kitchen. In 1952 the *Gabentage* brought 5,106.50 pesos, and from the interior 3,839.75 pesos were donated. Although the 1,200 communicants of Greater Buenos Aires had contributed so liberally, and many congregations in the interior had more than tripled their donations for the seminary kitchen, and the board had been raised from 70 pesos to 120 pesos, we could not make ends meet for the first time in the history of our college and seminary. Synod's Board of Directors came to our aid by a special grant of \$225 from the Dr. Henry W. Horst Fund for Latin American Student Aid. The Seminary is very grateful for this fine support. In 1953 we are facing a still more critical year, since the economic condition, especially of our members in Greater Buenos Aires, is very depressed. However, we are confident that the Lord will take care of His own cause, and so we are working while it is day.

Requests

Our first request is to grant us immediately *two more professors*. When in 1950 Crespo College was closed and the college classes added to our Seminary, we were instructed to engage the necessary instructors for the time being, in order to give time for adjustment. The adjustment has taken place. Fifty per cent of the faculty today consists of instructors. The two instructors nominated in 1950 have proved quite efficient. They would well qualify as full-time professors if they should be nominated and elected and if Synod grants our request to create two more full-time professorships.

Since our College and Seminary has not reached a full-time operation as yet, but is still building up the nine classes, we shall soon need a larger teaching staff. In 1956, if God is willing and grants the boys, we shall have five classes in the college department and two classes in the Seminary. In 1955 another professor for the year 1956 should necessarily be elected. We therefore request that Synod create a sixth professorship. In 1954 we shall need at least one instructor besides the two requested professors; in 1955 we shall need a second instructor; likewise in 1956, if a sixth professor is granted. In 1954, God willing, we shall have five different classes, in 1955 six classes, in 1956 seven classes.

Classrooms: We have only three classrooms and yet six different classes to be instructed at the same time. To relieve this situation we request that Synod permit us to divide the adjoining classrooms into three by removing the wall and putting in two soundproof movable walls and likewise granting us the right to put a soundproof folding wall in the chapel, thus giving us three more classrooms. This would take care of the classroom needs up to 1955.

Construction of a second larger wing: Since we have only one building, and everything in one building that a Seminary-College needs, we have not too much room for boarding students. The full capacity is 31 students. We now have 28 boarding students. According to past history we shall need more floor space probably in 1955, but definitely in 1956. Our request therefore is to grant the construction of an additional wing to the building. Plans and that will be presented to the proper authorities and committees.

More residences: Since we already have three professors and three instructors and only five residences (two under construction); and since in 1955 we shall have to add another instructor and in 1956 a sixth professor, bringing our teaching staff up to eight men; and since renting homes is at present practically impossible (every-

body wants to sell, nobody wants to rent or lease), therefore in 1954 another duplex residence ought to be erected. We request Synod to grant us permission to construct another duplex residence in 1954. If economic conditions do not change too drastically, the cost of the requested duplex residence will be approximately \$30,000.

Our Seminary Grounds need much attention, especially the lawns around the building, which give our Seminary the proper appearance before the public. However, with the present hand lawn mower the gardener cannot keep the lawns in proper condition. We therefore request Synod to equip our Seminary with a motorized lawn mower.

Summary of Requests

1. Creation of two professorships for 1953;
2. Creation of a sixth professorship for 1955;
3. Construction of soundproof walls to provide more classrooms in 1953;
4. Construction of a second larger wing to take care of more rooms for boarding students and to supply additional classrooms for 1956;
5. Construction of a second duplex residence in 1954;
6. A motorized lawn mower.

Since we hope that Synod's Seminary in Greater Buenos Aires will be permitted to serve also Chile and other neighboring countries in the very near future, as, for instance, it is already serving Colombia, we ask that all of our present requests be considered favorably for the greater extension of Christ's kingdom in South America. God give all of us ready and willing hearts and hands.

Asking the gracious Lord and God to give a special measure of His Holy Spirit to the Forty-Second Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, we wish to remain most humbly

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, SEMINARIO CONCORDIA, BUENOS AIRES

J. P. HORN, *Secretary*

S. H. BECKMANN, *Chairman*

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Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil

The 31st convention of the Brazilian District, in sessions from the 18th to the 25th of January, 1953, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Seminário Concórdia. Not only the opening sermon, preached by the dean of the Seminary, but also the several devotions took cognizance of the wonderful blessings that went forth from this institution to the congregations and the missions of our Church.

The Seminary, started in 1903 by the Rev. J. Hartmeister, has given our Church 159 pastors and teachers. These men who, in addition to their necessary spiritual training, have ample knowledge of the habits and the spirit of the Brazilian people, are able to speak the language of the country. Verily, the Head of the Church has caused rivers of blessings to flow forth from this school of prophets.

The Prof. Dr. K. A. Rupp prepared a beautiful album commemorating the occasion, in which there are many excellent illustrations of the buildings, the teaching staff, the students, and the work in the Seminary. Dedicatory copies have been sent to various persons in the United States.

During the sessions various members of the convention lauded the brethren of the Church for the liberal support that had been rendered the Seminary during the 50 years of its existence. The Board of Control, the faculty, the students, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brazil, at this time extend most sincere thanks to the brethren of the mother church for all the support given us during the past 50 years. We owe special gratitude to the deceased lay brother Henry W. Horst and to Doctors F. C. Streufert and H. A. Mayer.

That this gratitude is not merely a matter of words is evident from the fact that all these years our Christians have contributed liberally toward the support of the indigent students of the Seminary. Besides collections many congregations contributed regularly of all good things which their fields and gardens produced.

The Sunday nearest the 15th of October is commemorated by the congregations as Seminary Sunday. Special collections are taken up on this day for the benefit of the Indigent Students' Treasury. In recognition of this support the Board of Control and the faculty endeavor to prepare faithful pastors and teachers for the Church.

Concerning the Student Body

In 1950 there were 116 students registered at the Seminary, in 1951, 138, and in 1952, 134.

During this period of three years three students had to be

expelled because of ill behavior. Four students of the regular pedagogical course, four students of the rapid pedagogical course, and eight theological students were graduated from the Seminary.

Because of the high price of all articles of food the Board of Control was obliged to raise the board Cr 100.00 a month. It was also resolved to collect at least 10 per cent of the board money from each indigent student.

Concerning the Faculty

In the month of May, 1950, Prof. Martin Strasen was obliged to resign because of ill health. In his place the electoral college chose the Rev. Hans Rottmann, educated in Springfield, Ill. Since the beginning of 1952 he is teaching New Testament exegesis and other subjects. The Rev. Arno Gueths, a graduate of our Seminário Concórdia, was elected instructor of the Portuguese language. In 1952 the faculty consisted of nine professors and four assistants. Since Dr. Rehfeldt was on leave of absence in the United States, four students were engaged to teach in the lower grades. Because of the high cost of living a slight increase in salary had to be granted the professors.

Concerning the Property

A larger supply tank had to be built in order to guarantee the necessary water for the institution at all times.

The increased number of students obliged us to make room for twenty more beds in the attic of the new building. This work was done by Mr. Rath and two students; so the cost was much less than it would have been had we turned over the work to some constructor.

For our kitchen we purchased a dishwashing machine and a frigidaire. The number of books of the library was slightly increased. Then we must mention especially that additional lots were purchased in order to round off our property. A wall was built along the front of our sports field. Much work was done by the students to improve this part of the campus.

In another memorial the additional requirements of the institution are enumerated.

With much gratitude to God for having afforded us the privilege of carrying on this work for 50 years, we humbly ask His protection and blessing for the future.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
GEORGE J. MUELLER, *Secretary*

B. MEMORIALS PERTAINING TO SEMINARIES, TEACHERS' AND PREPARATORY COLLEGES

[117]

Establishment of a Chair of Missions, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis

The Board for Missions in North and South America at its meeting on March 16, 1953, "resolved to support the request of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for the establishment of a chair of missions, which is to include courses in evangelism and mission methods."

H. A. MAYER, *Secretary*

This request also has the wholehearted support of the Board of Foreign Missions.

O. H. SCHMIDT, *Executive Secretary*

[118]

Concerning the Supply and Demand in the Preaching and Teaching Ministry

(This memorial is being presented by resolution of the Conference on Teacher Training called by the Board for Higher Education and composed of representatives of the teachers' colleges, co-operating junior colleges, and the Board for Higher Education, meeting in River Forest, Ill., December 19-20, 1952.)

WHEREAS, It is of great importance to the Church to have an adequate number of pastors and teachers to supply the needs of a growing Church; and

WHEREAS, The available and potential personnel to supply these needs must be co-ordinated and balanced by a continuous process of survey, analysis, and study; and

WHEREAS, This function is of a highly technical nature requiring special skills and training; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has the responsibility to administer and supervise the program of professional training on behalf of Synod; be it

Resolved, That the function of continuous survey, analysis, and study of supply and demand for professional personnel be assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and be it further

Resolved, That adequate funds be made available to carry out this activity.

MARTIN J. MAEHR, *Secretary*

[119]

No Limiting of Enrollment at Colleges and Seminaries

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church in the past decade has opened, and still is opening, an abundance of new fields for missionary work to our Synod over which we rejoice and of which we desire to make the utmost use; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has unlimited resources at His command to bless the efforts of trained workers in His service; and

WHEREAS, We should encourage as many of our youth as possible to enter God's full-time service; and

WHEREAS, The thought of limiting enrollment of students at Synod's institutions for pastor-teacher training by way of establishing a quota for such institutions is occasionally expressed among us; and

WHEREAS, Synod has not previously expressed its policy with regard to such limitation by quota; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod declare as its conviction that it does not wish to limit the blessing of God by quota limitation of enrollment at its colleges and seminaries; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod direct the various Boards entrusted with the facilitation of its pastor-teacher training program and the faculties of its colleges and seminaries to encourage as many of our youth as desire training for full-time service in the Lord's kingdom.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORDEN CIRCUIT
OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
FRANK C. FELLBAUM, *Secretary*

[120]

Senior College Program for Ministerial Students

The conference of professors and instructors of Synod's colleges and seminaries, assembled at Fort Wayne, Ind., August 17-20, 1952, resolved to address a memorial to the 42d convention of Synod regarding the Senior College program for ministerial students.

The recommendations of the conference to Synod are:

1. To reconsider the solution of the Senior College matter arrived at in the January, 1952, meeting of the committee authorized by the 1950 convention to determine the location.

2. To abandon the plan of acquiring a new campus for the Senior College.

3. To take the necessary steps for developing presently owned institutions to carry out the program of four-year college training for ministerial students.

ALFRED O. FUEBRINGER, *Chairman*
PROBLEMS COMMITTEE

[121]

Increased Teacher Training

Teachers for our elementary schools are now being trained at River Forest and Seward, where a three- and four-year college course is offered for men and women, Seward also having a high school department; at Winfield, where a two-year terminal course for women teachers has been approved by Synod, with men students to continue their training at the teachers' colleges; and at Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul, where prospective teachers, men and women, receive a two-year preparatory course for entrance at River Forest or Seward. Other preparatory colleges also have prospective teacher students, some only men, some only women, some both—students who have in mind to enter River Forest or Seward.

Table I
Teacher-Training Students at Our Institutions

	High School Department Men	Women	College Department Men	Women	Total
Austin	31		7		38
Bronxville	7			14	21
Concordia	15				15
Edmonton	5	10			15
Milwaukee	11		1		12
Portland	23		9		32
Totals	92	10	17	14	133
Fort Wayne	1		9	41	51
Oakland	18	32	11	9	70
St. Paul	15		23	35	73
Winfield	9	28	19	123	179
Totals	43	60	62	208	373
River Forest			327	231	558
Seward	60	55	129	116	360
Totals	60	55	456	347	918

Report of Board for Higher Education, Fall of 1952

Summary

<i>High School Teacher-Training Students:</i>			
	Men	Women	Total
Institutions without teacher-training course	92	10	102
Institutions with a teacher-training course	43	60	103
Seward	60	55	115
Totals	195	125	320

<i>College Teacher-Training Students:</i>			
	Men	Women	Total
Institutions without teacher-training course	17	14	31
Institutions with a teacher-training course	62	208	270
Teachers' colleges: River Forest	327	231	558
Seward	129	116	245
Totals	535	569	1,104

With the foregoing enrollments in the fall of 1952, the institutions placed the following number of graduates and students in service in 1953:

Table II
Graduates and Students in 1953

	Graduates		Two-Year Training		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
River Forest	74	52	35	35	196
Seward	36	20	10	24	90
Fort Wayne				10	10
St. Paul				16	16
Winfield				50	50
Totals	110	72	45	135	362

In December, 1952, representatives of the colleges for teacher training and the Board for Higher Education met in River Forest to determine the teacher demand in the near future. On the basis of data on hand, they set a tentative goal of 125 men graduates and 375 women teachers a year—a total of 500 persons.

The Excessive Teacher Demand

At the time of the River Forest meeting, no one knew precisely what the annual demand for teachers was or what it might be during the immediate future. At the assignment meeting in the spring of 1952, a total of 528 calls and applications for teachers was received. It is a mistake to regard this the annual needs or nearly so. Since only 339 persons were available, 189 positions remained unsupplied. While the School Office expected that this figure, 189, would mount to 250 by summer or fall, it did not have the facts then, either, and completely underestimated the demand. THE REMAINING DEMAND WAS 494, or almost 500. This fact was established by the Teachers' Bureau of your Board for Parish Education through a name-for-name comparison of the 1951-52 teachers with those of 1952-53. This was possible only because the new statistical blanks require the listing and classification of the teachers and because the returns were practically 100 per cent complete. The study, which was finished only by the end of Jan-

1953, revealed that the elementary school system (not in all the Church) had lost 634 teachers of all types, the largest majority temporary teachers, from September, 1951, to September, 1952, and had a net gain of 199 classrooms — causing a demand of 833 new teachers in one year. Of these 833 teachers, Synod furnished only a fraction over 40 per cent (339 persons), and the congregations and District officials had to find almost 60 per cent (494 persons). The details of the study are given in Tables III and IV.

Table III

Teacher Losses and Transfers

September, 1951, to September, 1952

Elementary Schools, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

Type of Teachers	Resigned	Retired	Died (Men)	To College	To Other Church Positions	To Other Synods	Loss to Elementary Schools	Percent of Teachers September, '51	Transferred	Total Changes	Percent of Teachers September, '51
Installed Men	32	13	3	3	13	1	65	125	190		
Women Graduates	60			1			61	36	97		
Stud., Teach. Coll.	10			37			47	3	50		
Stud., T. Coll.	57			24			81	30	111		
Luth. Colleges	100			15	1		116	36	152		
Women Teach.	131			4	1		136	26	162		
Young Men Pastors	20						20		20		
Young Men Teachers	13			1			14	1	15		
Young Women Teach.	87			7			94	14	108		
Totals	510	13	3	92	14	2	634	19.9	271	905	27.4

All steady women teachers are "regular women teachers," including women graduates and many women students who remain out teaching, but here only those not trained by our teachers' colleges are meant.

Installed men teachers constituted 44.7 per cent of the whole teaching force in September, 1951. If the losses among them had been as great as among the other teachers, they would have to show a loss of 44.7 per cent of the total loss. But their loss was only a little over 10 per cent, while the loss of the others was almost 60 per cent. It is this loss that causes the annual clamor for teachers.

(Table III)

In spite of the 10-per-cent loss of installed men, their number increased by 47 since September, 1951.

The resignation of 32 installed men is below the normal figure for teacher and pastor resignations per year. It is only 6.2 per cent of the teacher resignations, while the other teachers account for 93.8 per cent of the resignations.

The figure of 125 transfers of installed men is also moderate. In previous years it has been as high as 165 or 175.

Table IV
Teachers New in the School System or in Their Positions
September, 1952
Elementary Schools, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

Type of Teachers	Assigned by Teachers' Coll.	Assigned by Oth. Luth. Colleges *	Otherwise Secured	New in School System	% of Teachers Sept., '52	Transferred from Other Schools	Total Secured	% of Teachers
Installed Men	105		17	122		125	247	
Women Graduates	56		2	58		36	94	
Men Students, Teach. Coll.	54		14	68		3	71	
Women Stud., Teach. Coll.	55		59**	114		30	144	
From Other Luth. Coll.		69	92**	161		36	197	
Other Reg. Wom. Teachers			131	131		26	157	
Pastors Teaching			10	10			10	
Emergency Men Teachers			17	17		1	18	
Emergency Women Teach.			152	152		14	166	
Totals	270	69	494	833	24.8	271	1104	
					Replacements -		905	
					Net increase -		199	

* Other Lutheran Colleges: Winfield and St. Paul.

** Evidently former students secured as emergency help.

Table V
Classification of Teachers, 1952—1953

North America Only	
Installed Men Teachers	1491
Women Graduates, Teachers' Colleges	173
Total Graduates	1664
Men Students, Teachers' Colleges	91
Women Students, Teachers' Colleges	247
Men from Other Lutheran Colleges *	100
Women from Other Lutheran Colleges *	277
Other Regular Women Teachers	585
Pastors Teaching	31
Men Emergency Teachers	35
Women Emergency Teachers	271
Non-graduates	16
Total, North America	32

* St. Louis, Springfield, Winfield, St. Paul, and non-synodical colleges Valparaiso, Mankato, etc.

That 1952 was not an exceptional year, but a similar situation obtained previously, is evident from the following facts: Losses were evidently somewhat smaller because we had a smaller number of temporary teachers. Institutional supply of teachers was also smaller. Gain in classrooms was 684 from 1947 to 1951. Estimated that teacher losses averaged 400 a year, the total losses for the five years were 2,000. Add 684 classrooms gained, and the total

demand for new teachers was 2,684. Of these Synod furnished 1,142 at the spring assignments. From September, 1949, to September, 1950, the gain in classrooms was 184, and the number of teachers lost (according to reports up to May, 1950, not including the summer months) was 518, making a total demand of 702 (actual demand probably 750). If the total demand was 750 new teachers, Synod furnished a fraction over 31 per cent (235 persons), while the congregations had to find almost 69 per cent (515 persons).

The Immediate Outlook

In an effort to determine the teacher demand, we took our record of child Baptisms and predicted the school enrollment for the years 1948 to 1955. Late statistics showed that the school enrollment ranged from 28.1 to 30.3 per cent of child Baptisms in corresponding years. Taking 30 per cent as a conservative figure, our predictions were exceeded in 1948 and 1949 and very closely approximated in 1950, 1951, and 1952. According to this estimate, we should have a gain of 261 classrooms, and a total demand for 1,017 new teachers in 1953; a gain of 248 classrooms and a total demand for 1,017 new teachers in 1954; and a gain of 232 classrooms and a total demand for 1,051 new teachers in 1955. This is no more than a prediction or indication, but one which has so far been approximated. It may not be fulfilled.

Suppose the demand in 1955 would be 1,000 new teachers. Our present teacher-training institutions should reach the goal of 500 men and women teachers, which they have tentatively set for themselves, they would still be supplying only 50 per cent of the demand. They would not yet replace teacher losses, which for that year are estimated to be about 750. We realize that congregations will always secure a certain number of teachers themselves, outside the synodical supply; but it is an intolerable situation when they must find 50 or 60 per cent of the demand, and the number runs up to 500 or more.

It must be said in this connection that the summer schools and teachers' colleges assist a certain number of Lutheran public school teachers, as well as other emergency help, to serve our schools. The number is not known to us.

Suggested Solutions

Since only about 32 per cent of our children of school age attend the schools, and Synod has resolved to aim for a 50-per-cent enrollment goal by 1972; and since this calls for hundreds of schools more than we now have, we cannot think of halting (if that were possible) the present normal expansion until we have caught up with teacher training, nor can we possibly discourage the establishment of more schools. The solution lies in an immediate,

valiant action of Synod to train far more teachers. We should rejoice and thank our Lord that He is giving us such a harvest in the schools and should pray for more.

Your Board for Parish Education submits the following remedial measures for consideration:

1. Since the ratio of men teachers to women teachers is now almost 50-50, with men still in a slight majority; since the annual demand for new teachers is not caused by the long-serving installed men teachers, but by the large element of women and other temporary teachers; and since the long-range solution of the present intolerable situation is more regular men teachers, because of their longer service, we recommend an immediate effort to increase the ratio of men to women at least to 60-40, to set as a goal 150-175 men graduates a year, and to re-educate our congregation to call and absorb them.

2. Meanwhile, since the annual turnover among women teachers is so great, we recommend a higher production of women teachers than the 375 a year anticipated by the teacher-training institution believing that the demand for new teachers of all types will reach 1,000 or more a year in two or three years. Synod has the policy of training its pastors and teachers in its own professional schools. Today Synod is supplying only 40 per cent of the total demand for teachers.

3. Since present dormitory space and teaching staffs at our teacher-training institutions are not sufficient to attain a goal of 150 to 175 men graduates a year, and five or six times as many women teachers with two to four years of training, we urge that Synod provide the necessary increased facilities at those institutions.

4. Since an excessive teacher demand is upon us now and is increasing from year to year, and since it may be impossible for Synod to meet the demand even with increased facilities at our present teacher-training institutions, we recommend the following additional measures for consideration:

- a. The gradual elimination of the high school department at Seward, so that the institution could be devoted entirely to college students, and necessary arrangements made whereby a high school be maintained jointly by the District and Synod.

- b. The earliest possible introduction of a teacher-training course at Bronxville.

- c. Increased enrollment of prospective teacher students at our preparatory colleges.

- d. The enlistment of Valparaiso University as a source

teacher supply, with the teacher-training program under synodical auspices and control.

Your Board for Parish Education feels that Synod must bend every effort to meet the teacher demand for the sake of the schools and our Church. It believes that fear of overproduction, or a repetition of the experiences in the 1930's, is out of place, because then the school system was not expanding, while at present the expansion is great and promises to continue for many years to come. This makes a large teacher demand a constant and increasing demand.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*

EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

[22]

Graduate Study at Our Teachers' Colleges

WHEREAS, The Master's degree is more and more becoming a requirement for certain positions in the American educational system; and

WHEREAS, A growing number of our teachers and pastors have been attending private and State universities, thus indicating a growing interest in advanced study and advanced degrees; and

WHEREAS, Private and State universities do not provide programs that gear directly into advancing the cause of Christian education; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that our Synod provide graduate study in our own teachers' colleges for the following reasons:

1) to prepare well-trained professional leaders in Christian education; 2) to provide for the further specialization in the philosophy and the methods of Christian education that is most needed by our teachers in our elementary and secondary schools; and 3) to safeguard the doctrinal soundness of our educational program by having also graduate study under the auspices of the Church; and

WHEREAS, A preliminary study made by Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, has indicated that the introduction of graduate teacher training is entirely feasible; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod go on record as favoring the inauguration of a program of graduate study at one of our teachers' colleges; and be it further

Resolved, That the faculties of our two teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education jointly continue the study of this matter; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education be given the authority, during the next triennium, to inaugurate a program of graduate work in summer school at one of our teachers' colleges should the joint study of the problem make this appear feasible and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education and the faculties of our teachers' colleges present to the 1956 convention a recommendation on graduate instruction during the regular school year.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*
E. C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

[123]

Concerning Graduate Work at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest

The report of the Board for Higher Education to Synod 1950 concerning Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, states:

"Since this institution is now fully accredited with the North Central Association, the Church will need carefully to husband and extend the values which can accrue from this preferred status."

"As soon as feasible a graduate school should be developed so that the M. A. degree will be available (with majors in such specialties as administration, youth and adult education, music, etc.)." (*Proceedings*, p. 195.)

Since 1950 the signs have become more numerous and unmistakably clear that teacher certification is going strongly in the direction of five-year training requirements, especially for certain positions. This is not only being advocated, but to some extent pursued despite the severe shortage of elementary teachers in public schools.

A 1951 report from the U. S. Office of Education (*A Manual of Certification Requirements for School Personnel in the United States*, p. 3) stated:

"There is a definite trend toward establishing minimum requirements for all teachers at least at the Bachelor's degree level for initial certification and teaching; and toward the 5-year college preparation requirement for permanent or continuing certification."

The report then lists seven States which have already planned or taken action toward the five-year program. Our own teachers, too, seem to feel a growing need for graduate study, and more and more of them are enrolling for advanced work at secular universities.

The River Forest faculty and Board of Control have, since the synodical convention, given considerable attention and study to the eventual establishing of a graduate course for teachers. Many of our parish school teachers as well as educators in Lutheran high schools, in other synodical positions, and on synodical boards have evinced a warm and encouraging interest in these deliberations. On February 11, 1952, a detailed report of the Educational Policies Committee resolved "to recommend to the faculty that in view of the need for a graduate program, Synod be memorialized to authorize graduate study at River Forest as soon as careful planning makes it feasible." This report was adopted by the faculty and by the Board of Control for recommendation to the Board of Higher Education and to the delegate convention of 1953.

We fully realize that graduate work involves more than merely adding a fifth year to the existing curricula. Before graduate sequences can actually be undertaken, it will be necessary to appoint a director of graduate studies who, together with an advisory council, will require as a minimum a full year of intensive study, planning, and preparation.

It would be a mistake to embark on a graduate program without such careful planning and without being fully aware of the costs and problems involved. We must be careful not to jeopardize the accreditation of our undergraduate program. Housing must be provided if the program is to be carried on during the regular school year as well as during the summer sessions. Additional staff will be necessary. Library holdings will have to be expanded. Starting up graduate study will not be an easy matter, but we feel that under God, it can be done. Because of the time required to work out all the problems involved, we are presenting our request for consideration at this convention.

Request: In view of the above facts, we petition the 1953 synodical convention to adopt enabling resolutions which would make possible for Concordia Teachers College of River Forest, with the approval of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors, to institute a graduate program leading toward the Master's degree. Thus action could be taken as soon as careful planning and circumstances make it feasible.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*
THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

[124]

Concerning the Three-Year Teaching Diploma at River Forest

The certification authorities of our various States are more and more eliminating *terminal* teaching certificates below the level of the Bachelor's degree. Our synodical Three-Year Teaching Diploma is not in line with these developments, and though it served well in the past while Synod was gradually raising its standards of teacher training to the four-year level, we feel that there are no compelling reasons for retaining such a substandard arrangement indefinitely.

Since a synodically approved revision will require at least several years to become effective even after it has been passed, we recommend *permissive* legislation by the present convention in this matter.

Request: We therefore respectfully request that the synodical convention adopt *permissive regulations* and authorize Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, in consultation with its sister institution at Seward and with the approval of the Board for Higher Education —

A. To discontinue the terminal Three-Year Teacher-Training Program and the Three-Year Diploma when it is desirable to do so

B. After a three-year sequence of properly selected and satisfactorily completed college courses, to grant a *Provisional Teaching Certificate*, especially for women who desire it;

C. Upon their request, and for valid reasons, to recommend male students who have met the three-year requirements of the *Provisional Teaching Certificate* for initial placement in temporary teaching positions, but not to declare them eligible for a permanent call until their completion of the regular Four-Year Bachelor's Degree requirements;

D. To terminate the *Provisional Certificate* as soon as Synod's best interests make such action advisable.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

[125]

Participation in the Expansion of the Training School at Seward, Nebr.

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., herewith petitions The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to consider the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, St. John's Lutheran School of Seward, Nebr., has served as the practice school for students of Concordia Teachers College since 1906; and

WHEREAS, The present school facilities, constructed in 1929 through the united efforts and with the joint support of St. John's Congregation and Synod, are no longer adequate to serve their twofold purpose; and

WHEREAS, Overcrowded conditions limit the efficiency of operation in the educational program both of the college and of the congregation; and

WHEREAS, The State Department of Public Instruction has repeatedly criticized St. John's Lutheran School as a teacher-training institution because of its high pupil-teacher ratio; and

WHEREAS, The enrollment of Concordia Teachers College has increased to a point where the student teaching load in the practice school is excessive and the demand for increased production of teachers for Synod indicates that the number of students must continue to grow; and

WHEREAS, St. John's Congregation has a growing number of children of school age available for instruction in an expanded school; and

WHEREAS, Better facilities are needed in the school for the observation classes of Concordia Teachers College; and

WHEREAS, Provisions should be made in the practice school for student observation and participation in a program of directed instruction and extracurricular activities for the pupils in our parish schools and the necessary facilities are not at present available;

WHEREAS, Action on the expansion of St. John's Lutheran School is urgent and, although working plans are not completed at present, such expansion must be undertaken within the near future before the next convention of Synod; therefore

We petition and respectfully recommend that The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod authorize and direct its Board for Higher Education and its Board of Directors through the local Board of

Control to participate with St. John's Congregation of Seward, Nebr., in the expansion of St. John's Lutheran School, the practice school now serving Synod's Concordia Teachers College at Seward.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

ALFRED O. FUERBRINGER, *Executive Officer*

The foregoing memorial was presented to the members of St. John's Lutheran Church of Seward, Nebr., and endorsed by them.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

WALTER HELLWEGE, *Secretary*

[126]

Revoke Two-Year Terminal Teacher-Training Work Toward Fifth Year at Teachers' Colleges

WHEREAS, The accrediting of our local schools is dependent largely upon the formal education given the graduates of our teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, Synod is still working under the policy of sanctioning a two-year terminal teacher-training course; and

WHEREAS, The emergency measures taken by our Church tend to become permanent policies; and

WHEREAS, National and State officials view an increased number of years of formal education as desirable and in many cases compulsory for certification; be it therefore

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod that it revoke its sanction of the two-year terminal teacher training; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Synod to work in the direction of a fifth year at its teachers' colleges.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

EDWIN A. JIEDE, *Chairman*

RUTH WOHLTJEN, *Secretary*

[127]

Co-education on High School Level — Concordia, St. Paul, Minn.

WHEREAS, The need for women workers in the Church in the field of education will continue for some time in the future because of the present shortage of church workers; and

WHEREAS, Concordia College, St. Paul, is able to accommodate a limited number of women day students in each class of the high school department; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to permit the enrollment of girl day students in the high school department at Concordia College, St. Paul, such enrollment to be limited to the available facilities in classroom space and teaching personnel at the discretion of the administrators of the institution.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

423]

Lutheran Memorial Center

WHEREAS, The Board of Control is not interested in operating the Lutheran Memorial Center in the spirit of previous representations made when these funds were gathered; and

WHEREAS, Available funds are not sufficient to erect a building of this type; and

WHEREAS, There seems to be uncertainty as to a definite location for this building; and

WHEREAS, The proposed method of control and management would be an innovation in our circles; and

WHEREAS, There is a decided demand to proceed with the erection of a building to serve Concordia College and our people; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That we urge the erection and construction of an adequate building with funds now available.

2. That the final plans for this building be drawn up in consultation with the Board of Control of Concordia College and the Board for Higher Education of Synod to assure its acceptability to the Synod in meeting the needs and requirements of the college program. In planning the building past commitments should be taken into consideration for future development.

3. That the building be erected and then presented to Synod as a gift.

4. That the choice of location of the proposed building be left to the Lutheran Memorial Center Committee and the proper ecclesiastical authorities.

5. That the facilities of this building be made available to our people as a Lutheran Center.

6. That we commend the Lutheran Memorial Committee for their zeal and faithfulness in promoting the Lutheran Memorial Center project and encourage them to continue.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

[129]

Co-educational Teacher-Training Students at Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.

WHEREAS, We believe there is need for a co-educational teacher training school in the Northwestern region of the United States;

WHEREAS, We believe that such a school would provide a stimulus for promoting more parochial schools in the Northwest and encourage more young ladies from the Northwest to enroll for teacher training, as the school would be more readily accessible;

WHEREAS, We believe that existing teacher-training schools are too far removed to create that stimulus and interest in the Northwest;

WHEREAS, We believe that our existing institution in the Northwest, Concordia College at Portland, Oreg., should be utilized to an even greater advantage and for economical reasons (as this would not necessitate the building of a new institution);

WHEREAS, We believe that since this program can and has been carried on in other Concordias, it can be done here to greater advantage to our entire Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod consider this matter in the development of our educational program and be encouraged to make such plans as would include co-educational teacher training at Concordia College, Portland, Oreg., according to its own educational pattern in the very near future.

MEMORIAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, VANCOUVER, WASH.

EWALD BURGSTAHLER, *President*

LEWIS MOORE, *Secretary*

JOHN R. STERNBERG, *Pastor*

[130]

Establishment of Terminal Professional Training for The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod on the Pacific Coast

The Faculty and Board of Control of California Concordia College submit for serious synodical consideration and planning the project of establishing a theological seminary and a terminal teacher-training school at a central location on the Pacific Coast.

Toward the execution of this project the following propositions and considerations are submitted:

1. The Church is required in a secularized and materialistic civilization to provide a Christian education program for its youth within the limit of its ability.

2. For its own perpetuation and growth the Church must provide especially for a well-educated and doctrinally sound ministry of preaching and teaching.

3. With reference to the phenomenal population growth, as well as the commercial, industrial, and cultural expansion of the West Coast during the last decade, the following observations are pertinent:

a. Missionary opportunities on the Pacific slope are among the greatest anywhere.

b. The mission work of our Church has not been able to keep pace with these opportunities.

c. For their development the support of the Church as a whole is required.

4. Present facilities for higher education in the West are wholly inadequate for the purposes of our Church.

5. It is self-evident that the future of the Church in the West is limited only by the vision of those who one hundred years from now will be called the "Fathers."

In our opinion wise planning for the future and consideration of present facilities and population trends would indicate that both a seminary and a terminal teacher-training institution should be established on the West Coast.

Therefore we respectfully petition Synod that in the next quadrennium a thorough study of the Church's present educational facilities, together with plans for future development on the entire West Coast, be made under the auspices of the Board for Higher Education in conjunction with church and educational leaders in the areas involved.

CALIFORNIA CONCORDIA COLLEGE

A. H. WESSLING, *Secretary of the Faculty*

EDWIN MEESE, JR., *Secretary of the Board of Control*

Addition of Auxiliary Courses at Concordia College, Edmonton

WHEREAS, Repeated resolutions of our District conventions show in favor the establishment of more parochial schools; and

WHEREAS, It has become apparent that the implementation of these resolutions has to a large extent been frustrated by an acute shortage of teachers whose qualifications will meet the requirements of the Department of Education in Alberta; and

WHEREAS, It has become apparent that we shall not progress in the establishment of more parochial schools until we solve the teacher shortage; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record in requesting Synod at its next general convention to consider the addition of auxiliary courses at Concordia College, Edmonton, whereby our students may attend the University of Alberta and Concordia College, Edmonton, thereby getting full accreditation as parochial school teachers.

ALBERTA-BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

[132]

Co-education at Concordia, Austin, Tex.

In 1950 Synod passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention of 1947 empowered the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to expand Concordia College at Austin into a junior college; and

"WHEREAS, The Texas District now requests Synod to permit the junior college to become co-educational, particularly in view of the increased demand for women teachers and parish workers; therefore be it

Resolved, To refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education with power to act."

The Board of Control at Austin, together with the Board for Parish Education and the All-State Pastors' and Teachers' Conference of the Texas District (1953), now comes before Synod requesting that this resolution be executed. However, the current request does not involve the introduction of general co-education but rather a restricted program.

It is our desire to introduce a program for the specific training of kindergarten teachers with an incidental emphasis on general parish work.

The Need

Educators have observed an upward and downward extension in American education. The upward extension has evidenced itself in the mushrooming junior college movement; the downward extension in the kindergarten and nursery schools. The downward extension has not been restricted to public education. Many congregations of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod have added a kindergarten to their regular elementary school program. In fact some congregations without schools have made their first venture into formal education by founding a kindergarten. At the present

time there are 419 kindergartens in The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. In the Texas District alone 37 congregations maintain a kindergarten. There is good reason to believe that the kindergarten trend will continue and that closer scrutiny will be given to standards in preschool teacher preparation and to standards in the kindergartens themselves.

The increase in the number of kindergartens presents the Church with a problem. These kindergartens must be staffed. They must be staffed with trained teachers. Not only must the teachers be trained; they should be trained specifically for kindergarten teaching. Kindergarten teaching demands specialists. It requires an emphasis in teacher preparation also because it involves the child's first contact with the Church's full-time educational services.

Since most kindergarten teachers usually spend half of their day in the classroom, we feel that they should be equipped with the minimum skills necessary for effective parish and secretarial work.

At the present time no institution in Synod is in the position to devote special attention to this necessary and special type of training.

Curriculum

A preliminary curriculum study indicated that the following courses could be given consideration in the program:

Christian Doctrine

Church History

Psychology

Child Development

English

Organization and Administration of the Kindergarten

Organization and Administration of the Lutheran Parish

Art for the Preschool Child

Music for the Preschool Child

Methods in Religious Education

Teaching the Kindergarten Curriculum

History and/or Philosophy of Education

Children's Literature

Physical Education

Typing and Shorthand

Social Studies in the Kindergarten

Reading and Language Arts in the Kindergarten

Teaching of Kindergarten Arithmetic

Laboratory Program

Practice Teaching

Observation

Summer Field Program (if possible)

Staff

We believe that the program could be carried out with the addition of three women to the staff.

Contemplated Number of Registrants

We believe that a maximum of eighty girls should be enrolled in the program. Our difficulty — as we envision it — will involve screening the applicants.

Plant and Equipment

The present plant at Austin — exclusive of dormitory facilities — will be adequate. The school has a chapel with a maximum seating capacity of 275; a dining hall under construction with a seating capacity of 250; adequate classroom space. We have only one gym. Immediately adjacent to our campus is the new gymnasium of St. Paul's Church, which would be available to us for a girls' physical education program.

The Cost of the Program

Since the girls enrolled in the program would serve the Church, we feel that Synod should bear the cost of salarizing the staff members.

The Request

We are asking Synod on the basis of the 1950 resolution

- 1) To authorize the training program outlined above;
- 2) To make the introduction of the program contingent upon the erection of a girls' dormitory by the Texas District.

BOARD OF CONTROL

BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

ALL-STATE PASTORS' AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

G. W. OBEHHAUS, *Chairman*

PASTORS' AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

W. O. DOERING, *Secretary*

[133]

**Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil,
Report, Board of Control, and Faculty**

On page 100 is published a memorial, sent in by members of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil, by the Board of Control of said institution and endorsed by the Brazil District at its last convention in January of this year, petitioning Synod to permit the reorganization of its higher education. Should Synod not be willing to grant what was presented

this memorial, the faculty and the Board of Control feel constrained to explain at some length the present situation and make a few requests.

A. Presentation

1. Courses and Lessons

In the school year of 1953 (it begins on the 5th of March and ends on the 15th of December) the following courses are offered at this institution:

Department	Years	Subjects Taught
High School	4	14
College	2	15
Seminary	3	16
Normal (besides High School)	2	13
Rapid Normal (besides three years of High School)	1	15

Remark.—In the present year of 1953. Since all of these courses are offered at this one institution, we often combine classes; especially classes of the Normal School with College and High School classes, and also some classes in the theological department. In order to show how many lessons are actually given by the teachers and what subjects are being taught, the following lists are appended:

Subjects taught	Year	Lessons per week, some with other classes	Lessons given separately in 1953	The same in 1956
High School				
Religion	Freshman	34	34	34
Mathematics	Sophomore	34	34	34
Portuguese	Junior	34	34	34
German	Senior	34	34	34
English				
French				
Spanish				
Physical Education				
College				
Same subjects, minus Geography and Drawing, but plus Hebrew, Philosophy	1st year	34	34	34
	2d year	34	34	34
	3d year	34	—	34
Normal				
the first four years	1st year	34	10	0
attend all classes of High School in 1956 also during last year of college, but in the last year they have only: History of Pedagogy, Symbolics, Didactics, Church History, Logic	2d year	34	3	15
	3d year	34	—	5
Rapid Normal				
of this course attend with High School students during the first three years and during last year extra lessons	Last year	34	—	15

Seminary

In the Seminary the usual	1st year	27	25	25
theological subjects are taught	2d year	27	—	25
	3d year	27	11	11

Lessons actually taught, 253 in 1953; 334 in 1956

North American educators will say: "Why do you give so many lessons in College and in the Seminary Department? Don't know that it is more important to be something than to know much!" Answer: We must follow South American educational lines and teach five languages besides Hebrew and Greek. In Brazil 29 lessons per week are given in College, and we must add to their program Greek, Hebrew, and Religion. In the Seminary Department we have not enough teachers to supervise and direct individual work.

2. Teaching Staff

	Years of Service	Age	Degrees	Additional Activities
L. C. Rehfeldt	35	68	D. D.	Treasurer of District and Seminary, assistant pastor
Paul W. Schelp	33	57	D. D.	Dean, National Lutheran Hour, revision of Portuguese Bible
K. A. Rupp	28	49	Ph. D.	Physical education, director of recreation
O. A. Goerl	14	47		Director of publications, pastor of congregation
O. Schueler	13	50	Ph. D. LL. D.	Juridical aid
G. Thomé	7	39	Ph. D.	Correction of manuscripts, studying at university
W. Wadewitz	5	41	B. D.	Editor of youth magazine, pastor of congregation
H. Rottmann	2	44	S. T. M.	Editor of <i>Kirchenblatt</i> and of <i>Igreja Luterana</i> , director of Lutheran Hour Chorus
A. Gueths	2	32		Representative of parochial schools before State Department, studying at university

Besides these, four men are serving as part- or full-time assistants

Remarks

1. On the average our professors are teaching five different subjects and giving 22 lessons per week.

2. All professors are helping neighboring pastors and serving as speakers on special occasions, some even preach every Sunday.

3. Due to a lack of communication and the geographical situation, professors serve on many committees of Synod.

Since many of our parochial teachers (laymen and synod-
 ical teachers) must pass an examination before the State Board
 of Education if they wish to continue teaching, some of the pro-
 fessors are conducting summer courses and maintaining a corre-
 spondence course to help them.

In view of the crying need of more men at our Seminary,
 none of our professors have not enjoyed their leave of absence as
 outlined in Synod's *Handbook*, although long overdue, and they are
 awaiting an opportune time.

B. Requests

1. Professors

In view of the above presentation it is very clear that till 1956
 134 lessons must be given weekly. This would mean that
 we must have 17 professors in all, taking as an average 20 lessons
 per professor. We have only nine and some assistants.

We *kindly ask Synod*, therefore, to grant us six more professors
 in the next triennium: four for the High School and College
 Department, one for the Normal School, and one for the Theo-
 logical Department.

2. Residences for Professors

Since we have only nine residences for professors, and since
 housing is very expensive and well-nigh impossible in the neighbor-
 hood of our Seminary,

We *kindly request Synod* to grant us the necessary funds for
 construction of six more houses for professors. Approximate
 cost, 200,000 cruzeiros for each residence.

3. Third Story on Our New Building

We have at present 144 students, of which number 20 are
 absent or serving in the army. If these 20 were here at present,
 we would not have adequate quarters for them.

We therefore *petition Synod* to furnish the funds necessary
 for the third story of our present new building. Approximate cost:
 100,000 cruzeiros.

In conclusion we repeat once more that we do not need extra
 residences (except a few perhaps during the years of transition),
 additional residences for professors, nor the third story on
 our building, if Synod adopts the plan of reorganizing our
 educational system as outlined in the following memorial.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY
 PORTO ALEGRE

OTTO A. GOERL, *President*

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

GEORGE MUELLER, *Secretary*

[134]

Reorganization of the High School Course at Our Seminario Concordia and of the Secondary and Superior Courses of Our Church in Brazil

At the jubilee of our Seminary, when by the grace of God we have the opportunity to look back over fifty years of constant growth of our theological and pedagogical institution, it behooves us to focus our attention upon a complete reorganization of our program of instruction.

To this 31st Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil, in session from the 18th to the 25th of January, 1953, in Porto Alegre, the professors and the members of the Board of Control, whose signatures are affixed to this document, recommend the following

Plan of Reorganization

1) That the brethren of Baixo Guandu, Espirito Santo, and the congregations of Santa Rosa, of this State of Rio Grande do Sul, have their institutions of secondary education accredited by the government;

2) That we memorialize the Delegate Convention meeting in Houston, Tex., U. S. A.:

a) to acknowledge the three institutions: the Colegio Concordia of Porto Alegre, the Ginasio of Santa Rosa, the Ginasio Baixo Guandu (last two named in formation), as also other institutions to be founded within the District, as institutions in which the future pastors and teachers are to receive their high school training;

b) to permit the gradual removing of the high school course from the Seminario Concordia at the time that the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil at a regular convention will deem opportune;

c) to grant to these Ginasios, if necessary, the financial aid saved by the exclusion of the high school course from the Seminario;

d) to grant to the congregations of the Distrito Missionario (Santa Rosa), principally for the construction of a building for student boarders, an immediate loan of \$12,500, to be paid back by the amortization of the \$25,000 granted to the Colegio Concordia of Porto Alegre, of which one half is already promised to the Ginasio in Santa Rosa as partial payments.

3) That we present to the Delegate Convention the following reasons for this reorganization:

a) Since 1946 new students have been accepted annually at the Seminario Concordia. Since 1949 the theological course and its preparatory courses lasts ten years and the pedagogical course

Because of the alterations, necessitated by the growth of the Church, the courses and classes have constantly increased so that at the present time we require 13 professors and by 1956 we would have to have 15, which, considering the lack of manpower in the growth of our Church, would be practically unattainable.

Because of the lack of the necessary personnel in the Seminary in the past year, 1952, we were obliged to employ students and other assistants to help teach the 62 hours weekly. This abnormal condition evidently cannot contribute towards improving the curriculum of studies and therefore must not become a permanent arrangement.

By removing the high school course from the Seminary the professors will be sufficient. These we already have. The addition of six additional professors (adding a yearly expenditure of Cr. 300,000.00 for salaries), the construction of six new residences (an expenditure of about Cr. 1,500,000.00), and the enlargement of the dining hall (Cr 500,000.00) — we already lack space in the dining hall, the dormitories, and the study rooms — would all be unnecessary. On the contrary, it would afford us the necessary space to install a classroom for geography, for history, and especially for manual education (showing of films, etc.).

Up to now our fifth year — first year of college — never has had many students, rarely exceeding one dozen. However, if the high schools that are favorably situated in distinct regions of the District send students to the Seminary, the number of students, without a doubt, will increase so that more laborers can be sent out.

With this new arrangement our students when entering the Seminary would have their high school diploma, which would enable them later on to obtain their official registration as teachers in elementary schools in the State Department of Education. This, too, would make it unnecessary for our students to pass the examinations of the "Artigo 91" (the equivalent for the high school diploma) chiefly in the fifth and sixth years, which has always caused much disturbance in our classes.

The living together of the very young students with the older students of the pedagogical and the theological courses certainly cannot be recommended as being ideal, and, in fact, has caused some serious problems of discipline.

Furthermore, it cannot be recommended as psychologically sound to have students remain ten years at the same institution.

The expenses of maintaining needy students in the city are very high, and in consideration of the fact that the number of students during the first years is the largest, by having a part of the students study in Santa Rosa, where there are about

50 congregations round about, and in Baixo Grande digo Guandu Espirito Santo, our major problem of supporting our indigent students, in part, would be solved.

i) Finally, since the mentioned high schools are favorably located in distinct regions of the District, the congregations there would get in closer contact with the education of our students.

4) That at this 31st Convention a Board of Secondary and Superior Education be created for the purpose of co-operating intensively with the management of the various high schools existing in the District, with the object of establishing the program of discipline, of religious instruction, of instrumental and vocal music, of the teaching of the German language, etc., in harmony with the requirements of the admission into the Seminario Concordia, that the students that come from these high schools readily enter into the courses of the Seminary.

THE PROFESSORS

OTTO A. GOERL HANS ROTTMAIER
OCTACILIO SCHUELER PAUL W. SCHUELER
WERNER K. WADEWITZ

FOR THE BOARD OF CONTROL

GEO. MULLER, *Pastor*

[135]

Establishing a College in the Southeast

WHEREAS, The cost of establishing a new senior college in the synodical system of higher education is so great; and

WHEREAS, Synod has existing junior colleges which could be converted at smaller cost; and

WHEREAS, The Southeastern area of our Church is so far removed from existing schools; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Women's Missionary League of the Southeastern District (Carolinas-Georgia) does hereby memorialize The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex.,

1. To reconsider the plea of establishing a new senior college;
2. To convert one of the existing junior colleges in the Chicago-Milwaukee area, thereby establishing facilities for the senior college program;
3. To consider the establishment of a junior college in the Southeastern area of our country.

THE LUTHERAN WOMEN'S MISSIONARY LEAGUE
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT (CAROLINAS-GEORGIA)

MRS. JAMES L. SUMMERS, *President*
MRS. FRED E. HOLLAR, *Secretary*

1947 Faculty Ranking, Equality, Tenure, Balance, and Procurement

At the 1947 Centennial Convention of our Synod in Chicago resolutions were adopted relative to the ranking of faculty members at Synod's teachers' colleges and preparatory schools. Four ranks were established: assistant, instructor, associate professor, and professor. Since that time a fifth rank, that of assistant professor, has been added. The positions of assistant, instructor, and assistant professor are on the uncalled level.

The undersigned, members of the teaching staff at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., respectfully urge the Delegate Convention assembled in Houston to reconsider the resolutions which established the present ranking system at our schools. Specifically we urge the adoption of the following recommendations.

I. Faculty Ranking

That the present system of ranking be abolished.

Faculty ranking is not a prerequisite to accreditation of a school. Approximately 30 per cent of accredited teachers' colleges in the United States do not use the procedure of ranking. Hooley, Howard Elmer, Ed. D., "The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges," p. 21.)

Most synodical schools are junior colleges and high schools, a level on which faculty ranking is not practiced.

With the permanent call as the accepted procedure of agreement for pastors and teachers in Synod, a divergence of procedure, the employment on an uncalled basis with an uncertain tenure, makes it difficult, and in many cases impossible, to gain the services of the best qualified for a position.

Faculty ranking will, we feel, ultimately become a factor that tends to secularize our educational system on the higher level. It introduces factors that shift the stimulus for growth in learning and growth in teaching ability to an outside source that is undesirable because it is man-motivated. It introduces the possibility of barter and bargaining for salary and rank. Ultimately we may have to compete with secular schools for the services of the best instructors once our schools have become geared to the secular mode of procedure.

II. Faculty Equality

That all called members of the faculty shall have equal status.
In order to avoid categorizing, stratifying, and thus introducing a tendency toward disintegrating a group of colleagues in which

the spirit of equality and brotherliness should remain a unifying factor, we suggest an equal status for all called members of a faculty.

This proved system of synodical procedure will eliminate the inequities inherent in the present plan. A positive tangible factor in the differentiation between ranks on each present level is a monetary differentiation. A negative factor is the inequity the ranking procedure promotes by the arbitrary number of promotions allowed to a given school.

A difference in remuneration, if and when this may become desirable, ought to be based only on concrete, definite criteria, criteria not susceptible to subjective, nor permitting biased, interpretation.

III. Faculty Tenure

That Synod return to its former practice of employing uncalled men in case of an emergency only.

Under the present system of faculty ranking on the uncalled level there is reason for complaint of the indefiniteness of the status of the uncalled men.

If necessary or desirable, an uncalled member of the staff may be re-employed for a second two-year term. After two consecutive two-year periods the position of the uncalled individual should be considered as requiring a permanent chair. This period of time will provide the Board of Control and the Board of Electors with a school ample opportunity to observe the preparation and aptitude for teaching.

The re-engagement of men on an uncalled basis over a period of time, even up to eight years, without promotion to a called rank lowers the morale and enthusiasm, because it arouses a feeling of insecurity and a feeling of dependence on the good will of others, especially if in the interim of continued temporary engagement others have been called into the department on a permanent basis who would appear to have no better qualifications for the position than the incumbent.

IV. Faculty Balance

That the major portion of a faculty shall be on a called status or non-emergency teaching personnel.

A ratio of four called men to one emergency teacher would appear to be a buffer sufficient to provide for an unexpected increase or decrease in enrollment, protracted illness, or sudden death of a staff member.

V. Faculty Procurement

That the procedure of calling to a permanent chair or of placement into a permanent or called position remain in the hands of a Board of Electors.

NORBERT ENGBRECHT

ALBERT BECK

SIEGBERT W. BECKER

ARTHUR E. DIESING

T. C. APPELT

VICTOR HILDNER

RICHARD T. ROHLFING

Exchange Professors

WHEREAS, The Lord would have us use the varied gifts of the Synod bestowed upon the teachers of our Synod as fully as possible; and

WHEREAS, The students at our seminaries would benefit in many ways from opportunities to enjoy such wider academic experience; and

WHEREAS, The members of the faculties would find it helpful to exchange and share resources in the promotion of their common work; and

WHEREAS, Our Church as a whole would be blessed with congeniality of spirit and renewed devotion to the work of the Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota District of The Lutheran Church in our Synod, in convention assembled at St. Paul, Minn., on the 18—22, 1952, petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri to inaugurate as soon as feasible a plan for an exchange of professors at our theological seminaries; and be it further

Resolved, That a similar exchange of professors be instituted at River Forest and Seward if practicable.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

ARNOLD E. WENGER, Secretary

Added to Candidates for Professional Services

WHEREAS, Our colleges and seminaries require faculty men who have had experience in the ministry or teaching profession, and in addition must be well trained in their specialized fields; and

WHEREAS, Such men will require assistance to do graduate work and obtain such specialized training; and

WHEREAS, Some device to give such assistance to men who are to be found; and

WHEREAS, Only some central agency, such as Synod's Board for Higher Education, has the information necessary to assure a supply and avoid an oversupply of such trained men; therefore we

Endorse the program of granting aid to candidates for professional service in the Church to do graduate work in preparing for such specialized work as teaching in our colleges and seminaries and we

Recommend to Synod that the Board for Higher Education continue the administration of this program; and we further

Recommend to Synod that the Fiscal Conference be instructed to place into the budget of Synod an amount adequate to carry out this program.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT

T. A. WEINHOLD, *President*

WALTER J. WARNECK, *Secretary*

[139]

District Student Aid

In keeping with a resolution of the 1950 Milwaukee Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, a Conference on District Student Aid was called by the Board for Higher Education at River Forest, April 30 and May 1, 1952. Invitations to attend were sent to all District Presidents, District student aid administrators, and college presidents. A total of seventeen Districts and two colleges were represented.

The principal purpose of the conference was to arrive at an agreement on desirable practices for all Districts to follow in the administration of student aid. With increased uniformity and greater efficiency in the program of student assistance; it was believed that the funds of the Church set for this purpose would be more wisely expended and future professional workers in the Church would be more capably assisted.

The conference adopted a series of resolutions. Several of these resolutions were recommendations which are herewith respectfully submitted for action by Synod in its meeting at Houston, Tex., in June, 1953:

1

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable and helpful to maintain regular contacts and exchange information between District student aid administrators; and

WHEREAS, The matter of grants-in-aid to students preparing for service in the Church belongs to the area of the synodical Board for Higher Education; we therefore

Recommend that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish under its jurisdiction a clearinghouse for information

suggestions relative to the District student aid program and further and make available application forms, statistical data, and other pertinent materials.

2

WHEREAS, The Districts of the Church exercise complete control over raising and expending funds to provide assistance for future professional workers in the Church; and

WHEREAS, There is a wide variation in the practical administration of the student aid program among the Districts; and

WHEREAS, Increased uniformity of practices in administering student aid would be helpful to District student aid administrators, the colleges of the Church where supported students are enrolled, and to the more efficient conduct of the work of the church at large, we therefore

Recommend that the Districts be asked to adopt the recommendations of the Conference on Student Aid held at River Forest, Illinois, April 30 and May 1, 1952, in order to achieve greater uniformity in the policies and practices of the student aid program.

3

WHEREAS, Work programs already exist on synodical college campuses; and

WHEREAS, The District student aid program is specifically student-in-aid, not an employment program; and

WHEREAS, The administration of work requirements for student aid by the colleges and Districts concerned is extremely difficult; therefore

Recommend that Synod rescind its action of 1938 requesting Districts to require work in repayment for student aid subsidy and that Synod endorse the concept of District student aid as student-in-aid program, not a work program.

4

WHEREAS, Our colleges and seminaries require faculty men who have had experience in the ministry or teaching profession and who in addition must be well trained in their specialized fields; and

WHEREAS, Such men will require assistance to do graduate work to obtain such specialized training; and

WHEREAS, Some device to give such assistance to men qualified for such work has not yet been found; and

WHEREAS, Only some central agency, such as Synod's Board

for Higher Education, has the information necessary to assure a supply and avoid an oversupply of such trained men; we therefore

Endorse the program of granting aid to candidates for professional service in the Church to do graduate work in preparing for such specialized work as teaching in our colleges and seminaries; and we

Recommend to Synod that the Board for Higher Education continue the administration of this program; and we further

Recommend to Synod that instead of inviting Districts to contribute to the synodical Scholarship Fund, established by the synodical convention in 1950, Synod instruct the Fiscal Conference to place in the budget of Synod an amount adequate to carry on this program.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES FOR STUDENT AID

REV. LEWIS EICKHOFF, *Chairman*

REV. CARL R. KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary*

[140]

Reaffirm Resolution re Senior College

WHEREAS, The synodical convention of 1950 authorized the proper procedure for the establishment of a Senior College for pre-seminary training; and

WHEREAS, The special committee designated by Synod to decide upon the nature and place of this institution voted, in January, 1951, to establish the Senior College as a new and separate two-year institution in the vicinity of Chicago or Milwaukee; and

WHEREAS, This action, based on the exhaustive studies and well-considered recommendations of the Board for Higher Education, offers the best solution to the problem of developing our ministerial training program; and

WHEREAS, We are disturbed by the fact that since 1950 sentiment has arisen within Synod to nullify or drastically alter the decisions of the 1950 convention and of the special committee relative to the Senior College; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the faculty of Concordia College, Portland, go on record as unanimously supporting the plan to establish the Senior College in accordance with the synodical resolutions of 1950 and the recommendations of the special committee in January, 1952; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Synod, at its convention in Houston, to reaffirm its previous decisions concerning the Senior College and to implement these decisions without delay; and be it further

Resolved, That we assure the Board for Higher Education of complete confidence in the wisdom of their recommendations regarding the Senior College and that we pledge to the Board and officials of Synod our continued support of these proposals, we are convinced, are directed to the good of the Church.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, PORTLAND

THOMAS COATES, <i>President</i>	DONALD W. LORENZ
E. H. BRANDT, <i>Secretary</i>	PAUL W. F. HARMS
KARL W. KELLER	WALTER E. KELLER
ARTHUR G. WAHLERS	F. W. J. SYLWESTER, <i>em.</i>
WALTER G. BOSS	KARL LORENZ, <i>em.</i>
ALFRED R. ROTH	

Reconsider Plan for Two-Year Senior College

WHEREAS, Many of our members do not deem it feasible to erect a separate two-year Senior College for the solution of present basic problems; and

WHEREAS, Grave misgivings have arisen regarding the advisability of erecting, staffing, and accrediting a new school; and

WHEREAS, In the considered judgment of many, the aims of the proposed Senior College could be met much more in keeping with the principles of good stewardship; and

WHEREAS, It would be much more in line with the academic standards of our country, and much more in accord with the objectives of the Church in the future, to follow a course of raising our existing facilities to the status of a four-year liberal arts college by extending the high school course and adding the junior and senior years; therefore be it

Resolved, That the execution of the plan for a separate two-year Senior College be halted and subjected to searching recon-

SOUTHERN PASTORAL CONFERENCE, IOWA DISTRICT EAST

THEO. E. HINCK, *President*
W. H. NIERMANN, *Secretary*

[142]

Reconsider Founding of Two-Year Senior College

WHEREAS, There is considerable doubt in the minds of our Colorado District constituency regarding the advisability of founding a two-year senior college on a campus other than our existing institutions; and

WHEREAS, Synod's operation for training pastors and teachers in its present educational system is continually making heavy demands on our synodical treasury (approximately 37 per cent of the total budget of Synod), and we of the Colorado District are of the opinion that we have enough college campuses at the present time for the establishment of a senior college; and

WHEREAS, The indicated growth of Synod evidences the insufficiency of but one four-year college, even within the range of ten or fifteen years; and

WHEREAS, Synod has not as yet taken any definite action on the matter of the location of the Senior College; therefore be

Resolved, That we, the Colorado District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Pueblo, Colo., August, 1952, respectfully request Synod to reconsider the advisability of founding a two-year senior college on a campus other than our existing institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod to consider the advisability of converting some of the existing two-year colleges into the accepted American educational system of four-year colleges.

THE COLORADO DISTRICT
HAROLD D. HAGEMANN, *Secretary*

[143]

Delay Action on Two-Year Senior College

WHEREAS, There is still much lack of uniformity in the thinking of many members of Synod with regard to the establishment of a separate two-year Senior College; and

WHEREAS, The establishment of a separate two-year Senior College will necessitate an approximate expenditure of \$4,200,000 or an additional grant of \$1,700,000 beyond the amount available from the "Conquest for Christ" offerings, plus an approximate expenditure of \$300,000 per year operation cost; and

WHEREAS, There are grave doubts in the minds of many members of Synod with regard to the wisdom of such an expenditure of money for what is deemed by them an experiment; and

RESOLVED, Sincere misgivings are being expressed by many as to whether the two-year Senior College will be the solution to these problems; and

RESOLVED, Christian stewardship in the opinion of many would dictate that we convert some of our existing preparatory schools into full four-year colleges; be it therefore

Resolved, That final action on the separate two-year Senior College be delayed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education together with the Board of Directors and a committee of five competent men immediately connected with any of Synod's institutions of higher learning, chosen and approved by the aforementioned Board, consider the conversion of some of our existing preparatory schools into full four-year colleges; and be it further

Resolved, That since problems involving enrollment, housing, financing, and curriculum call for early and aggressive action, the aforementioned committee (Board for Higher Education, Synod's Board of Directors and the five chosen men) be empowered to proceed with the conversion of at least three preparatory schools designated by the committee to full four-year colleges within the next triennium; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to take the necessary steps to properly staff these three institutions and erect the necessary buildings; and be it further

Resolved, That needed funds be taken from the sum allocated to the Senior College by the "Conquest for Christ" collection.

ST. LOUIS LUTHERAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE

DAVID S. SCHULLER, *Secretary*

The identical memorial by

ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MOUNT CALVARY CONGREGATION

St. Louis, Mo.

C. KREYLING, *President*

MARTIN H. HOKAMP, *Secretary*

PAUL G. STEPHAN, *Pastor*

Delay Action on Two-Year Senior College

RESOLVED, There is still much lack of uniformity in the thinking of many members of Synod with regard to the establishment of the two-year Senior College; and

RESOLVED, The establishment of a separate two-year Senior College will necessitate an approximate expenditure of \$4,200,000 and an additional grant of \$1,700,000 beyond the amount available from the "Conquest for Christ" offerings, plus an approximate operating cost of \$300,000 per year operation cost; and

WHEREAS, There are grave doubts in the minds of many members of Synod with regard to the wisdom of such an expenditure of money for what is deemed by them an experiment; and

WHEREAS, Sincere misgivings are being expressed by many to whether the two-year Senior College will be the solution to our basic problems; be it therefore

Resolved, That final action on the two-year Senior College be delayed; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education together with Synod's Board of Directors and a committee of five competent men not immediately connected with any of Synod's institutions of higher learning, chosen and approved by the afore-mentioned Boards, consider other alternatives.

LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH
Richmond Heights, Mo.

[145]

Repeal Resolution re Senior College

WHEREAS, Resolution 3 on page 240 of the Milwaukee Convention *Proceedings* with respect to the establishment of a separate Senior College has been the subject of much study and debate during the past three years; and

WHEREAS, This study has convinced many members of Synod that a separate Senior College, as proposed in Resolution 3, would be altogether out of harmony with the American system of education; and

WHEREAS, One or more of our junior colleges could more readily be converted into one or more full four-year colleges; and

WHEREAS, Such conversion could be effected at considerable savings both as to capital investment and operational expenditure; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Northern Ohio Pastoral Conference assembled in regular spring session at Trinity Lutheran Church, Cleveland, Ohio, petition the honorable delegates of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to repeal Resolution 3 of the Milwaukee Convention with respect to the Senior College; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod proceed immediately with the establishment of one or more senior colleges at one or more of our preparatory schools.

NORTHERN OHIO PASTORAL CONFERENCE
CENTRAL DISTRICT

COMMITTEE

F. LOOSE J. H. MEYER GEO. KUEHN
R. C. BRANDT, Secretary

Senior College

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod to reconsider the decision of the "Committee of 99" to build a new Senior College at its present location, with this in mind, that we convert some of our existing institutions into four-year senior colleges; and be it further resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent immediately to the Board of Directors of Synod and to Synod's Board for Higher Education.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. H. B. ROEPE, *Chairman*

REV. ROBERT L. LANDECK, *Secretary*

Re Location of the Senior College

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at its Milwaukee convention in 1950 conveyed to the Board for Higher Education by an enabling resolution (*Proceedings*, p. 241) the authority to execute the Senior College plan approved by the convention; and

WHEREAS, The decision to build an entirely new plant for this college on a site northwest of the city of Chicago, Ill., cannot now be carried out, because the balance of "Conquest for Christ" funds available to the Board for Higher Education is insufficient for this purpose after repayment of loans and allocations for various building projects at synodical institutions; and

WHEREAS, It is extremely doubtful whether the interests of the church are best served by the erection of an entirely new plant if sufficient funds were available; and

WHEREAS, It seems to us that the reasons advanced for the plan to move the Senior College on the campus of one of our existing institutions outweigh the reasons urged against this plan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., to reconsider the present decision with respect to the location of the new Senior College and seriously consider locating it on the campus of one of our existing institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That particular consideration be given to the campus of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, Mo.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE BOONE
AND FORT DODGE CIRCUITS, IOWA DISTRICT WEST

ROBERT C. BOEDECKER, *Secretary*

[148]

Use an Existing Plant for Senior College

WHEREAS, Available funds at this time are not sufficient to carry out the program of erecting a new plant for the Senior College; and

WHEREAS, We do not believe that it would be good stewardship in the Kingdom of God to erect new educational facilities, which would involve the collection of additional funds, at the expense of the highly promising mission fields which the Lord has granted us; therefore be it

Resolved, That, at least for the present, one of our existing educational plants be used for the proposed Senior College.

THE STORM LAKE CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE IOWA DISTRICT WEST
REV. RICHARD LAMMERS, *Secretary*

[149]

Overture on the Senior College

The purpose of this overture is to propose an alternative to the plan of a senior college on a new and separate campus.

Two factors enter into this proposal. One is that Synod has decided that admission to Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., shall be based on a four-year college course instead of a junior college course (two years) as at present. The other is that the expansion of Lutheran elementary schools in Synod will require increasing numbers of women teachers and that the time is approaching when throughout the country a four-year college program will be standard preparation for teachers in elementary schools.

This situation would seem to suggest the conversion of several "preparatory schools" into four-year colleges, each with an enrollment of approximately 500 students, which would serve the Church (a) by preparing men for Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, (b) by preparing women for teaching in Lutheran elementary schools.

We believe that regional schools in which the majority of students are enrolled for a four-year program with some additional in the junior year from the remaining junior colleges would serve our ministerial students and our Church better in student development as well as student recruitment than a four-year program which is broken in the middle for all students.

It would seem to us that with intensive preparation a better

ould be made in several schools in September, 1954. This
 give the Seminary in St. Louis relief at an early date and
 also make possible the organization of a long-range plan
 the need for a larger supply of synodically trained women

THE STAFF OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, WINFIELD, KANS.

CARL S. MUNDINGER, *President*

A. E. KUNZMANN, *Secretary*

The Senior College to Be at Springfield, Ill., Springfield Seminary to Be Moved to the West Coast

WHEREAS, We have heard that the original estimates as to the
 establishing a Senior College have proved seriously in-
 and

WHEREAS, We feel it not in the interest of wise stewardship
 of the "Conquest for Christ" surplus with which God has
 our Church be allocated to this one project; and

WHEREAS, We have long felt that it is not in the best interest
 of our Church to maintain two seminaries so close together; and

WHEREAS, We have long felt also that it is not in the best
 of our Church to maintain two seminaries, one of which
 any way be construed as "superior" in its training program
 other; and

WHEREAS, The enrollment at our Springfield Seminary is now
 falling to fall, as the influx of World War II veterans is sub-
 be it therefore

be it

that the new Senior College take over the existing campus
 facilities of the Springfield Seminary;

that a new location for the Springfield Seminary be found
 West Coast;

that the West Coast Seminary have an identical program
 with that at St. Louis, both institutions, however, pro-
 also a special curriculum for the type of student now being
 at Springfield;

that the two seminaries shall serve areas marked out on
 logical lines;

that the West Coast Seminary, though starting small, shall
 our Church grows in the West;

6. That it be understood that, when the time is feasible, of our Western preparatory schools shall be expanded into a Senior College to serve the West.

REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN BOTHMANN, *President*
WM. J. KINSLER, *Secretary*

[151]

Reconsider Establishing Senior College

WHEREAS, In our opinion it would cost much more to establish a Senior College than the amount raised for this purpose in the "Conquest for Christ" effort; and

WHEREAS, There seems to be a growing movement within the Synod of opposition to the erection of a separate Senior College or at least considerable doubt as to the advisability of such an undertaking;

We, the pastors of the Carroll and Denison Circuits of the Iowa District West, suggest that this matter be reconsidered at the 42d synodical convention in Houston, Tex., and that special thought be given to the advisability of transforming one or more of the present preparatory colleges into senior colleges.

THE CARROLL-DENISON CIRCUITS PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE IOWA DISTRICT WEST

M. R. BOEHLKE, *Secretary*

C. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The past triennium was a period of unusual problems and un-
usually active activity in Synod's program for training pastors and teachers.

In September, 1952, the Board moved its office from Chicago to
the Lutheran Building in St. Louis, the Executive Secretary and
financial secretary, Miss Wenonah Schumann, transferring their
office at the same time. Mr. Robert Hopmann, a graduate of
Seward Concordia and trained in statistical analysis at
University of Nebraska and at Washington University, joined
the Board's staff as research assistant immediately after the relo-
cation of the office.

During this triennium your Board was able to take action on
more than 50 resolutions passed by the Milwaukee Convention;
initiated forward the broad reorganization program authorized
by Synod; and, in consultation with the Board of Directors, it
oversaw the development of the most extensive building program
in the history of the Synod, with "Building for Tomorrow" grants;
buildings completed with "Building for Tomorrow" grants;
buildings under construction at this writing from "Conquest
of the World" funds; and six approaching the final phase of prepara-
tion plus four presidents' residences and two major remodeling
projects completed or in progress) ever undertaken in a compar-
able period. Total enrollments in the colleges and seminaries
reached their highest peak during the past year; the operating
budget passed the two-million-dollar mark; and the replacement
of Synod's colleges and seminary properties exceeded 20 mil-
lion dollars for the first time in history.

In all of its planning and the numerous and complex admin-
istrative acts made necessary by the resolutions of Synod and by
the volume of action in Synod's educational projects, the Board
failed to implore the guidance of our heavenly Father, that
it might be kept conscious of the true objectives of the Church
and the real purpose which this expensive educational organiza-
tion must serve if it is to make its proper contribution to the wel-
fare and the spread of the kingdom of God on earth.

In this connection, the Board is grateful, also, for the out-
standing co-operation of the college and seminary presidents and
boards of control and for the vast amount of encouragement and
aid received from other synodical boards and offices, as well
as from many individual brethren who generously advised with
the Board and who otherwise gave assurance of their sympathetic
understanding and supporting prayers. In addition, your Board has
greatly benefited by the services rendered by special con-

sultants, particularly in the areas relating to accreditation, student aids, accounting. Deep appreciation is expressed, especially, for the extensive services freely offered by Mr. Theodore Bueng, chairman of the board of one of Chicago's largest investment firms, and the Rev. Wilbert C. Koester, executive secretary, Lutheran Church Charities Fund, Chicago, in connection with the Board's lengthy search for a suitable Senior College site.

A more extensive and detailed report on some of the programs in progress, together with appropriate recommendations, will be offered in a later section of the Board's report. At this point Synod will be glad to learn that the numerous administrative adjustments approved by the Milwaukee Convention have been placed into effect, bringing greater efficiency to the Church and satisfaction to almost 600 persons now included in the various faculties, operational staffs, and boards of control. In addition, completion of the introduction of the new accounting system is expected by the end of the current year. Financial controls and budgeting have progressed sufficiently to enable your Board to report, also, that higher education has completed the triennium without an overdraft, in a year, of its large and complex synodical subsidy budget.

Since the Milwaukee Convention, 27 elections were conducted under the new plan, with greater satisfaction reported by the President and other electors. The program of retirement, of faculty ranking, of sabbatical leaves, and of supporting additional graduate study for junior faculty members has been carried forward without interruption. Regional accreditation was secured by three high school divisions and one college. Libraries were expanded, and two additional units were placed in charge of trained librarians. Funds for an expanded use of visual and auditory teaching materials were supplied. The Advanced Scholarship Fund was established but has not yet been put to use; however, the Lutheran high school scholarships have already been made available to 60 students at this early date. The Board sponsored a convocation of all synodical faculties. Considerable music equipment was furnished preparatory schools for use in the teacher-training program. Training and guidance techniques were given a fuller application. Student aid policies were reviewed. Salaries were improved and staffs expanded where necessary.

In 1950 Mr. Martin Strieter of Rock Island, Ill., replaced late Dr. Walter Goetsch as a new appointee to the Board. Since that addition, under God's gracious protection, the membership of your Board remained unchanged during the triennium, giving a desirable continuity to the work, which involved so many adjustments. Among the college presidencies, however, it pleased God to remove three presidents (Moeller, Sieck, Rincker) by

death and two others (Barth, Brohm) by resignation and re-
 This brings to a total of 12 (out of a possible 14) the
 changes occurring in the college and seminary presi-
 since 1941.

Additional matters which the *Handbook* requires your Board
 to Synod's attention and those on which the Board wishes
 recommendations for specific action at this convention are
 in the following sections of the report:

A. Trends

1. Programs in Progress

2. Requests from Institutions Under *Handbook* Section 6.147

3. Recommendations on Policies and Plans

4. Recommendations on Administrative Adjustments

A. Trends

One of the most encouraging trends noted by your Board is
 growing awareness of the true function of the teacher in
 schools. The program of the Professors' Conference
 as a special issue of *Lutheran Education* and mailed to
 and teachers), sponsored by the Board in August, 1952,
 dramatic reflection of the importance which teachers and
 administrators attach to the spiritual and developmental functions
 of the faculty members in a synodical college or seminary.

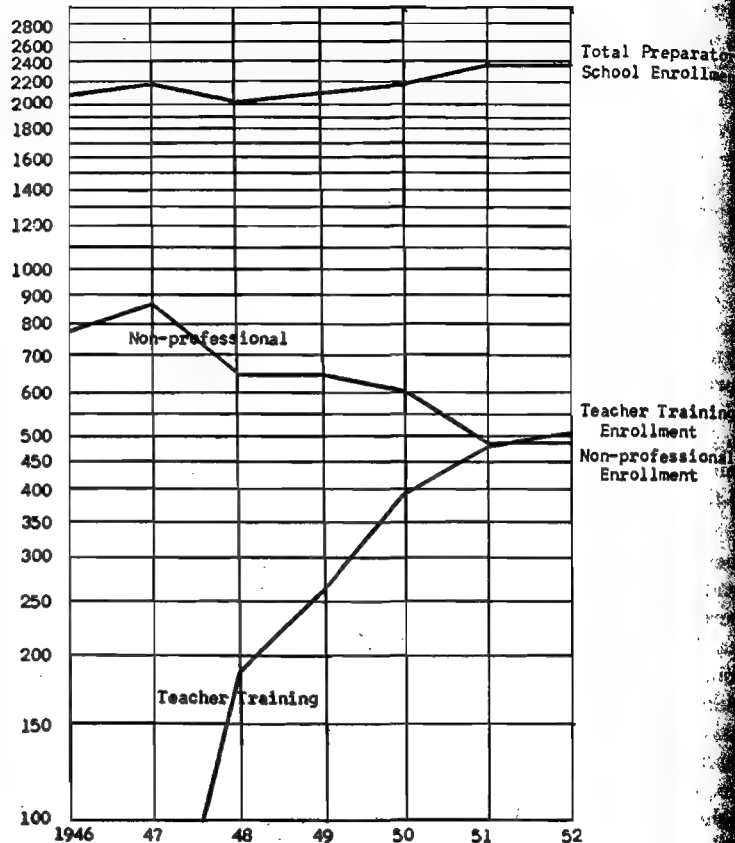
Emphasis on this unique requirement for Synod's purposes
 must indicate, by any means, that equivalent competence in
 academic subject matter is minimized. On the contrary, with ever-
 increasing frequency, calls can be extended only to those who have
 earned a graduate degree in the teaching field involved. In addi-
 tion, the present system of appointing junior faculty members
 will use of the possibility of assisting such instructors and
 professors in acquiring advanced academic training dur-
 ing the early stages of their appointment. The net result is that
 the academic preparation of the various faculties is far
 today than it has been at any time in Synod's history. But,
 the need for academic competence fully recognized, the trend
 toward emphasis on the unique purpose and function which
 Synod's work in the field of education, by the Board
 of Higher Education and the local administrations and faculties,
 is a source of great blessing to the Church, through the graduates
 placed into service by the colleges and seminaries.

Use of Facilities

Another trend initiated by the resolutions of the two previous
 sessions and fully developed at this time is the trend toward
 use of the facilities at the preparatory schools for both

ministerial and teacher training. In many instances such use involves also the introduction of coeducation (more than half Synod's preparatory schools are now coeducational). The trend

Analysis of Preparatory School Enrollments

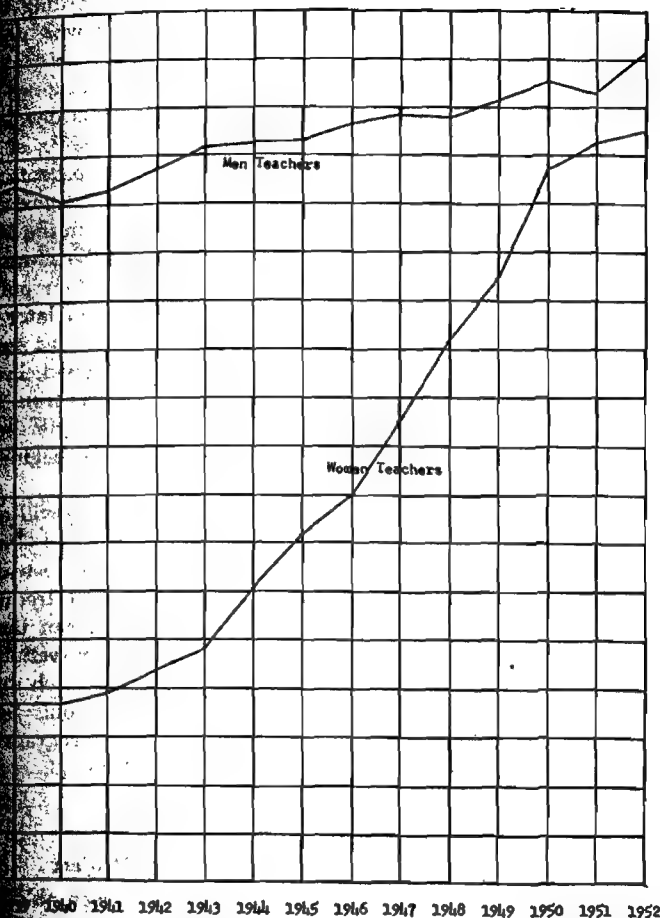


automatically brings a corresponding reduction of the use of the facilities for students who are not preparing for full-time service in the Church. The graph on this page illustrates the tremendous increase of teacher-training students at the preparatory schools and the parallel decline in general education enrollments. Total enrollments and ministerial enrollments at these schools remain almost static.

The main reason for the shifting enrollment ratios is, of course, the increasing demand for women teachers (illustrated by the chart on page 121) by the parish schools. The use of the existing

any school capacity for teacher-training purposes is an and wise procedure which avoids further additions to the

Teachers in Service



educational program which Synod must maintain if it is to have a proper supply of pastors and teachers to carry forward

Advanced Standing Enrollments

that trend which your Board desires to bring to Synod's attention is the rather sudden growth of applications for admission to the preparatory schools. While this trend is a good one, it is necessary to minimize losses of students during the course of their training (because they are in Synod's schools for fewer

years), it can have profound implications for the religious background, professional insights, and spiritual quality of the graduates. Certainly it brings into question the validity of a policy which maintains a six-year preparatory plan. According to present estimates only 39.2 per cent of the students who go to St. Louis Seminary from the preparatory schools this year have had the full six years of training in the preparatory system.

It is not possible to fix a specific cause for this development. There is little doubt, however, that the increased costs of tertiary education, coupled with the natural desire of many parents to keep boys in the home until they have become more mature, are a factor. The increasing availability of Lutheran high schools in the Midwest is a source of a large number of Synod's students, and the simultaneous adjustment of curricular requirements and promotion policies in the preparatory schools also create the possibility of later enrollment without the attachment of academic penalties as severe as those formerly applied. Finally, the growth of Synod, involving as it does and should, increasing numbers of converts from broad sectors of American life, brings to the Church a heavier emphasis on the tradition that education for the professions begins at the college level.

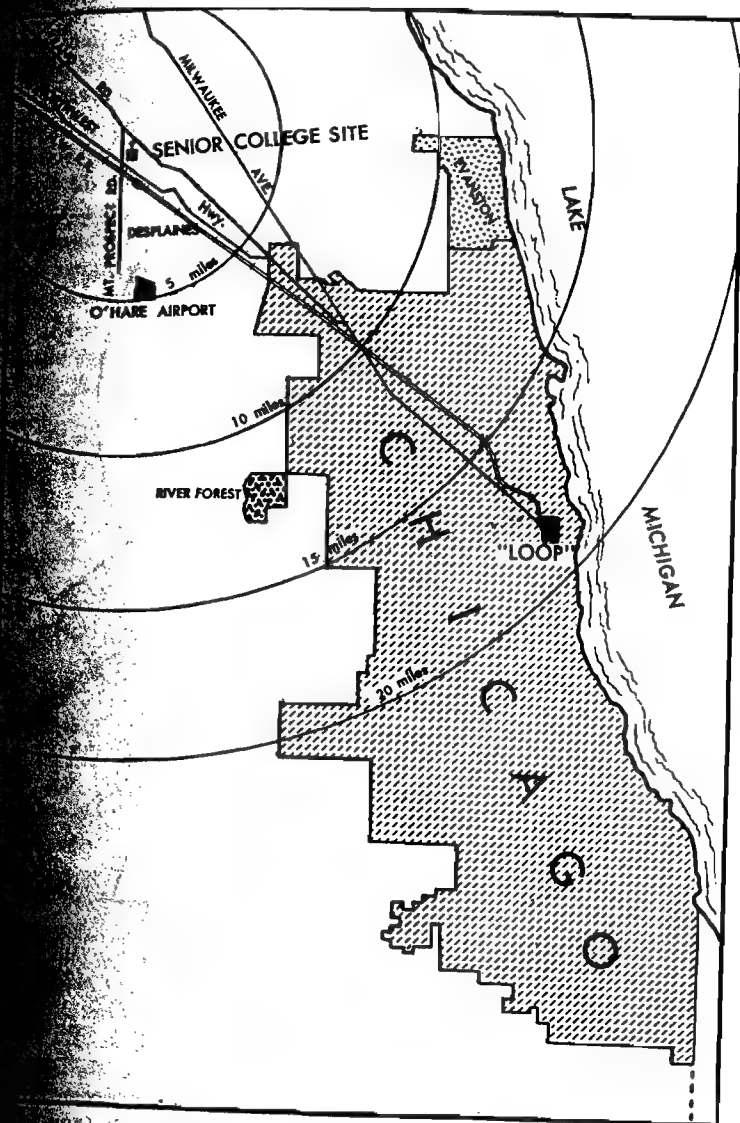
No doubt the establishment of the Senior College will alleviate the negative aspects of this trend, since it will give the Church an opportunity to control the academic curriculum and to train ministerial candidates in the professional and spiritual traditions of the Church for four full college years. In the interim the Board is making appropriate recommendations (in another section of this report) to cover the excessive immediate demands which this transition makes on the staff and physical plant of the St. Louis Seminary and to preserve the experimental nature of the programs which Synod has authorized at Fort Wayne and at Portland.

B. Programs in Progress

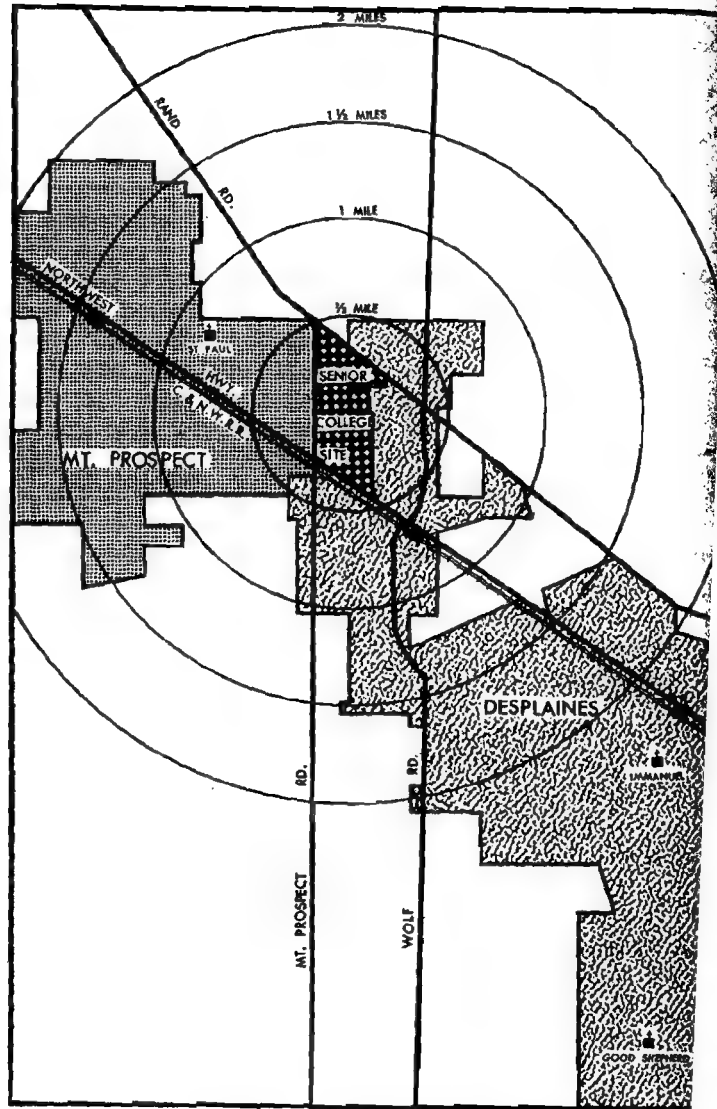
Current Status of Senior College Project

Your Board is pleased to report that it has been able to carry out its instructions regarding the Senior College according to the schedule specified in Resolution 26, page 255 of the *Proceedings of the Forty-first Regular Convention of Synod* (1950).

Accordingly, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education has selected a site (maps on pp. 123-124) for the Senior College and has made the necessary arrangements for its acquisition. On November 18, 1952, this Board purchased under option until August 1, 1953, a 126-acre site in the Cumberland-Mount Prospect area northwest of the city of Chicago. The site is located about 20 miles from the Chicago Loop; on two miles



Prepared for the Board for Higher Education by Dr. H. H. Gross
Concordia Teachers College, River Forest



Prepared for the Board for Higher Education by Dr. H. H. Gross
 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest

is immediately adjacent to both bus and suburban railroad station and with all utilities available at the site. Several churches are within easy access for student use. The site can be readily approached from every part of the entire Milwaukee area.

Communication from Synod's Board of Directors asked this Board to defer construction of the Senior College until the Houston Convention shall have had an opportunity to review the situation, the allocations made to higher education from an estimated contribution of \$12,000,000 to the "Conquest for Christ" offering, insufficient to meet the requirements of existing colleges and seminaries plus the construction of a complete new plant for the Senior College.

Recommendations with regard to the Senior College are made in connection with policies and plans.

The Fort Wayne Experiment

In accordance with the directive of the Milwaukee Convention, the Board authorized the initiation of an experimental program at the Fort Wayne campus in September, 1950. This program included modified admission prerequisites; an adjusted curriculum; the elimination of the synodical high school (to be completed in 1954); and a scholarship plan for graduates of Lutheran high schools. The purpose of the experiment is to determine the nature of the recruitment problems involved and the feasibility of having pastors satisfactorily in a two-year junior college preparatory program.

Primary information available from the first three years of the experiment indicates, first of all, that there has been no difficulty in obtaining the desired number of students; in fact, the increasing popularity of the program (14 new students in 1950; 36 in 1951; 42 in 1952, with admission declined to some applicants each year) has been necessary for the Board for Higher Education to limit the number of students from this special program to a total of 30 annually. It appeared that the plan might well produce so many graduates that it would lose its experimental character by making graduates from this program the largest single contingent at the Seminary. It is expected that 28 students from this program will enroll in the Seminary in September, 1953.

The administration and the faculty on the Fort Wayne campus have given every co-operation in undertaking the necessary program adjustments and in conducting a battery of tests (A. C. E. Test, Psychological, California Personality, and Religion Placement) so that comparative studies of students coming through the regular program and the special students are possible.

In a report submitted to the Board for Higher Education, the local administration and faculty have indicated favorable preliminary reactions toward the new students, particularly in the areas of maturity, clarity of aim and purpose, eagerness to qualify for the ministry, respect for the ministerial and teaching professions, utilization of the library, desire to do satisfactory work, and reception of counseling.

Since the first graduates of this program entered the St. Louis Seminary in September, 1952, not even preliminary observations on the performance at this level can be made available to the convention. Your Board

Recommends that the experiment be carried forward during the next triennium under the direction of the Board for Higher Education and that this Board be authorized to continue to carry all necessary costs as part of the regular budget for higher education.

The Portland Experiment

The experiment at Portland, authorized by the Milwaukee Convention, involves the elimination of the freshman and sophomore high school years to determine the extent of the recruitment problems involved and the feasibility of providing satisfactory training for pastors in a four-year junior college. Even though these experimental procedures may well produce difficulties for the school, the local administration and faculty have cheerfully given full co-operation to enable Synod to study whatever data may become available.

Your Board authorized the elimination of the high school freshman year beginning with September, 1951. Since the school was, at that time, in the process of adding two college years, it was not possible to appraise immediately the effects of the introduction of this experimental procedure. In fact, between 1951 and 1952 the enrollment at the institution rose from 108 to 120. In September, 1952, however, your Board did not proceed with the elimination of the sophomore year of the high school department because it concurred in the local administration's view that elimination of another year at this time might constitute a serious enrollment dislocation in such a small school. The 1952 enrollment registered a decrease from 120 to 109. It will be normal to expect a further decrease in total enrollment when the sophomore high school year is eliminated.

In a preliminary report the local administration notes the following advantages:

1. As the program develops, the school is able to place strong emphasis on the junior college program;

There is a higher average level of maturity in the student body and a greater opportunity to strengthen the sense of vocation; some undesirable traditions seem to be eliminated.

The administration reports also that it already observes certain advantages which are inherent in the plan:

There are greater difficulties in the recruitment of students, and the arrangement cuts into the middle of the standard-type program;

There is a higher per-capita cost of operation in direct with the reduction of the student body;

There is less opportunity for training the students in foreign languages;

There is a reduced program of religious instruction (by the church).

Since the 1950 directive could not be completely carried out in the past triennium, the Board for Higher Education

recommends that during the next triennium the plan be extended as originally authorized and that it be continued long enough to permit an intelligent evaluation of its feasibility and results; and your Board

recommends, further, that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to adjust budget subsidies and arrangements as may be necessary to achieve the satisfactory extension of the experiment if reduced enrollments make it difficult for the school to provide the educational services which Synod requires.

Accreditation

Your Board is happy to report continuing progress under the plan of the 1947 convention, which authorized the Board to encourage Synod's institutions in seeking accreditation with regional associations. Since the Milwaukee Convention the following schools have achieved such status:

Concordia Teachers College at Seward, Nebr., has been accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools;

The high school department at Portland, Oreg., has been accredited by the Northwest Association;

The high school department at St. Paul, Minn., has been accredited by the North Central Association.

Finally, the college department at Austin, Tex., has been accredited by the Texas Association of Colleges and Universities.

These four new accreditations, the most critically necessary

was the recognition of the Seward teachers' college, since its status in this respect is known to involve important implications for the future welfare of Synod's work in teacher training. It is known that State departments of education are requiring, with increasing frequency, that all teacher-training institutions be regionally accredited if they desire to have certification for their graduates. Both of Synod's colleges (including the Seward high school department) have now achieved that status.

Your Board desires to recognize the professional dedication and the many personal sacrifices made in this connection as well as the aggressive, devoted, and competent leadership supplied by the college presidents involved. Major adjustments in administrative procedures, in teaching arrangements, in graduate study, in shifting teaching fields, and in preparing very extensive reports and analyses must be accomplished in every case before accreditation can be achieved. In addition, the process requires the full financial co-operation of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference if the Board for Higher Education is to lend effective support to accreditation activities. All of these co-operations have been supplied in ample measure.

Your Board assumes, therefore, that it is Synod's desire that these mutual efforts be continued at all institutions where regional accreditation is possible without any abridgment of Synod's special objectives or necessary controls. It is assumed, further, that Synod desires to continue its previous directives to the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference that funds necessary to achieve such status be made available.

C. Requests from Institutions Under "Handbook Section 6.147

In Section 6.147 of the official *Handbook*, Synod issues the following directive:

"6.147 Budget for Capital Improvements, etc.

"The Board of Control, in the month of January preceding the triennial convention of Synod, shall submit to the Board for Higher Education recommendations for major repairs, capital improvements, and expansion of the physical plant and equipment and requirements and program for improvement and expansion of educational facilities for the succeeding triennium. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education, after consultation with the Board of Directors, shall submit the same, with recommendations, to the President of Synod for action at the triennial convention."

In addition to conveying recommendations on the current

from the institutions, your Board is including an account of the funds expended for projects approved by the Milwaukee Convention and a listing of items which could not be completed from the appropriations made available from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Synod will wish, no doubt, to assign first priority to the projects since they have already received official approval. At a joint meeting on September 23, 1952, the Board of Directors informed the Board for Higher Education that it would make available a total of \$7,800,000 (65% of \$12,000,000) for use in completing the approved projects listed in the 1950 *Proceedings*. This total was made subject to repayment of the advances authorized by the Milwaukee Convention and to prepayments allocated from "Conquest for Christ" funds by the Board of Directors.

of advances to complete the "Building for Tomorrow" projects:

Postwar Reserves	\$ 270,000.00
Repay loans (advanced from available balances)	772,782.52

\$1,042,782.52

Excess costs:

Madison. Excess cost over estimate	\$ 2,697.21
Marquetteville. Parking lot	2,250.00
Marquetteville. Convert residence to dormitory	20,000.00
Marquetteville. Equipment	4,278.00
Marquetteville. Plastering	17,962.00
Marquetteville. Residence	20,000.00
Marquetteville. Luther Hall	3,300.00
Marquetteville. Four lots	2,800.00
Marquetteville. Excess cost over estimate	17,609.48
Marquetteville. Forest. Advance planning for multiple housing	2,500.00
Marquetteville. Forest. Off-campus residence	20,000.00
Marquetteville. Forest. Off-campus multiple-unit housing	45,000.00
Marquetteville. Forest. Excess cost over estimate	14,283.41
Marquetteville. Dormitory	53,899.86
Marquetteville. Dormitory	57,672.43
Marquetteville. Excess cost over estimate on	
Marquetteville. Graduate Building	6,199.78
Marquetteville. Equipment	10,099.50
Marquetteville. Converting to city electricity	18,000.00
Marquetteville. Furnish dormitories	28,000.00
Marquetteville. Convert residence	2,625.18

349,176.85

\$1,391,959.37

TOTAL available for allocation to remaining projects:

\$7,800,000.00
1,391,959.37

\$6,408,040.63

On the basis of new estimates of current costs, received from the institutions, the Board realized that it would be impossible to

build all projects approved by the Milwaukee Convention, plus the Senior College. Your Board proceeded, therefore, to reserve the sum of \$3,000,000 for use in construction of the Senior College and purchase of land for it. This sum represents the amount designated by the Milwaukee Convention, plus \$250,000 for land, with allowance for increase in costs since the original estimates were made, or for the increase in capacity of the school, and for other items, such as furnishings, equipment, architects' fees, etc.

To establish the necessary priorities for distribution of the funds made available, the Board accepted the following order of urgency:

1. Dormitory space at St. Louis.
2. Dormitory space for women at the teachers' colleges and those preparatory institutions at which Synod has approved a training program for women teachers.
3. The Senior College, to provide long-term relief for the housing situation at St. Louis.
4. Provision for services not presently available on a given campus.
5. Libraries.
6. Dormitories for men at ministerial colleges.
7. Improvement and expansion of existing facilities.
8. Items deferred by the Milwaukee Convention.

On the basis of this Board's recommendation the balance of the original appropriation was allocated by the Board of Directors as follows:

St. Louis	\$ 418,000
River Forest	426,000
Seward	368,000
St. Paul	50,000
Winfield	132,000
Portland	110,000
Austin	200,000
Fort Wayne	335,000
Springfield	310,000
Bronxville	55,000
Milwaukee	400,000
Concordia	295,000
Edmonton	250,000

\$3,349,000

Of the grand total originally made available (65% of \$12,000,000) \$59,040.63 was held in reserve for contingencies.

It will be noted that, of the items approved by the Milwaukee Convention, it has been impossible to build the additional classroom space needed at River Forest, the administration and quarters for help at Milwaukee, and the business office facilities which were

as a part of the dormitory at St. Louis (these facilities also release the urgently needed dormitory space now occupied by the business offices); the women's dormitory at Oakland to convert the St. Louis heating plant to oil operation. Since they were already approved at Milwaukee, the facilities above and the Senior College completion funds are given priority in the chart listing your Board's recommendations in regard to current requests from the colleges and seminaries under the provisions of *Handbook* Section 6.147.

The Board recommends that other requests under 6.147 be made in the following order:

Buildings and equipment for the seminaries;
Increases in capacity and/or equipment for training women

Requirements for preserving, modernizing, and fully utilizing existing facilities;

Required physical education facilities.

In addition, the Board lists items which, in its opinion, can be completed during the coming triennium with budget items which have customarily been built on the "Building Plan" plan, and items which, in your Board's opinion, Synod properly consider deferring or declining at this time.

To defray the costs of the uncompleted projects approved at this time and any additional projects approved by this convention, the Board

recommends that 65% of all "Conquest for Christ" funds over \$1000 be appropriated for this purpose and, unless the convention provides other means of financing capital improvements and additions, that a minimum of \$500,000 annually be included in the regular budget for ministerial and teacher training.

Synod wishes to undertake the increased training program to solve the critical shortage of women teachers and to assure that ministerial graduates from preparatory schools can be accommodated in the Senior College or in the St. Louis Seminary, and it is necessary to authorize the Board for Higher Education in emergencies and the Board of Directors to furnish cash, or other, funds as required.

The details of your Board's recommendations on requests considered under *Handbook* Section 6.147 are exhibited in the following tables (the sequence of the columns indicates present recommendations on priorities); and the Board

recommends, finally, that Synod authorize the Board for Higher Education to make any necessary priority and allocation of funds which other resolutions of this convention or developments during the triennium may make necessary or desirable.

D. Recommendations on Policies and Plans

The Senior College

It is the responsibility of each generation in our Church to study and evaluate the plans and procedures in ministerial training in order to ascertain if they are adequately preparing our ministers for their task today. In this connection it is of the utmost importance that our Church (in 1947 and again in 1950) has recognized the fact that the educational picture in America has changed entirely from that found even as recently as 1924 and 1934, when extensive studies were made of theological education in several national surveys sponsored by other churches.

The practical effects of these studies are exhibited in the present enrollment policies of accredited seminaries. In 1924 only 16 theological schools set college graduation for admission; 16 more required college graduation but allowed for exceptions. The balance of the schools admitted students without insistence upon college training. In 1930 about one half of all students enrolled in the theological schools did not have college degrees. Now all accredited theological schools expect their students to have finished four years of undergraduate work. Thus, within a period of 25 years theological education has moved to where a college degree for admission is preeminent at all accredited seminaries.

Of equal importance is the generally recognized need for a closer connection between the last two years of college and the program of theological education. Dr. John Gros, Executive Secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions, the Board of Christian Education, Methodist Church, gives excellent expression to the need when he writes in a recent issue of *Christian Education*: "There are some important courses in the senior college which call for a degree of maturity not reached by the undergraduate. And, increasingly, courses are added to the theological school curriculum which do not challenge the mature. Theological schools fortunate enough to be located near an undergraduate school may consider making theological education a five-year unit, built upon two years of liberal education. The suggestion is made upon the presumption that theological education is professional-graduate level and undertakes in its program to include an emphasis upon both knowledge and practice, the academic and the functional. The multiplicity of demands upon the seminaries for practical work has made inroads upon the traditional 90 semester hours needed for the Bachelor of Divinity degree. Many seminaries have raised the question about lengthening the time required for the training of the minister, in order to include additional work. To meet

without completely surrendering to the functional, some interpenetration of seminary work with the last two years of college must be studied."

Protestant churches and seminaries are quite helpless in this situation, but our Synod has the priceless advantage of owning and controlling an entire system of academies and junior colleges leading to the preliminary stages of professional preparation for the ministry of theology. It is, therefore, in an ideal position to again lead Protestant churches in ministerial training methods by the indicated "interpenetration of the seminary with the last two years of college" considered so desirable by seminaries throughout our country.

As regards the *method* of achieving the expanded college and some interpenetration of seminary work into this college, your Board continues to take the position that a new campus is the ideal answer to Synod's needs; however, it is not opposed to the conversion of an existing property as long as the separate two-year, separate senior college is maintained; and as long as any necessary concomitant capacity adjustments to meet the requirements in the ministerial- and teacher-training programs are possible; and as long as the attendant circumstances make it possible for the Senior College to reach the objectives Synod has adopted for it.

Your Board is glad to report also that its Advisory Council (composed of college and seminary presidents), according to a resolution passed at its January, 1953, plenary session, concurs in the view that the present unit will best serve Synod's present needs: "While the Council recognizes that a new campus and plant might be the ideal answer to Synod's needs, for practical reasons we favor beginning the program as a separate two-year unit on one of the existing campuses."

The Problem Defined

It must be noted, once more, in this connection, that Synod's problem is not properly defined as the problem of establishing a college training preparatory to admission to a theological seminary. Synod's problem requires our Church to find a method of *inserting one additional year (net) into the center of an already existing ten-year program (plus one year of vicarage)*. Every consideration must be given, therefore, first of all, to the fact that the Synod already has ten preparatory schools established in a fixed relationship to one of its seminaries. No adjustments of any type can be undertaken without automatically affecting both the existing preparatory schools and the existing seminary. In addition, the Synod already possesses replacement values in excess of

\$20,000,000 in this area; it already has 278 buildings devoted to this cause; it already salaries 285 persons devoting their full time to this purpose. No other Protestant church body and no secular system of academic training has an identical or even a similar situation.

It is readily apparent, therefore, that perfectly reasonable solutions of ministerial training problems under other circumstances may not be adequate to meet the unique requirements of Synod situation.

Our Synod has the priceless opportunity to establish one well equipped and staffed Senior College, to which she can bring her ministerial students from the United States and Canada to give them a final training period of uniform quality at a mature level in which they can rigidly and effectively examine their desires to enter our seminary for the study of theology.

The establishment of a single unit for this purpose appears to be the ideal method, also, by which the necessary homogenization of academic background, local loyalties, and adolescent enthusiasm of graduates from so many different preparatory schools in various parts of North America can be achieved before these men enter the seminary, thus leaving the professional-graduate school free to devote itself entirely to its proper level and type of work.

Finally, this plan will give much more significance to seminary studies, since some properly oriented courses in sociology, public speaking, languages, psychology, education, religious art, etc., are more defensible in the undergraduate school and can often be taught there more effectively.

On the basis of current construction costs, the Board estimates that it would require approximately \$4,200,000 to complete the plant of the Senior College. This sum would include provision for purchasing land, furnishings, equipment, landscaping, architects' fees in addition to the construction; but it would not include faculty housing, since it is assumed that such housing would be built on the Building and Loan plan if Synod desires to furnish residences on campus as it has done prior to the 1947 convention.

Recommendation

The Board for Higher Education has kept under continuing study and review the 18 plans for introducing a Senior College presented to the 1947 convention; it made available detailed analyses of the most promising suggestions for mutual study to Synod's Committee of 99; and it has carefully explored all suggestions conveyed by individuals or groups during the past triennial

In this connection, your Board wishes to report further that an entirely different solution has had its careful attention and earnest study. In 1952 the administration at Concordia College, Elmhurst, Ind., conveyed the information that it had been approached by an interested buyer. The local Board of Control and Board for Higher Education neither resisted nor encouraged development, but the boards mutually explored the possibility of using proceeds from any sale to Synod's present reserve for Senior College and thus financing construction of a new plant on campus, without any additional appropriation from Synod. At present no final offers and no final conclusions are available. If further developments occur, your Board will convey detailed analyses and recommendations to the Board of Directors of Synod.

On the basis of all studies made and in recognition of Synod's objectives, as well as her unique existing arrangements and commitments in the higher education of pastors and teachers, your Board continues to

recommend that the *Senior College*, as described in its report of the previous convention and approved by it, be established at the earliest possible date; and your Board

recommends, further, that Synod reaffirm its approval of the administrative organization and the control arrangements and procedures as detailed in the *Proceedings*, 1950, page 226 ff.

Enrollment, Admissions, and Transfer Trends

During the past triennium the Board has become aware of certain developments which influence enrollment, admissions, and transfer trends in such a way that they hamper the orderly operation of Synod's educational system and create an unpredictable rate of production of ministerial graduates. The immediate results are a continually increasing pressure which severely overloads the available staff and training facilities at the Milwaukee Seminary and an increase in the number of graduations which, at an early date, move the production of theological graduates forward approximately ten years ahead of the schedule accepted and approved by the Milwaukee Convention.

When this Board became aware of the sharply increased rate of admissions from the preparatory schools without a corresponding increase in the total ministerial enrollments, it undertook a detailed analysis of this phenomenon. A study of the table and the trends which follow will indicate that, during the past six years, the enrollment pattern in the ministerial division of our prepara-

tory schools exhibits some very important implications for Synod future plans in this area of her work.

Table A (on this page) lists the basic figures of the study and the calculated percentages on the rate of change of admissions at various class levels. Charts I to VI exhibit both the actual experience data and the mathematically calculated trends indicated by these data.

It will be noted that the rate of increase of all ministerial enrollments at the preparatory schools during this period is 3.16% but that the rate of increase of enrollments *at the college level* is a startling 7%.* In the junior and senior years of the high school

Table A — Percentages of Entering Students Admitted to Various Levels, Total Numbers of Entering Students Admitted to All Levels, and Calculated Normal Rates of Change in Admissions Practices in Ten Preparatory Schools *

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Normal Annual Rate of Change
Percentage of entering students admitted to 9th and 10th grades	72.1	67.0	68.1	63.9	59.9	66.9	-2.19 (Decrease)
Percentage of entering students admitted to 11th and 12th grades	13.6	17.9	14.0	14.7	21.7	13.6	1.71
Percentage of entering students admitted to Junior College freshman and sophomore years ...	14.2	15.1	17.9	21.3	18.5	19.5	7.00
Percentage of entering students admitted to 11th and 12th grades and Junior College freshman and sophomore years	27.9	33.0	31.9	36.1	40.1	33.1	4.50
Total numbers of entering students admitted at all levels	323	312	335	285	369	375	3.16

Source of Data: Neeb-Hopmann study of Professional Student Recruitment and Enrollment Practices, January 1, 1953.

January 15, 1953

Prepared for the Board for Higher Education
by WALTER GAST

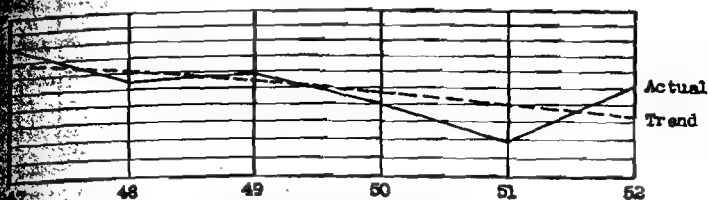
(*) Data exclude transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949

(**) Based on exponential trend: $Y = ab^x$

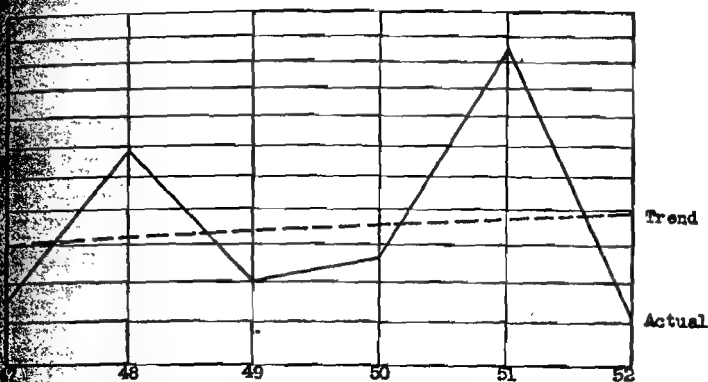
* The basic data exclude all transfer students within Synod's system and all college admissions after 1949 at Fort Wayne, where our experimental program is in progress.

Prepared for the Board for Higher Education

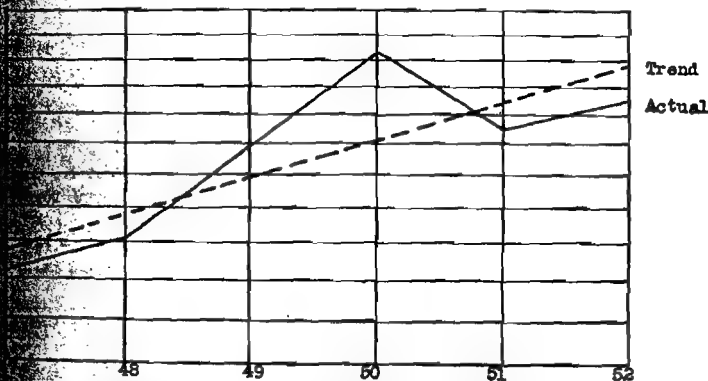
By WALTER GAST



Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 9th and 10th Grades in Ten Preparatory Schools *



Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 11th and 12th Grades in Ten Preparatory Schools *



Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to Freshman and Sophomore Junior College Years in Ten Preparatory Schools *

* Data include transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949.

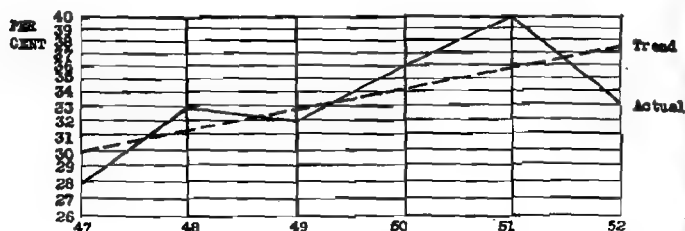


Chart IV — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 11th and 12th Grade and Junior College in Ten Preparatory Schools *

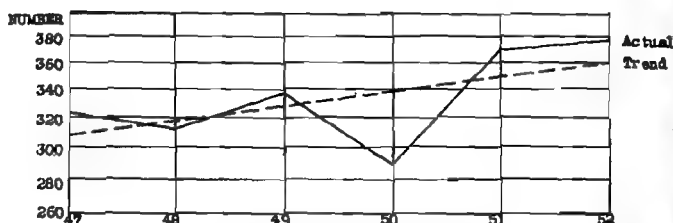


Chart V — Total Numbers of Students Admitted to All Levels in Ten Preparatory Schools *

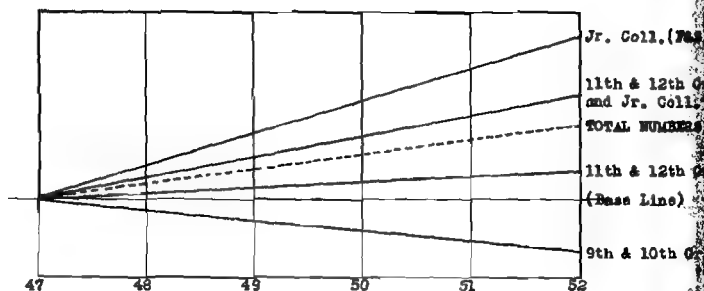


Chart VI — Comparison of Trends of Admission of Entering Students at Various Levels in Ten Preparatory Schools *

* Data exclude transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949.

The chart below illustrates the steady decline in the number of graduates who have completed the entire six years of Synod's preparatory program.

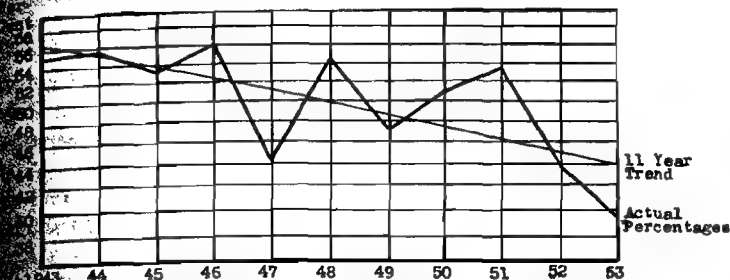


CHART VII—Annual Percentage of Total Number of Pretheological Graduates from Preparatory Schools Who Completed Six-Year Pretheological Program, 1943 to 1953

Source: Reports from Preparatory Schools (1953, estimated)

NOTE.—The eleven-year trend was calculated by the least squares method, using an exponential equation of the form, $Y = ab^x$. The values for this equation are: $\log Y = 1.697759 - .010833x$,* from which $Y = (9.66)(-1.02526)^x$. Thus, the annual rate of decrease in the percentage of total graduates who completed the six-year program is 2.5%. If this trend continues to 1957, the normal percentage of total pretheological graduates who completed the six-year program will be 39.8%, and the percentage of those who completed less than the six-year program will be 60.2%.

* Origin at 1948.

CHART VII is based on the following data:

Year	Percentage of Total Preparatory School Pretheological Graduates Who Completed Six-Year Program
1943	55.0
1944	55.4
1945	53.0
1946	55.9
1947	44.2
1948	54.2
1949	47.1
1950	50.8
1951	53.3
1952	43.8
1953	39.2 (estimated)

It is only 1.71%. Most significant of all is the fact that the rate of change in admissions to the freshman and sophomore high school actually shows a decline of 2.19% for the period covered.

A composite chart (VI) summarizes the data exhibited in the previous charts.

A final chart (VII) exhibits the net effect of these factors on the training pattern of the ministerial graduates coming from the

preparatory schools. It shows that, over the past 11 years, the percentage of graduates completing six years of study in Synod's preparatory system *has declined from 55% in 1943 to 39.2% in 1953.*

Policy Studies Required

The inevitable result of this situation is a sharp, immediate rise in the graduations during the period when college admissions at Synod's preparatory schools are increasing at a rate almost twice as fast as the total new ministerial admissions and almost six times as fast as the high school division admissions. There is every reason to believe, also, that this strong trend toward advanced standing enrollments will continue.

In the past year, for example, 19.5% of all new ministerial admissions (73 students) were enrolled at junior college level. During the past triennium, an average of 36.4% of all new ministerial enrollments have been at the high school junior level or above. Advanced standing admissions (above sophomore high school year) ranged, at the individual institutions, from a low of 13.6% to a high of 75.6% during this period.

It will be readily apparent that this development makes it impossible to predict accurately the ministerial graduations from the preparatory schools and admissions to the St. Louis Seminary even as much as two years in advance; e. g., in 1951 a total of 369 new ministerial students enrolled in the preparatory schools. On the basis of past experience * this enrollment would be expected to produce approximately 170 admissions to the St. Louis Seminary in 1957. However, 97 of these new students enrolled as college freshmen (76) and sophomores (21) so that the majority of them will apply for admission to St. Louis in 1953, thus confronting the seminary with approximately 75 students more than would normally be anticipated from the size of the freshman class originally enrolled at the preparatory school.

It is recognized, of course, that fluctuations of these data are to be expected, but the net effect of the development must inevitably be a pattern of sharply increased admissions at the St. Louis Seminary, since so many students arrive at that level two or three years after admission to the preparatory schools, instead of six years later as Synod has assumed.

The Board's data show, further, that this situation severely modifies, at this time, Synod's traditional pattern of six years preparatory training when Synod has not yet had the benefit of conclusions on the experimental programs now being carried forward at Fort Wayne and at Portland. Of the 1952 ministerial gradu-

* Assuming normal dropouts on a six-year basis.

from the preparatory schools, only 43.8% had completed a full year's work in synodical schools. The estimate for June, 1953, is that 50% of the students who will apply to the seminary in September will have had that amount of training in Synod's preparatory schools.

The ultimate effect of a continuation of such ratios of advanced standing admissions is a volume of graduations from the seminary in excess of the estimated needs which Synod accepted and listed in Table 4, page 164, of the 1950 *Proceedings*:

1950	_____ 125	1955	_____ 148	1960	_____ 175
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While it is not possible, under the circumstances, to make an absolutely accurate estimate of St. Louis production, present indications are that a total of 200 graduations may be expected from the seminaries in 1955 and that the number will rise, if no adjustments are authorized, to approximately 280 by 1959.

Your Board believes, and asks to be corrected if Synod does not agree, that the directive of *Handbook* Section 6.07b, calling on the Board to "determine, direct, and supervise, within the limits and resolutions of Synod, the educational and administrative standards, policies, and procedures of Synod's educational system and institutions" is ample authority to issue policy directives in connection to regulate such internal activities as transfers within Synod's system of preparatory schools; transfers from the preparatory schools to Springfield; admissions at advanced levels; admissions to the St. Louis Seminary without preparatory school training; permissible course loads for students; uniform grading systems; methods of computing quality point averages; and uniform practices in preparing and evaluating transcripts. The same resolutions with regard to the operation of the Springfield Seminary and the Fort Wayne experiment also are held to be applicable. It appears to your Board, however, that more effective planning procedures should be established by the schools; that a minimum residence requirement policy should be established by Synod, and that specific provisions should be made to assure Synod that a harmonious balance between production and needs will be maintained and that the present opportunity to do so will be effectively used to select only the best students for final ministerial training and for graduation from the seminary.

First Recommendation

In the detailed discussions of the Advisory Council (college and seminary presidents) and your Board, there was ready agreement that no board, commission, or officer of Synod is currently assigned with responsibility for carrying forward the detailed studies and reports to keep Synod informed on the degree of balance be-

tween Synod's requirements in pastors and teachers and the potential supply of such professional personnel.

It was agreed, further, that the present situation offers Synod an outstanding opportunity to establish objective screening processes designed to retain only the highest-quality students for graduation into the ministry. This approach was considered desirable because Synod expects, shortly, to have an ideal setting in which to conduct such screening at the three successive levels of the junior college, the Senior College, and the theological seminary. An effective program of this type promises to contribute materially, under divine blessing, to the welfare of the Church through maintenance of the highest standards of ministerial training.

Since it is impossible for any agency to prejudice the special quality of students applying for admission to the preparatory colleges, it would seem improper and unwise to restrict the total enrollments at the institutions (except to guarantee that staff and plant capacity shall not be overextended), or to prohibit admission at the college level. Such action might provide for the automatic exclusion of desirable applicants and would preclude a satisfactory appraisal of these men. Assuming that Synod wishes to abide by the estimates of future needs accepted at Milwaukee and recognizing the effects of the pronounced trend toward advanced standing admissions in Synod's preparatory colleges, your Board of Higher Education

Recommends that the functions and duties of this Board be extended to include responsibility for efforts to maintain a harmonious balance between the production of professional servants for the Church and Synod's indicated needs in this area; and the Board

Recommends, further, that Synod be guided, at this time, by the requirement estimates accepted by the Milwaukee Convention with the understanding, however, that these estimates are to be reviewed triennially by Synod and adjusted in accordance with actual experience; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this Board be instructed to arrange for the construction of objective criteria for measuring readiness for admission to the St. Louis Seminary; that these criteria be cooperatively developed by representatives of seminary and college faculties and other competent participants designated by the Board; and that they serve as basic data for determining eligibility to enter the seminary; with the understanding, however, that provisions will be made for a limited number of admissions on the basis of character recommendations by the faculties of the preparatory schools and the Board

Recommends, further, that this Board be directed to appraise

teria and to administer the application of them on a system-basis when a satisfactory administrative device has been developed and to establish the number of seminary admissions as are indicated by the data available; and the Board

recommends, further, that until such time when the objective is ready for use in the manner indicated, this Board or commission designated by Synod be directed to establish annually, on basis of the available data, a fixed number of admissions the seminary may accept from each preparatory school; and

and recommends, finally, that it be instructed to prepare appropriate paragraphs, reflecting any action Synod may take in this regard for inclusion in the *Handbook*.

Second Recommendation

Since the annual distribution and placement of professional personnel now involves a startling total of between 650 and 700 persons and since it has been necessary for Synod to utilize so many types of schools and programs in its attempt to meet particularly the continuing demand for parish school teachers, and since these circumstances create a pressing demand for attention to and coordination of policies in many areas if Synod is to reap the full benefit of the very heavy capital and operating investments it has made and continues to make in efforts to meet its quality and quantity demands in professional services, your Board for Higher Education

recommends that this Board be directed and authorized to employ an assistant secretary who will work in conjunction with, as requested by, the Committee on Supply and Demand of the District Presidents and in direct contact with all boards and commissions which appoint or call Synod's professional personnel, so that the Board will be in a position to compile, collate, and keep under continuous review and furnish to the responsible officials correct data on current and potential supply of, and need for, men and teachers; and analyze the demand and the type of service desired (in direct contact with the District Presidents); and

and recommends, further, that this secretary be used as a co-ordinator of professional training to assist, direct, and co-ordinate fully in the complex and widespread teacher-training activities of the services of the Board for Higher Education and the colleges involved in the areas of recruitment; selection; training; supervision; renewal of certification; in-service training; placement of women; transfer of women; and similar activities having to do with the training and placement of men and women for work in the church.

Third Recommendation

Synod has gone to great effort and expense to establish, maintain, and operate ten six-year preparatory schools because she recognized the fact that Lutheran pastors must have unique spiritual and professional foundations on which to build their academic and theological education. Experience has shown that the achievement of this objective requires lengthy association with Christian schools and outstanding Lutheran teachers under circumstances designed to foster spiritual maturity and the strengthening of the professional intent of prospective candidates for the Lutheran ministry.

In 1950 Synod approved a special curriculum at one school and authorized the introduction of an abbreviated program at another for the purpose of experimental evaluation of its present policy in this area. Because the extent of the student's religious training is, of course, such a major focus of concern in ministerial training, special provisions were made to encourage prospective students in the experimental program to take their secondary education in Lutheran high schools.

The currently strong trend toward advanced standing admissions at the preparatory schools which are not participating in the experimental, adjusted program is a matter of concern to your Board, since in so many cases it offers such meager opportunity for training under conditions in which the student is in daily association with other students preparing for the same profession, absorbing our traditions of worship; and developing the personal habits, skills, and attitudes of a Lutheran minister, an appreciation of the ministerial functions, and an understanding of the heritage and developed means of his Church. While it has always been recognized that unusual circumstances might offer entirely valid reasons for later entry into the system, such a procedure has always been regarded as exceptional. It seems hardly possible that this aspect of religious and ministerial training could be adequately absorbed in less than three years, and your Board, therefore,

Recommends that Synod establish a policy which requires a minimum of three years (six semesters) in residence at a preparatory school, except in the case of Fort Wayne, as a prerequisite for admission to the St. Louis Seminary; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this prerequisite be waived in the case of Lutheran high school graduates who are qualified to transfer directly without academic deficiencies to the college freshman class of a preparatory school; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that this residence requirement be viewed for possible revision when the Senior College becomes available.

The Teacher-Training Program

A. Review of the Past Triennium

It is well known that Lutheran as well as public elementary schools have suffered from an acute teacher shortage during the last few years. Today the shortage has reached the proportions of a crisis. The unprecedented number of births has brought, and will continue to bring, unprecedented numbers of pupils into the classrooms of the nation, including those of Lutheran schools. The Board anticipated this development when it presented comprehensive studies and projections in its report to the 1950 convention (pp. 167-215). The Board likewise endeavored to make some provision for supplying the expected demand in its recommendations on teacher training. Among the goals of the Board with the approval of Synod had set to be reached were the following:

To take the necessary steps to enable River Forest and Winfield annually to graduate 125 men for the teaching profession. This goal has been so closely approached that 109 men were available in the spring of 1952, and 116 in the spring of 1953. With sustained emphasis on recruitment of qualified students, the annual graduation of 125 men should become a continuing process.

To provide our parish schools with 350 women teachers annually. This goal is far from being in sight. Synod's standard for teacher training is four college years, with a minimum of three. According to this standard, the teachers' colleges graduated 56 women in 1952 and 75 in 1953. To offer help in the so-called emergency, a term which may now be merged into an unrelenting need, the teachers' colleges sent out an average of somewhat more than 100 teaching students per year.

To enable Winfield through its terminal two-year course to train as many women teachers as its capacity would allow. The number has steadily increased from 40 to 60, and is expected to reach 75 within a short time.

To make provisions at St. Paul, Fort Wayne, Oakland, and Winfield for two years of preparatory training for women, to be completed by at least six weeks at one of the teachers' colleges prior to entering service. Since it was impossible for Synod to furnish adequate housing, these schools could thus far supply only a limited number of students, some to continue their studies at River Forest and Winfield, and some to accept teaching positions in the field. Of these there were 20 in 1952 (the first graduation years after inauguration of the program), and about 30 in 1953.

All of the colleges together have sent into the field an average of 375 persons for teaching service, which is 100 short of

the stated goal, and 200 short of the actual need. Since in round numbers 100 of the 375 persons assigned were students who turned to study, we were actually lacking 200 of the 475 graduates expected, or 300 below the number of graduates required.

B. Analysis of the Present Situation

Why is the total objective not being achieved? What needs be done to attain it? The answers lie scattered in buildings and facilities and time and money and human limitations. The Board has been in frequent consultation with representatives of the parishes and of the colleges, and all are fully aware of the complexity of the problems involved. A very thorough analysis of the present situation was again made as recently as December of 1952 by the Superintendents' Conference and in a special meeting attended by representatives of the teachers' colleges, the preparatory schools and the Board for Higher Education. The detailed proceedings of the latter conference contained suggestions which the Board is incorporating in its own report with recommendations to the next convention.

1. In reviewing the studies made by others and by its own Committee on Teacher Training, the Board has found that the forecasts made in 1950 happened to be in harmony with developments as actually took place during the past triennium. The Board would therefore need to do no more at this convention than restate the statements and proposals made in Milwaukee, which dealt with both a long- and a short-range program and furnished extensive supporting data reproduced on detailed charts and graphs. With the assumption as high a birth rate as was actually maintained in 1950 and including 1952, the projection placed the anticipated demand for men at 125 and for women at 446 within a five-year period ending in 1955. This estimate took into account the aim of the Board to increase the enrollment in its schools up to 50 per cent of the child membership by 1972. Even though the percentage may not have advanced according to schedule, the birth rate has contributed toward the establishment of 200 new classrooms annually, so that the requests for men in 1952 already reached the 1955 estimate and those for women passed the 400 mark.

2. The School Office of the Board for Parish Education has produced studies indicating a demand for even more than 125 men, 375 women, and for 150 to 175 men. The conference of college superintendents referred to above has proposed a basic output of 125 men and 375 women. The conference of District superintendents of education voiced the opinion that our congregations would call for more men if they were available, since their services are especially required in the opening of new schools and in the areas of

with leadership. It was likewise pointed out that men are pulled out of the elementary classrooms by other agencies and institutions, such as Lutheran high schools, colleges, and boards of executive in education.

Tentative figures may be adduced at the time of this meeting. Prior to the meeting of the Board of Assignment, there were 140 applications for teachers from the congregations of Synod in 1953. It may be assumed that these applications do not represent all of the current vacancies, since many congregations are in the process of calling experienced teachers from the field. It is therefore apparent that 140 men and 460 women teachers would be a compromise number to be set as a goal to be attained in the next five years. No doubt Synod desires to retain the standard of a three- and four-year college preparation for its teachers. If this standard is to be applied to women as well as men, it would require dormitory space and instructional facilities for about 2,200 college students to yield 600 teachers annually, although half of the women would be trained for only three years. The space occupied by the teacher-training students in the high school department of our various colleges would have to be added to the 2,200 figure.

At present there are about 1,100 teacher-training students in the college department of all synodical institutions. To reach a goal of 600 three- and four-year graduates, we would need room for another 1,100 college students. Such accommodations do not now exist, neither in dormitory nor other facilities.

C. Proposals for a Long- and Short-Range Program

It is evident that Synod faces a teacher-training problem which cannot be solved by measures of expediency. The long and hard road requires adjustments which involve added facilities and increased recruitment. And the present crisis calls for immediate action which will bring about some form of alleviation.

The Board has already pointed out that one of the avenues for relief is the greater utilization of our junior colleges for a pre-professional program of pre-professional training. Once such a program is fully under way, it would relieve the teachers' colleges of the pressure to which they are now yielding by sending out students for training only to have them become vacant again after another year. What congregations want is teachers who stay on

In attempting to formulate a program which would integrate the long-range program, the Board found the congregations already and willing to co-operate to the fullest extent of

their ability and to Synod's ability to provide the necessary means. A plan developed by the Educational Policies Committee of the Board of Christian Education in the Forest and subsequently adopted by the conference of college Board representatives is herewith offered to the convention for consideration. It is based on the assumption that a) Synod recognizes the blessings accruing to it through its system of Christian elementary schools and will want to preserve, expand, and improve it; b) Synod will want to continue to train the teachers of these schools in its own educational institutions; c) the teachers of our parish schools must meet the recognized standards of training and preparation for their important duties.

3. The plan as approved by the Board for presentation to the convention is as follows:

Proposals for a More Adequate Supply of Women Teachers

a. Use the facilities and potentialities of designated junior colleges for the emergency training of women supply teachers. The two-year-plus-one-summer level, with the caution against the policy, however, which will lower the synodically accepted standard of teacher training when the national trend is in the direction of raising standards.

b. Modify the present two-year-plus-one-summer arrangement as follows: The junior colleges will require their women students to take during the sophomore year

General Psychology	3 semester hours
Survey of Elementary Education	3 semester hours
Observation of, and Participation in, Classroom Activities	3 semester hours

c. At the end of the two-year course the junior colleges will not grant a teacher's certificate, but at most a general education diploma.

d. All two-year women supply teachers will be required to attend one summer at one of the teachers' colleges before beginning their first year of teaching.

e. Both the junior college and teachers' college will submit an individual report on a prepared form to the Board for Higher Education (or some agency designated by the Board), which will issue a provisional certificate that is valid for a three-year period from the date issued and may be renewed for three years provided the student attends summer school or does extension work at the Forest or Seward with a minimum of 16 term hours' or two semester hours' credit during each three-year period. The extension taken must be applicable toward the three- and four-year diploma. The renewal of the provisional certificate will, if necessary,

until the applicant reaches the minimum training standard established by Synod.

During the emergency, the students at River Forest and while not being granted a two-year diploma, will be given the privilege as in paragraphs d and e.

With the collaboration of the District President concerned, the Board for Higher Education (or an agency designated by the Board) will supervise and follow up the holders of the provisional diploma to prevent lapses, and request congregations to make it as possible for the woman supply teacher to take additional courses, with the understanding that the recipient will serve the congregation for a minimum of one school year after taking the extension-financed summer or extension course.

The teachers' colleges will issue the three- and four-year diplomas heretofore and encourage all women to take these diplomas in the two-year-plus-one-summer program as soon as the number of women teachers approximates the demand. If and when the present emergency ceases, the whole problem will be handled with a view toward having the training of all women equal to that of the male teacher. The Board for Higher Education is urged to estimate the annual demand for teachers and to make facilities as necessary, guarding, however, against an overabundance of teachers.

These proposals are to be interpreted in harmony with the established relationship between the teachers' colleges and the junior colleges.

D. Possibilities for Carrying Out the Proposed Program

If the above plan is adopted, it will require action in several directions. Among them will be the determination of a reasonable number of two-, three-, and four-year graduates, the number available and those to be provided, the recruitment of students, the certification of graduates, the cost of the program, the constant study of supply and demand, and various other concomitant factors.

As regards the total number, the Board recommends an amount which will enable the college system to furnish 140 to 160 women graduates annually. This is admittedly a goal predicated upon the assumption that Synod cannot support a greater number, that it will take considerable time to achieve even the moderately increased goal, and that the difference will be found to make up the differential.

In the case of the men, the goal should be attainable within four years. The ratio of three- and four-year women

graduates should be raised at a rate made possible by the placement of two-year women graduates and students in sufficient number to terminate the emergency.

3. To this end, certain preparatory schools shall be designed and aided to furnish enough women with a two-year or a three-year-plus-summer training for positions which cannot be filled by three- and four-year graduates. The program must remain under careful supervision and remain flexible enough to admit of whatever adjustments are indicated from year to year.

4. An important difference between the old and the new of two-year preparation is that the student is offered course in general psychology and a survey of elementary education in sophomore year, and it further enables the student to observe and participate in actual classroom activities in co-operating Lutheran day schools. Among the colleges already participating in the ordained teacher-training program, the Board has caused arrangements to be made at Fort Wayne and St. Paul to proceed according to the revised curricular schedule outlined above.

5. At the other junior colleges no special courses are offered to teacher-training students. Those in high school attend class with the ministerial students, as is the case with the few now enrolled in the college department. To enable these junior colleges to offer service as well as space to male teacher-training students in the college department, it is recommended that Synod authorize slight curricular adjustments which will enable students without much difficulty to continue their studies at River Forest or Sewanee when they transfer to the junior class. Necessary adjustments are to be worked out co-operatively between the teachers' colleges and the preparatory schools.

6. How a program of this kind may be expanded and opened up for a rapidly increased production of teachers under wise economic conditions for Synod has been of much concern to the Board. There are many factors interlocking with the entire program of ministerial training that one problem cannot be isolated without disturbing the solution offered for the others. With the total picture in mind as it is now discernible, two tables have been prepared to illustrate the possible channels which might be used to accelerate the flow of teachers into Lutheran classrooms. The tables appear on the next two pages.

E. Analysis of Tables One and Two

1. Table One shows how the present and authorized capacity of all institutions can be adapted to both ministerial and teacher training. No new dormitories are contemplated except those which may be allotted by Synod in accordance with over-

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[illegible]

d — Dormitories are requested by several colleges. Oakland is included for illustrative purposes.
c — Conversion: at Fort Wayne, one men's dormitory for women; at St. Paul, South Dormitory for women; at Bronxville, off-campus housing for women; other off-campus housing not calculated.
r — Renodeling: at St. Paul, Old Main Dormitory for women; at Winfield, Baden Hall for women.
n — High school: Edmonton has three years, Portland two, Fort Wayne none. All other junior colleges have four years of high school, but dormitory rooms for girls have been assigned to college women.

Prepared for the Board for Higher Education by S. J. Roth

April 7, 1953

Table II — Enrollment and Graduation Possibilities at the Teachers' Colleges

INSTITUTION	Distribution of MEN Freshman to Senior Class										Distribution of WOMEN Freshman to Senior Class										Total Graduates				Grads Plus Stu- dents
	En- roll- ment		Grads		Stu- dents Teach- ers		Mortal- ity		Gain from Jr. Coll.		En- roll- ment		Grads		Stu- dents Teach- ers		Mortal- ity		Gain from Jr. Coll.		Men	Women	Men and Women		
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	M	W	M & W	M & W	
River Forest	320										330														
Freshman	70						5		45		80						5								
Sophomore	65						5		45		75				30		5		55						
Junior	105					30	10				125		65				10								
Senior	80					75	5				50		45				5								
Total						90	30						110		30						90	110	200	260	
Seward	130										140														
Freshman	20										30						5								
Sophomore	20								5	45		25			10		5		45						
Junior	60					20	10				65		40				5								
Senior	30					30					20		20												
Total						50	20								60		10				50	60	110	140	
Teachers' Colleges						140	50								170		40				140	170	310	400	
Junior Colleges																			100			240	240	240	
TOTAL TEACHERS																					140	410	550	640	

Reading the Table: River Forest sophomore class of 65 men has loss of 5 students by end of term, leaving 60 for junior year. Add 40 sophomore graduates of preparatory schools to enter teachers college for total of 105 in junior class. Of these, 15 enter service with a three year diploma, 30 volunteer for teaching, and 60 are left for the senior class. Junior class of 65 men has loss of 5 students by end of term, leaving 60 for senior year. Add 20 junior graduates of preparatory schools to enter teachers college for total of 80 in senior class. Of these, 10 enter service with a three year diploma, 20 volunteer for teaching, and 50 are left for the total of 140 graduates.

by the colleges themselves. Since Oakland has already been designated by Synod as one of the participating colleges, the new dormitory has been included in the table to show how it will contribute toward the teacher-training program.

It is assumed that classroom space will be adequate after the newly authorized construction is completed. The added number of teacher-training students will in most cases take the place of material students.

Additional staff will be required at some institutions, but need need not all be made at once. The program can be expanded as the degree and at the rate of successful recruitment.

Detailed class enrollments are given in Table Two and to be consistent in Table One to enable readers of this report to judge the basis on which calculations are made. They make no claim of scientific accuracy because of unpredictable human factors, such as the enrollment of students at various high school and college class levels. In general, the freshman college enrollment is based on an expectancy of the equal number of graduates from the senior high school class, which in turn was calculated on an expectancy of enrollment in all high school classes except freshman. This does not account for the frequency of entrance into middle and upper high school classes.

It is further assumed that junior colleges within the immediate proximity of Lutheran high schools will draw many prospective students directly into the college classes. Admittedly, many of the estimated assignments had to be arbitrary, and for the most part they are merely suggestive of goals attainable.

The same is true of estimated student losses in both tables. If the losses are too conservatively placed, it may be said that the loss is frequently offset by the presence of day students (commuters) which have not been accounted for in either of the tables. In fact, the number of graduates may be higher rather than lower in many instances.

Table Two indicates how a short-range operation may merge with a long-range program. It will be observed that the number of students entering River Forest and Seward from the junior colleges contributes largely toward the increase of graduates on the senior and four-year levels. If the junior college class could be increased largely by graduates of the junior colleges, the freshman and sophomore classes at the teachers' colleges could be reduced to room for upper-class men and women, resulting in the production of more teachers with standard training. This in fact is the long-range plan, as previously outlined.

The dormitory space now available or to be designated for

girls is assigned for the use of college women, with the exception of the rooms occupied by high school students at Seward. To balance the capacity columns, the figure 50 must be added to the number given as enrolled college women at Seward. The number 40 for Bronxville represents off-campus housing.

9. Although a studious effort was made to point out every available room for the housing of college women, the totals do not yield the desired graduation of 460 lady teachers, even though half of them were designated for a two-year program. The table are 50 short of the goal assumed as a minimum essential. If Synod accepts 460 as a valid goal, further arrangements for its attainment must be made in accordance with Synod's ability to provide. Even the indicated facilities for the 410 will soon become inadequate. A steady progression is to be made toward an expansion of the three and four-year training program.

10. Extending the charts to include the proposed Senior College and the seminaries affords an overview of the entire professional training program with its expected outcomes in terms of men and women prepared for service to the Church.

F. Action Necessary to Extend the Teacher-Training Program

1. The Board *recommends* adoption of the plan suggested under the heading "Proposals for a More Adequate Supply of Women Teachers" (p. 150), with the understanding that changes and adjustments in minor detail be made wherever desirable or necessary by joint representation of the colleges and the Board.

2. The Board further *recommends* that the junior colleges participating in the two-year-plus-summer training program be Fort Wayne, St. Paul, and Oakland. Bronxville shall be asked to provide courses for men and women to prepare directly for entrance in the junior class of the teachers' colleges. Winfield shall continue operating on a two-year terminal basis until Synod declares that there is no longer need for it.

3. To enable the existing schools to accommodate more students, the first step necessary will be to bring about the adjustments indicated. With regard to housing, the following may serve as a summary, and the Board *recommends* that the funds detailed where in this report be appropriated by Synod:

- a. Fort Wayne: Conversion of Crull Hall for occupancy of 120 girls
- b. Oakland: a new dormitory for girls (36 instead of 24)
- c. St. Paul: remodeling of Old Main Dormitory for 90; conversion of South Dormitory and use of West Dormitory for 100 girls.

Winfield: remodeling of Baden Hall for 85 girls

Other construction is under way by previous allocation.

4. Concerning equipment and professional service, the Board is in a position at this time to make a specific request, except that it be *authorized* to allow the respective schools to include in their regular budget whatever may be required from time to time for added equipment or teaching staff. Since only Synod creates professorships, the reference here is to instructors and assistant professors.

5. A parallel activity is the intensification of recruitment and retention of students. To maintain a proper balance according to needs of the field and the capacity of the institutions, it is believed that Synod would do well to *authorize the appointment* of a co-ordinator of professional training as requested under the heading of Policy Studies, or an assistant secretary to the Board for Higher Education as detailed elsewhere in this report. The person appointed or called could among other things be charged with the responsibility of aiding and harmonizing the recruitment efforts of all synodical colleges, concomitant with his studies on supply and demand. He could likewise be of help in applying criteria for selections and admissions according to standards developed by the colleges and according to the requirements of the church. His services could further be enlisted by the College of Presidents in the important area of placement procedure.

6. The task of co-ordinating the teacher-training activities at junior colleges will grow in proportion to the expansion of the program. It is therefore *recommended* that this service of the junior colleges be aided and supervised by a joint committee of the teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education, to be appointed by the Board. The committee shall work in harmony with the teachers' colleges, the preparatory schools, and the Board. It is responsible to all groups, its final responsibility shall be to the Board for Higher Education. Authorized expenses incurred by the committee shall be included in the budget of the Board.

7. Certification and renewal of certification for women students and teachers involves so many ramifications that the colleges and the Board have not had opportunity to explore them in sufficient detail to present a satisfactory plan to Synod. The Board therefore *recommends* that representatives of the teachers' colleges, the National School Office, and the Board for Higher Education be commissioned to develop a workable procedure in the certification of women students and graduates and present their plan to the College of Presidents for consideration and possible approval.

8. Since teachers entering the Lutheran school system through

channels other than the regular training program should likewise be guided into some form of certification, the Board recommends that the committee on certification proposed above be instructed to include also this matter in its study and submit its findings to the College of Presidents.

9. A growing problem, though not directly within the province of the Board for Higher Education, is the highly desirable regulation of the transfer of women in service from one congregation to another. In the case of men, the regulations in the synodical *Handbook* are clear. There seem to be no parallel regulations for women. Practices in the field generally leave women teachers on an "on your own" basis. Since others in responsible positions have repeatedly brought this situation to our attention, and since it is closely related to the certification item, the Board recommends that if it may presume to make a recommendation in this area, the Synod refer this matter for study to the same committee which is to concern itself with certification and that the committee report its findings with recommendations to the College of Presidents.

Faculty Personnel

Your Board continues to be aware of the great riches God has bestowed upon the Church in her supply of lay ministers and teachers and that the whole future of our Synod depends on whether they turn out ill or well. So long as pastors and teachers are, and continue to be, properly educated and trained, our synodical ship may expect to have a fair voyage; otherwise the consequences are better left unspoken.

Since the quality of the product depends, under God's blessing, upon the teachers in the colleges and seminaries, Synod must make every effort to make available its finest spokesmen, its leading intellects, its most skilled teachers, and its most productive scholars for full-time association with these schools.

Our Church has never believed that ministerial and theological training can be carried to a successful conclusion merely by putting courses into the catalog and employing instructors with doctorates. As one of our college presidents* puts it: "We need men on our faculties who are academically qualified, but who are not mere academicians. We need men who are theologically sound and at the same time know how to translate sound doctrine into the life of practical Christian living. We need men who view our schools as 'schools of the prophets,' whose chief aim and sole reason for existence is to train young men for the professional service of the Church. We need men whose approach is not subject-centered."

* Dr. Thomas Coates of Portland.

student-centered, who realize that their chief educational task is to instill the love of Christ into the student's heart and who put all their teaching to the Cross. We need men who are not immature and callow, but who have grown in Christian maturity and can draw upon a fund of practical experience in the work of the kingdom. We need men who are wholly dedicated to the purpose and program of our schools and who have no higher ambition than to teach young men to be teachers of the Word."

To contribute toward constant improvement in the Church's schools, to find such men and to call only those of known attitudes, qualities, and abilities to the staffs of our colleges and seminaries, the Board proposes modification of some of our present practices in this area. It is believed that the recommended procedures will enable Synod to cover a wider area in its search and to be more fully informed on qualified persons for this work than is possible under our present system, since our Synod has grown so tremendously in recent years.

First Recommendation

The Board for Higher Education

The Board recommends that Synod's Board for Higher Education be authorized to prepare general nominations forms and to send them to every pastor and to every congregation in Synod at appropriate intervals. Each mailing of these forms shall be accompanied by a request to nominate candidates for listing in the Board's file and by a list of personal and academic data on potential faculty personnel for colleges and seminaries. A statement defining the purposes of the Board's schools and describing the general characteristics for the kind of work on these staffs shall also be included in the mailing.

Second Recommendation

Procedure for Calling Instructors or Assistant Professors to Synod's Schools or to Another School

Synod authorized the appointment of men to the ranks of instructor and assistant professor at Synod's colleges. The experience of the past six years has indicated that this was an effective provision and that it has resulted in great benefits to the system of ministerial and teacher training.

The present system makes it possible for our schools to search out and call men for this important work and to train them for the work without making final commitments prior to having interviewed them so that these men are actually qualified for the work and are themselves happy in it. Under present-day circumstances it is necessary to have such arrangements, since there is less time in the busy pastorate to undertake the necessary

detailed preparation for teaching and since there are so many areas in which pastors would not normally specialize because such specialization would contribute little to their work in the parsonage ministry. Such fields as library science, mathematics, art, natural sciences, piano, etc., must be adequately served in our schools, but convey little incentive for private preparation with some system of the type Synod has now created at her colleges.

During the past six years, instructors and assistant professors have been advanced from these ranks to called positions through the regular nominations and call procedure. It appears, on the basis of this experience, that a way should be found to proceed with such calls in a more efficient way if a man has proved himself to be academically qualified, spiritually fit, and congenial to other faculty members in a given position.

The extent of this problem is illustrated in the fact that during the past triennium 27 elections have been conducted. These elections required a total of 47 meetings. Five of these meetings have been conducted in Texas, six in California, and two in Oregon, thus requiring very extensive travel. These 27 elections include the calling of 11 instructors or assistant professors to associate professorships.

A total of 106 persons have served as instructors at our colleges and seminaries, since these ranks have been created. At this time 58 persons are serving in this capacity. The fact that only 106 of the total have been called to associate professorships indicates that the institutions have been very careful in selecting those who have been chosen for advancement.

The college presidents uniformly report that their experience with this arrangement has been extremely favorable. In many instances they have been able to secure men of high caliber from the ranks of the ministry or teaching profession to fill the appointive ranks.

On the basis of the evidence there is not the slightest indication that the new ranking system is reflecting any inclination to overload the faculties with men of little ministerial or teaching experience. As a matter of fact, from the data immediately available to the Board, the evidence shows that the instructors advancing to permanent tenure have had the following experience in previous church work: pastor five years; pastor 20 years; none (but 10 years as instructor); three and a half years as pastor; ten years as pastor; 14 years as teacher; 11 years as pastor; and 16 years as teacher. The record of such experience possessed by these men is very considerably above the average parish experience compared to called professors throughout the system at the time prior to the introduction of the appointive ranks.

in order to achieve a less cumbersome method of calling experienced instructors and assistant professors to associate professors, the Board for Higher Education

recommends, for all colleges, but not the theological seminaries, the following procedure:

That each college and seminary president be required to submit with the Board for Higher Education and the President of the Board biennial reports evaluating all appointed personnel serving on the institution's staff and indicating the local administration's recommendations with regard to such personnel. The Board will add these reports to its file of personal and academic data on potential faculty personnel and will also make them available to all electors for the elections involved.

That a board of control wishing to call an instructor or an assistant professor to an associate professorship will, upon recommendation of the college president, apply to the Board for Higher Education for permission to fill the vacancy and will, at the same time, name the man it has chosen for advancement. Together with the Board of Control's recommendation, the president will be held to submit a complete report on this person's performance at the time of election and all detail on his experience in church work.

If the Board for Higher Education can see it is way clear to approve the candidate's eligibility for this type of election procedure, it will convey complete details with regard to the position and the election procedure to all electors, who shall then have the option of voting affirmatively or of requesting a formal meeting in order to explore the relevant detail in open consultation before the Board on the proposal. The electors' reaction to the original proposal shall be registered in the office of the Board for Higher Education within 30 days after receipt of the request for such election. In the event of a unanimous favorable vote by the electors, the call may be extended to the instructor or assistant professor by the Board of Control.

In the event that unanimous approval is not conveyed by the electors, the local administration shall be so notified by the Board for Higher Education, and the school shall then have the option of continuing under the arrangement obtaining prior to its election or of requesting permission to call the candidate or of requesting the election procedure.

Instructors and assistant professors shall be eligible for the election of this type of call procedure only after a minimum of three years of service at a given school unless the person involved previously had a minimum of three years of service in a con-

gregation or in a parish school, in which case no restriction of length of prior service in an educational institution shall apply.

The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, further, that the same procedures be applied when a college wishes to call a professor or associate professor from another school; with the provision, however, that actual transfers may be completed only between June 1 and September 1; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, further, that whatever actions Synod may take in this matter become effective on September 1, 1953; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, finally, that it be directed to formulate new and adjusted *Handbook* sections to reflect whatever action Synod may take in this matter.

Tuition

A. Since the cost of education continues to rise, and since Synod has made no adjustment in its tuition charges to non-professional students in more than 15 years, your Board again call attention to the need for review of this policy and

Recommends that tuition charges for non-professional students be fixed at \$80 per year for high school students and \$120 per year for college students; and your Board

Recommends, further, that this adjustment be made effective for all such students after July 1, 1954.

B. For the past several years the Board for Higher Education has been compiling data on losses of students at the colleges. In this area the Board's interest centers particularly upon the number of losses among students who are classified as theological and teacher-training students.

It is well known that Synod currently follows the policy of making no tuition charge to students who classify themselves as trainees for full-time professional service in the Church. Present arrangements require such students to make an annual Declaration of Professional Intent which is signed by the parents, the home pastor, the college president, and the student. Such declarations are basic to the decision to waive tuition charges. They are used, in the case of male students, as primary evidence in the classification of men for draft purposes.

During the past year a total of approximately 300 students who were classified as trainees for full-time professional service in the Church are listed under "Student Losses" in the annual reports which the Board receives from the colleges and seminaries. This figure does not include "losses" at the St. Louis Seminary.

The current policy requires the college to assign and to attend

of back tuition from students who discontinue their studies unless the students are leaving the institution for reasons under their control. Under this system upwards of 250 students have had tuition waived during the past year (1951-52). The reasons for withdrawal from school include disciplinary, changed plans, academic failure, dissatisfied, health, unknown. Back tuition was assessed in 50 cases. The total amount of tuition assessed (not collected) was \$12,000.

It can be assumed that these fifty students are representative of the length of time they attended the colleges involved, it can be assumed that tuition losses (in tuition waived) for this one year were about \$68,000. This assumes that little or no back tuition is collected even in the cases where it is assessed. Such an assumption is probably valid, since of the \$12,000 assessed in 1951-52, * \$820 is reported as collected, and no institution reports collecting any tuition during the course of the past year from students who have previously reported and assessed in some previous year.

It appears, therefore, that even with the best efforts to develop the capacities and the professional intent of students, Synod is faced with considerable annual losses.

It has been difficult in the past, and will undoubtedly continue to be, to collect from students who discontinue their studies the pro-rata sum of back tuition as prescribed by present policy. In most of the cases the feeling which has developed between the student and the school is less than cordial. Some may feel a sense of disappointment, while others feel almost open hostility, particularly if academic or disciplinary reasons are involved in the withdrawal.

It should be borne in mind, therefore, that much of the tuition assessed against such students is not actually collected. The result, in addition to the rather considerable loss of income to Synod, is poor relations with the individuals involved, with the general constituency, as well as a sense of frustration and dissatisfaction on the part of the institution.

Since this problem has reached such significant proportions, the Board for Higher Education

recommends that tuition be collected from all students who withdraw from our colleges and seminaries; and the Board

recommends, further, that the accumulation of tuition, upon graduation and at the option of the graduate, be refunded in full or in advance payment of pension premiums, after acceptance of office and installation in office; and the Board

for the latest year for which data are available.

Recommends, further, that in all cases involving appointments (instead of calls), such credits or refunds equal to the total tuition paid for two years of training shall be made, upon request, at the completion of a minimum of two consecutive years in the service of the Church; that the tuition paid for the third year of training be refunded after the third year (not necessarily consecutive) of service; and that identical provision be made for refund of the fourth year of tuition paid; with the provision, however, that tuition refunds shall be made subsequent to a period of ten years after the graduate has entered the profession for the first time on a presumably permanent appointment; and with the further provision that a full refund of all tuitions paid shall be made to the appointees immediately upon completion of the first two-year period of service; and the Board

Recommends, further, that all tuition funds collected by the colleges be forwarded to the Treasurer of Synod for impounding and the Board

Recommends, further, that complete records of tuitions collected and remitted be furnished to the Board for Higher Education as a part of the annual reports which the Board receives from the colleges and seminaries, so that refunds may be authorized by the Board on the basis of these records; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this arrangement supersede any existing special arrangement with individual institutions with regard to tuition payments; and this Board

Recommends, further, that the new plan become effective for all students at the colleges and seminaries beginning in September, 1954; and the Board

Recommends, further, that all tuition fees collected from students be impounded by Synod's Treasurer and that all such funds which are not subject to request for return in cash or payment of credits be reserved for assignment by the Board for Higher Education in establishing or supplementing Student Loan Funds for Synod's colleges and seminaries; in financing scholarships for selected students who are able and willing to qualify themselves for teaching appointments in Synod's colleges and seminaries; as assistants or instructors in specialized fields; and in financing other services and projects for which funds are not included in the regular budget for higher education; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that all funds in the tuition reserve administered by the Board for Higher Education in accordance with the policies (6.146a) now applicable to funds included in the regular budget for higher education.

The Retirement Program

Our Board has now had six years of experience with Synod's retirement plan, which provides that all teachers and administrators in the colleges and seminaries must be retired or on modified service at the close of the school year in which they reach the age of 70. At present ten men are on modified service, which engages them in work related to the college, but not in teaching of any regular, required courses.

It has been found that the program of modified service is of highest value to the Church and to the men involved. Through this plan the college retains the benefit of the experience which these workers have accumulated; on the other hand, the reduced responsibilities usually available at this age in life are applied to productive labor in the field most familiar to these people, and at a rate commensurate with their capacities.

The average age level of several of Synod's faculties is comparatively high. Accordingly, a substantially increased rate of retirements (15 to 18 in the next triennium) must be anticipated for the near future. Since these brethren have been made subject to this policy, our Church has the moral obligation to retire them under circumstances of dignity and with adequate provision for their future. Such conditions are met quite well, according to the Board's experience, in cases where modified service can be provided; however, the advancing age levels of the faculties would indicate that it would be expected that some of the men placed under compulsory retirement in the immediate future cannot be fitted into the modified service program, especially since the number promises to become larger. The Board for Higher Education, therefore,

recommends that Synod authorize the Board to supplement the pension provisions may apply by the addition of payments of \$100 per month in all cases where compulsory retirements are made effective under circumstances which do not permit the provision of modified service at a college or seminary; and the

recommends, further, that it be authorized to approve items for inclusion in the budgets requested by any institutions in-

Advanced Scholarships

The Board's experience during the past triennium indicates that a vast majority of District Presidents would prefer to see the Advanced Scholarship Fund provided directly through the Board for Higher Education rather than through separate District contributions as is now done. The position of the District Presidents is that all funds in the general budget

are contributed by the Districts and that there is, therefore, need for this special arrangement.

Since the Advanced Scholarship Fund constitutes Synod's source for guiding selected pastors and teachers into areas of advanced preparation for future service on Synod's faculties, since it is, also, the only source of support for sons and daughters of missionaries in foreign lands who wish to study for full-time service in the Church, the Board for Higher Education now

Recommends that Synod authorize the inclusion of such a fund in the amount of \$10,000, in the annual budgets assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

Recommends, further, that funds assigned to this purpose through the Fiscal Conference be administered in the manner applying to other budgeted funds assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that the purpose of this fund be sufficiently broadened to enable the Board to assign funds, where indicated, to members of Synod's present teaching staffs as well to men not serving in that capacity.

Lutheran High School Scholarships

In its 1950 convention, Synod authorized the establishment of synodical scholarships which pay \$100 annually to students who enroll in Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., or in one of the teachers' colleges after graduation from a Lutheran high school. The scholarship grant is available to graduates for as many years as the student has attended a Lutheran high school.

Under present regulations mere graduation from a Lutheran high school does not guarantee admission at a synodical college. The grants are determined on the basis of recommendations and data furnished by both the high school and the college administrations. Renewals are dependent upon satisfactory work and conduct on the part of the student. Academic or disciplinary probation automatically terminates the grant.

Since the scholarship was designed to insure an adequate supply of students for the Fort Wayne experimental program, an adequate supply of male students at River Forest and Sewanee, the Board for Higher Education feels that it will be appropriate for this convention to examine Synod's experience during the triennium.

At this time the enrollments at Fort Wayne under the plan are so high (including students from non-Lutheran schools) that it has been necessary to place restrictions on the number of graduates which may be sent to the St. Louis Seminary. These restrictions are placed in order to keep the Fort Wayne

an experimental, since transfers from this program could become the largest single group in the seminary student body.

In 1952-53 a total of 60 students (Fort Wayne 20; River View 39; Seward 1) received grants under this plan. Of these, 39 were new students called for the first time in September, 1952; the remaining 20 were renewals. A projection of this experience indicates the accelerating progress of the plan and shows that the number may well reach a total of 130 to 150 scholarship students by 1955.

Under the circumstances the Board for Higher Education

recommends that Synod convey to this Board formal authority to carry out this program if circumstances, in the judgment of the Board, warrant it, so that the grants may be given to ministerial students only or to teacher-training students only as future enrollment experiences may indicate; and the Board

recommends, further, that authority be conveyed to discontinue the program or to reactivate the program if it should have been discontinued whenever, in the Board's opinion, conditions warrant such action; and the Board

recommends, finally, that Synod convey final responsibility for all aspects of the administration of the Lutheran high school scholarship program to this Board.

Additional Professorship at Edmonton

During the 1951-52 school year the president of the college at Edmonton and the local Board of Control approved and recommended to the Board for Higher Education that the president at Edmonton be permitted to retire from the administrative duties and devote his time to the professorships at the institution.

It has been Synod's policy to attach the faculty rank of professor to the presidency at all of Synod's institutions. If one of the institutions, in which a president might properly serve, is vacant at a given time, the opportunity for retiring from the presidency has primarily been made available upon request. Under the circumstances obtaining at Edmonton, however, the Board was not prepared to grant this petition, even though it recognized that the increasing demand of the teaching demands at that institution required a faculty which could be provided only by additional faculty personnel. Accordingly, permission to appoint an additional instructor was granted in order to enable the college to carry on its work during the 1952-53 school year.

In order to strengthen the faculty strength at Synod's Canadian Concordia College at the higher level, the Board for Higher Education now

recommends that one additional professorship be authorized at the college at Edmonton.

Capital Investment Funds

When Synod has completed its latest expansion of the physical properties of her colleges and seminaries, the combined replacement value of these campuses with their buildings and equipment will be in excess of \$25,000,000.

Since the age of these buildings varies from one to almost 100 years, it is readily understandable that a continuous program of replacement of obsolete facilities and remodeling must be expected. Under present policy, however, no provision is made for supplying capital improvement funds except as these become available through special collections. It will be readily apparent that not all construction and remodeling problems during the triennium can be solved unless some method is provided to finance such operations.

Every convention of Synod during the last two decades has been confronted with requests for construction funds, but Synod has always found itself, simultaneously, without any cash with which to pay for replacements or new construction projects. It is recognized, of course, that not every request can or should be granted; nevertheless, the requests which were before the last convention and the requests which are before this convention furnish ample evidence that no static stage may be expected in an educational operation of this size, involving, as it does, almost 100 buildings.

To meet the short-range problem, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod direct the Fiscal Conference to include an amount of \$500,000 each year in the synodical budget; that amount to be impounded in a college and seminary building fund and the Board

Recommends, further, that disbursements from these accumulated funds be authorized by the Board of Directors, for projects in higher education approved by this convention; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that a commission with representatives from the Board of Directors, from Synod generally, and from the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the capital investment problems related to the maintenance and expansion of Synodical educational institutions and to make its recommendations on the establishment of a satisfactory and desirable long-range policy at the next convention.

Testing Program

The 1947 convention authorized the Board for Higher Education to "include in its budget and to refund to the respective colleges all costs involved in the administration of the College Sophomore Testing Program."

During the past six years your Board has frequently encouraged the colleges to administer these tests. The majority of the colleges have established the program; however, any values coming from the operation have been confined to the individual institution. For Synod is to receive greater values, on a system-wide basis, from any testing program, it will be necessary to expand the battery of tests and to make a central, comparative analysis of the results. It will be necessary, further, to make such results available to all schools and to undertake whatever action is indicated by the conclusions drawn.

Your Board is now in a position to undertake such modern services, since it has Mr. Robert Hopmann, who is trained in accounting and in statistical analysis, on its staff.

In this connection, consideration should be given to possible values which mental ability and academic aptitude tests, the Coleman tests, personal adjustment tests, and vocational guidance tests might have for our work if they were given on a system-wide basis. Any potential value of the graduate record examinations for seniors in the teachers' colleges and, later, in the senior colleges might also be explored.

Since an expanded testing program could be expected to assist in its evaluation of the curricular efficiency of the present program and would also give opportunity for an objective evaluation of the students choosing to enter the full-time service of the church, as well as comparative data of the level of attainment of students with that of the students of other colleges within or without our synodical system, your Board

recommends that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to conduct an expanded testing program to the extent that it can obtain such a program inherent values for Synod's system of ministerial and teacher training; and the Board

recommends, further, that the Board be authorized to enter into a budget to cover the related costs in its regular budget.

Change Name of Board

The question of changing the name of the Board for Higher Education had been raised before the 1950 convention, and the 1950 convention referred the matter to this Board for consideration and for recommendation to the 1953 convention, your Board is glad to report that it has examined the recommendation and has discussed the subject with interested parties, and has mailed several items of correspondence in relation to it.

It appears to the Board that its field of interest is sufficiently broad to include the general area ordinarily classified as higher education and that the present title is more suitable than others

to which consideration was given, particularly in identifying the area of responsibility of this Board when it is in contact with other agencies in this field.

On the basis of its findings, therefore, this Board

Recommends that Synod decline to change the designation "Board for Higher Education."

Student Aids

In accordance with the directive of the 1950 convention of Synod, the Board for Higher Education convened student aid (Indigent Student Fund) representatives from all parts of Synod for a conference on the principles of student aid as accepted by the Milwaukee Convention. Dr. Albert G. Huegli, Dean of Students at the River Forest teachers' college, again served the Board as special consultant in this area.

The findings and recommendations of this conference are the subject of a memorial to Synod (p. 106 ff.).

Faculty Residence Options

In Resolution 34, *Proceedings*, page 304, the Milwaukee Convention authorized a series of options which would be available to local administrations and to the Board for Higher Education when the method of housing called faculty members is to be determined. One of the options included in Synod's resolution authorized a "long-term sale to faculty people now occupying off-campus purchased synodical faculty housing. . . ."

During the past triennium your Board conveyed several recommendations for the consideration of the Board of Directors, but has not succeeded in securing the concurrence of the Board of Directors in any of these plans for the long-term sale of such housing to faculty people. Only one sale has been consummated and this was done on the basis of a cash contract.

In view of the vast amount (39 houses—cost \$506,292) of off-campus housing, much of it obsolescent, which Synod already owns, the Board for Higher Education cannot feel that continuation of present policies is a good investment for the Church. At the same time there is no doubt that much additional property must be purchased (St. Louis and River Forest alone are requesting 15 additional staff members), even if progress were made at an early date in the area of assisting faculty personnel to purchase housing. Under present policy, every called faculty member must be provided, somehow, with a place to live.

Another complicating factor is the progress of the retirement program. By the end of the coming triennium at least 25 faculty members are expected to be in retirement or on modified service.

It is well known that the majority of these brethren do not have sufficient income, during their period of service, to enable them to purchase housing at regular terms. Since they are required to live in synodical housing, on campus, during their tenure, they are also unable to make any housing provision for the retirement, which Synod has made compulsory.

If Synod intends to continue its retirement policy for faculty personnel, it will wish to modify its housing policy accordingly, and to do so at an early date, since the present arrangement of financing such housing did not contemplate retirements and since in the past triennium or any succeeding trienniums only serves to aggravate the problem.

It is already too late to make provisions which would affect those members who are scheduled to retire in the early future, but they have had sources of income beyond the synodical plan; however, not a few younger men have made urgent application for such arrangements as appear to provide the logical answer to the problem for Synod and for the personnel involved.

Since Synod is confronted with the fact that its present investments in off-campus housing bring no cash return, but are fully subject to taxation, extensive remodeling and maintenance expenditures, and possible loss by fire; and since its system of providing faculty housing and paying correspondingly low salaries creates specific obligations when it compels faculty members to live there, it is felt that further attempts to achieve a satisfactory plan of selling existing or other off-campus housing to faculty members should be developed.

It should be recognized that whatever arrangements are finally adopted, they cannot be expected to parallel the regular commercial approach in such matters, since the very purpose of such arrangements is to provide means through which those who cannot meet commercial arrangements, through no fault of their own, are enabled to buy the homes. To achieve its objectives, indeed, to make it feasible at all, the plan must provide for a much smaller down payment than commercial plans require, a nominal interest on the remaining balances, and a long-term contract. The contract must also contain clauses which enable Synod to recover the investment or to have first refusal of any sale contract in the event the occupants accept calls, or in the event that they or their families desire to sell the property for any reason.

Synod is in a position to provide all of these benefits, without charge to herself, since, under present plans she has not made a dead investment of more than half a million dollars, but is continuing expenditure to maintain and improve the properties. The feasibility of such a plan is well established by the expe-

rience which industrial firms have had with the arrangement. It is in effect, also, at some universities, and the same principle basic to the G. I. contracts through which our Government makes it possible for young men to purchase housing.

The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, therefore, that the Board of Directors and Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to accept contracts which reflect the specific understanding that it is Synod's intent to endorse arrangements which will enable faculty people to purchase existing housing under terms which do not meet the profit and security demands of commercial mortgage financing and the Board

Recommends, further, that similar arrangements be worked out in cases where Synod is compelled to purchase or build campus housing for newly called faculty people who cannot be accommodated in available faculty housing.

Accounting System

Your Board is glad to report that the long process involved in introducing the new accounting system at Synod's colleges and seminaries is rapidly drawing to a close. It is our hope that by the end of this calendar year all of the institutions will be operating under the new plan.

In this connection the Board gratefully acknowledges the services of Mr. Elmer Jagow, business manager of Concordia Teachers College at River Forest, and the ready co-operation which it has received from the entire staff of Synod's Fiscal Office. There is every reason to believe that the Board is now in a position to keep the accounting practices in harmony with the recommendations of the National Commission on School Accounting and, at the same time, to supply Synod's Fiscal Office with the necessary auditing information in whatever form that may be acceptable and useful to the staff involved.

Authorizations conveyed to the Board for Higher Education by the Milwaukee Convention have proved to be most timely. It is now apparent that the new system adequately meets the standards of unit control as an administrative device, and it provides Synod, the colleges, and the accrediting associations with complete fiscal information. The North Central examiners at Synod's Seward Concordia, in March of this year, rated the system and the Seward business administration exceptionally high in their report to the accrediting commission so that the college achieved one of its highest ratings in this area. All audit procedures remain, of course, the sole and final responsibility of the Board of Directors.

As soon as the introduction of the new system is complete at the schools, it is to be the subject of continuous review in close cooperation with the Controller's Office, so that the system may be modified in any way which may more adequately meet the needs of the Fiscal Office and the requirements of modern school accounting. The Board plans, also, to carry forward studies in those areas that are susceptible to interpretation in educational terms and to any analytical benefits which can now accrue to Synod. It is hoped that the new system may not be lost. The Board for Higher Education

recommends, therefore, at this time, that your Board be authorized to direct any or all colleges and seminaries to conduct their financial activities (commissaries and dormitories) on a self-sustaining basis, if the accounting analyses which may be made during the coming triennium indicate such a possibility. It should be understood that capital investments and capital improvements for remodeling would, in all cases, continue to be paid for by Synod.

Third Seminary

During the past triennium your Board has devoted much thought to the possibility that circumstances may force Synod to make adjustments in terms of establishing a third seminary or of undertaking radical adjustments during the course of the next triennium in order to provide properly for the effective training of its ministerial candidates. The extremely crowded conditions on the St. Louis Seminary campus are well known. At this writing it is uncertain whether it will be possible to reduce the present seminary enrollment to three years after 1954 as contemplated in the Senior College plan adopted by the Milwaukee Convention.

The construction of the dormitory, now in progress at St. Louis, will do little more than to provide for the larger entering class beginning this fall. No significant alleviation of the present overcrowding in campus and off-campus living conditions may be expected. In other areas (classrooms, dining service, student mess-administrative offices, etc.), the accommodations will be less adequate than now, since the total student body will increase. A more crowded condition is expected to exist in 1954.

If the schedule adopted by the Milwaukee Convention can be carried out, and if the opening of the Senior College can be achieved by September, 1955, the immediate pressure would be relieved, and no new students would enroll in the seminary for two consecutive years. There is grave doubt, however, under present circumstances, that the Senior College can be ready by that date. If that situation materialize, no satisfactory solution of the

problems created presents itself at this time since, in the absence of effective controls, the seminary would be faced with the task of accommodating and teaching a projected enrollment approaching 1,000 students within four years, according to present indications.

In any event your Board is convinced that such large-scale operations at the seminary level make it unnecessarily difficult, if not impossible, to achieve the objectives of Synod's ministerial training program. In this connection, consideration has been given to the possibility of teaching the entire freshman seminary class on some other synodical campus. The Board has also tentatively explored the possibility of opening a small (50 to 100 students) seminary on the West Coast, or in Canada, or in some other section of the country.

It may well be that these expected overcrowded conditions at the St. Louis Seminary are the Lord's way of forcing Synod to follow the natural population thrust and the westward expansion of our own Church with seminary facilities for the training of pastors there or in Canada, even as He has already led her to establish preparatory facilities in these areas years in advance of an urgent demand for their use. In any event, the rapidity of developments in our world, and, consequently, in our Church's work in the Kingdom, plus the unpredictable nature of developments in Synod's educational operations indicate the critical necessity for flexible arrangements which will enable Synod's board to plan and to act as circumstances may dictate.

If Synod can assume that the Senior College will be in operation by 1955, it appears that, with properly controlled graduation from the preparatory schools and the Senior College, the St. Louis facilities may continue to serve Synod for another decade, as indicated in this Board's report to the Milwaukee Convention; however, since the schedule indicated above may well prove impossible if the delays inherent in some of the proposals before this convention should materialize, and since emergency developments may dictate that some other provisions be made without delay prior to the next convention of Synod, your Board

Recommends that Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education the authority to direct, in consultation with the Board of Directors, whatever adjustments may be required in this area, including the opening of a small seminary or the transfer of an entire seminary class to some other existing campus; and the Board

Recommends, further, that any action which may become necessary be undertaken only with the prior approval of the Praesidium of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College District Presidents; and the Board

Commends, finally, that the Board of Directors be authorized to make any necessary capital additions for remodeling or transfer of funds, drawing the required funds if they are not available from the balances or reserves.

Change Names of Teachers' Colleges

Since such a large number of teachers' colleges and normal schools are dropping the restricting designations from their names, and the movement has become a national trend, and since our movement has the additional problem of interpreting the work at teachers' colleges to selective service boards throughout the country, the Board for Higher Education

Commends that Synod authorize this Board to direct that the names of Synod's schools at River Forest, Ill., and at Seward, Nebr., be changed to "Concordia College" at an appropriate time; and

Commends, further, that Synod authorize the Board of Directors and the local boards of control to undertake any necessary steps to effect this change.

College in the Southeast

The Board regrets that it has not found sufficient time to complete the detailed studies and to make the personal explorations which it feels are necessary to convey a valid report on Synod's need that the Board survey the need for a synodical college in the Southeast and the cost of such service. Preliminary studies are currently in progress, but the pressing demands of the extensive evangelization program, the heavy construction schedule, and the developments in the Senior College developments have pre-empted the Board's energies to such an extent that this important study is uncompleted. The Board for Higher Education

Commends, therefore, that a final decision in this matter be deferred until the outcomes of the major educational adjustments which are currently in progress become clear, at which time the Board expects, also, to complete its studies and to be in a better position to include this requested survey and recommendations in its report to the 1956 convention.

Recommendations on Administrative Adjustments

Since Synod originally directed the Board for Higher Education to submit a revised set of regulations governing its functions, its work, and relation to synodical officers and other synodical bodies, and to study the sections of the synodical *Handbook* dealing with higher education and submit the necessary revisions," your Board is recommending that the following adjustments and addi-

tions be authorized at this time. In discharging its duties, the Board is guided by the principle that the *Handbook* paragraphs constitute the constitutional law by which Synod's work in these areas is governed. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the exact wording be employed and that any indicated adjustments dictated by experience be undertaken promptly. Accordingly, your Board is recommending the following modifications and additions which it believes to be in the interest of Synod's work.

Handbook Sections 4.55 and 4.63

On rare occasions the seminaries have been requested to participate in preparing candidates for examination prior to admission to Synod under the terms of a colloquium. Your Board has been in some doubt about the propriety of such procedures under the terms stipulated in the *Handbook* in Sections 4.55 and 4.63.

The heading of the section relating to this subject refers to "applications by ministers from without Synod." The pertinent sections themselves refer to "applications of pastors and candidates for the ministry coming from a church body not affiliated with Synod. . . ." In Section 4.63 reference is made to "applications coming from pastors or candidates of theology who are members of an affiliated church body and who have previously given satisfactory evidence of their qualifications for the ministry. . . ."

Since the procedures to which reference is made have an important bearing upon the attitudes of those who are required to complete very lengthy training prior to being declared qualified for admission to the ranks of the ministry of the Church, your Board feels that careful examination of Synod's position in this area should be undertaken and some clarifying statement provided for the guidance of those who are charged with conducting such examinations. It appears, from the wording of the sections currently in the *Handbook*, that no provision is made for persons who have not had seminary training. Accordingly, the Board recommends:

Recommends that Synod consider the advisability of authorizing careful study of this problem and that it provide a procedural directive to govern its examiners and to guide the Board of Higher Education during the time in which the studies are conducted.

Handbook Section 6.07

Since the responsibilities in the proposed addition detailed below are currently assigned to no synodical officer, committee or board, and since the welfare of Synod urgently requires that these responsibilities be discharged properly and effectively, the Board

Recommends that the following paragraph be added to *Handbook* Section 6:07: "Prescribe such admissions, transfer, and enrollment policies which are required in the interest of effective educational procedures, which are in harmony with Synod's objectives of ministerial and teacher training, and commensurate with the capacity of the individual institutions and of the theological seminaries."

Handbook Sections 6.07, 6.37d, and 2.79 j

In order to unify administrative policy so that a clear pattern of unit control might be established in accordance with the requirements of sound administrative procedures as defined by the national accrediting associations, the 1950 convention undertook to modify Synod's existing regulations governing maintenance and repair of colleges and seminaries, by continuing to center general supervision and final responsibility in the Board of Directors and assigning specific responsibility for administration of the detail to the Board for Higher Education. In addition, the entire program was placed under budgetary control. Experience has proved this to be a sound and practicable administrative arrangement. In its resolutions on reorganization and on Senior College Development, Synod applied the same philosophy of assigning administration of the practical detail to the Board for Higher Education while centering the legal responsibilities of ownership, contractual obligations, and the general supervision in the Board of Directors. This relationship parallels the provisions governing maintenance, remodeling, and repair of college and seminary properties.

However, in the area of construction and remodeling of college buildings parallel arrangements were not established, since the Board for Higher Education, by oversight, had not included this in its recommendations to the 1950 convention.

During the extensive building operations of the past triennium and those extending into the next triennium, the Board of Directors utilized the services set up by the Board for Higher Education for a detailed review of all plans and specifications for building projects and resolved to accept the analyses and recommendations of this service as its own. To incorporate the present procedure into the official *Handbook* and to specify the line of administrative responsibility so that the colleges and seminaries are responsible to the Board for Higher Education while this Board is, in turn, responsible to the Board of Directors in these matters, your Board

Recommends that Section 2.79 j (on construction) be revised so that it is an exact parallel to the present Section 2.79 m (on maintenance) so that it reads as follows: "The Board of Directors

shall have final responsibility for the construction and location of new buildings and for major remodeling. In the area of higher education, however, it shall discharge its responsibility through the procedures provided in Sections 6.07 j and 6.37 d"; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the word "duties" be changed to *functions*, in the introductory paragraph of 6.07; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the content of the present Paragraph i be made the last paragraph of this section, regardless of how many paragraphs are included in the regulation; and your Board

Recommends, further, that Paragraph j of the present regulation be reworded so that it reads: "be responsible to the Board of Directors for all matters relating to planning, locating, and constructing educational facilities as well as for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational property and for the discharge by the Board of Control of their responsibilities in constructing or maintaining the physical property of the institution, except that the Board of Directors is directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operation"; and your Board

Recommends, finally, that Section 6.37 d be modified, adding the words, at the end of the present paragraph, "according to the procedure prescribed in Sections 2.79 j and 6.07 j."

Handbook Section 6.21

In 1950 the Board for Higher Education called Synod's attention to the fact that accreditation requirements indicated the desirability of adjusted tenure regulations for Board members at colleges and seminaries. It was found that the changes proposed would require modification of the Constitution. Accordingly, Synod submitted the question to the congregations, and the congregations approved a change in Constitution Article X, B, 2, so that it now reads: "The time of service of all officers, boards, commissions shall be fixed by the By-laws of the Constitution of Synod."

Since it was impossible to change the wording of Section 6.21 until after the result of the Synod-wide congregational vote could be recorded, your Board now

Recommends that Section 6.21 be adjusted as follows:

1. That the entire paragraph now constituting Section 6.21 become Paragraph a of a revised Section 6.21.
2. That the following two additional paragraphs be added to Section 6.21:

"b. The District President, who is a member *ex officio*, shall be elected by his District for a three-year term of office. All other

of the Board of Control shall be elected for a term of two (two trienniums).

The election of Board members shall be so arranged that at each triennial convention the terms of one half of the members expire."

If this recommendation is approved and is to become effective at the next convention, it will be necessary to alert the Nominations Committee that the candidates proposed for six-year terms and those for three-year terms may be designated.)

Handbook Section 6.51 b

The Board's experience with the administration of this section and procedures covering the appointment of instructors indicates that certain minor modifications would assure the Church of continued service in this area. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

recommends that the following words be inserted as the first sentence of Paragraph b: "Appointments shall be subject to the concurrence of the Board for Higher Education"; and your

recommends, further, that the following sentence be added at the end of the current provision in Paragraph b: "Such person is eligible for a call to higher faculty rank if the qualifications for such a position have been met."

Handbook Section 6.53

The current arrangements which provide for membership on the part of both appointed and called personnel on the teaching staff require certain voting restrictions in policy matters. During the past six years our experience with the policy of withholding the vote from all appointed personnel, in matters of policy, indicates that this modification should be undertaken. After instructors and assistant professors have served on a given teaching staff for a reasonable period, it may be assumed that they should be competent to participate in procedures to determine policy. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

recommends that the following be added to Section 6.53: "However, after five years of service, instructors and assistant professors may be granted full voting privileges by a majority vote of the called faculty."

Handbook Section 6.54

There are emergency situations and special requirements at times, make it necessary for the institutions to appoint personnel which does not have its religious affiliation with

our synod, the Board believes that a new section should be added to the provisions covering membership on our faculties.

It is recognized that the vast majority of such faculty personnel is rarely in contact with the ministerial and teacher sections of our colleges and that there is frequently no alternative to the action taken on an individual campus. However, simple expansion of the practice could have significant implications for our entire system, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Section 6.54 be added to the current *Handbook* provisions and that it be worded: "All new appointments to the teaching staff of a synodical college are subject to the consent of the Board for Higher Education."

Handbook Sections 6.57 and 6.62

According to the official *Proceedings*, the 1950 convention failed to take action on the proposed adjustment of these sections. Under related circumstances make it apparent that the failure to take action was an oversight, since the floor committee had voted to recommend adoption.

Even though the convention did not take action on either of these sections, 6.57 does appear in the *Handbook*, while 6.62 does not appear.

The Board for Higher Education therefore

Recommends that formal action be taken at this convention to approve the revised *wording* of both sections, so that they may appear in the *Handbook* upon proper authority:

"6.57. Salary Schedules.

"The salary schedules for all administrative and teaching personnel, paid in whole or in part from the synodical funds, shall be fixed by the Fiscal Conference upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education to the Board of Directors. Any necessary interim adjustments between fiscal conferences shall be made by the Board for Higher Education if they can be undertaken without exceeding the total appropriation for higher education in the year involved.

"6.62. Placement Officers.

"All institutions which offer terminal training for professional workers in Synod shall be held to conform their placement policy to the synodical provisions for distribution of candidates for ministry and the teaching profession. To effectively execute and fix responsibility for its placement policy, each institution offering terminal professional training shall appoint to its administrative staff a faculty member (not the President) who is to serve as

of Placement. This position is to be recognized as classifying within the administrative staff and entitled to participation in the application of salary schedules for officers of administration. The regulation shall not be construed as prohibiting participation from participating in placement procedures."

Handbook Section 6.61

While it is the opinion of the Board for Higher Education that the Board delegates authority relating to admissions, advancement, and dismissals of students to the faculty, questions have been raised about responsibilities in this area, since the title of the section has reference only to "Scholarship Standards." The section may properly remain unchanged, in the opinion of this Board, if the content would be clarified if the title of the section were changed so that it would emphasize the fact that this section is restricted to scholarship standards. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

recommends that the title of Section 6.61 be changed so that it reads: "Fixing of Standards of Admission, Dismissal, and Scholarship."

Handbook Section 6.69

Since an oversight prevented Synod from taking final action on a recommendation which the Board had made for consideration at the 1950 convention, the Board

recommends adoption of the wording proposed for this section at the previous convention: Change the title to "Grants for Advanced Study" and the wording of the section so that it will read: 6.69. *Grants for Advanced Study.* The Boards of Control of the synod's colleges and seminaries shall recommend subsidies for advanced study by faculty personnel when such additional study is mandatory or desirable by local circumstances beyond the control of the faculty personnel involved (e. g., addition of a request to assist in library, guidance work, requirements for receiving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its curriculum, etc.).

Handbook Section 6.117

The 1947 convention of Synod approved several basic changes in the procedure governing the election and the appointment of personnel to teaching and administrative positions in the synod's colleges and seminaries. After six years of experience, following 47 separate meetings for election purposes, the President of Synod and all others directly involved report satisfaction with the revised method, and they agree that it gives the electors an adequate basis for the performance of their important function.

There is no intent, in the following recommendation, to change the present procedure in any way. The purpose of this proposal is to reflect in Synod's official *Handbook* such clarification as the President of Synod, in accordance with the duty specifically assigned to him, has found it necessary to convey at the beginning of each new election meeting during the past two trienniums.

In approving the changes recommended to the 1947 convention Synod recognized the principle that it could not hold the college president responsible for the results achieved on a given campaign without giving the president a voice in the selection of his staff. Synod found it desirable, also, to recognize the basic administrative philosophy of the accrediting associations and to accept them to the extent that Synod's distinctive objectives permitted. Accordingly, Synod has assigned specific duties to college and seminary presidents or faculty committees, as the case may be, in *Handbook* Sections 6.103 and 6.105; however, these provisions carefully safeguard the principle that all conclusions reached by president or faculty committee are subject to review, modification, or rejection by the electors.

After the recommendations have been properly prepared in accordance with the basic criteria specified in *Handbook* Section 6.103, the electors are not free to make arbitrary selections from the list of unrecommended nominees; however, they do have both the right and the duty to canvass the data on every nominee with the purpose of determining whether, in their judgment, the president's list should be amended. If, by mutual consent, there are additional qualified nominees, the president amends his list to include the additional candidates. In any case in which the electors conclude that no candidate on the original or on the amended list of recommendations can properly be elected to the position involved or that no listed candidate can be elected without extensive compromising the performance of some other vital aspect of Synod's work, they have the right and the duty to reject all the recommendations and to request the Board of Control to issue a new call for nominations.

The procedures detailed above are now in use at all election meetings and have been accepted as a correct interpretation by the electors; however, since the detail is not specifically reflected in Section 6.103 and since changes of personnel in the various local or synodical administrations might occasion some conflicting interpretations, it is felt that a clarification of this section will contribute to Synod's welfare and provide desirable continuity in the application of this very important section of Synod's constitutional law.

There have also been some misgivings in connection with the statement as it now appears in Section 6.117, that the electors shall

the "person best qualified for the position to be filled," since application of the statement might conceivably bring some to the general welfare of other important areas of church

Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

recommends that Section 6.117 be clarified by adding, after the "elected from" in line 6, the words "the list of candidates as originally proposed by the President or as amended by him after consent with the electors, as the case may be"; and the Board for Higher Education

recommends, further, that the words "among the candidates" in lines 6 and 7 be deleted; and the Board for Higher Education

recommends, finally, that the following sentence be added after the end of the current statement: "All elections are to be conducted with due regard for the welfare of other institutions or of other agencies of Synod."

The revised Section 6.117 will then read: "The election shall be held on the day designated in the notice published in the official publications of Synod or as soon thereafter as feasible; and after consideration of the recommendations and statements of qualifications submitted on behalf of all nominees or objections to any, shall be elected from the list of candidates as originally proposed by the President or as amended by him after mutual consent with the electors, as the case may be, that person best qualified for the position to be filled, or the Board of Control shall be requested to issue a new call for candidates. All elections shall be conducted with due regard for the welfare of other institutions or other agencies of Synod."

Handbook Section 6.129

A new Section 6.129 should be added on advancing instructors, assistant professors and on transferring associate professors, professors from one institution to another if Synod adopts the recommendations of the Board made in another section of this

Handbook Section 6.145 c

The experience of your Board with the administration of paragraph c of this provision shows that the estimate of 25 per cent reserve to cover contingencies in this area is unnecessarily high. It is apparent, also, that very wide fluctuations in the requirements in this area occur from year to year.

Since the experience of an entire century clearly indicates the wisdom of accumulating some funds to meet larger emergency needs without exceeding the budget for the year, your Board recommends, also, that the provisions incorporated in the additional paragraphs d and e will contribute to Synod's welfare. Accordingly,

in order to reduce the mandatory reserve, to clarify the procedure and to specify the administration of these funds, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Paragraph c of Section 6.145 be deleted and that the following be substituted as Paragraph c: "In its budget the Board for Higher Education shall include a reserve for contingencies in repair, remodeling, and minor capital replacement. This fund shall approximate 15 per cent of the total included in the budget for all institutions.

"d. If Synod has met its budget in any given year, the amount remaining in this contingency repair fund at the close of each fiscal year shall be accumulated from year to year as a reserve for major remodeling or minor capital improvements. This fund shall be administered by the Board for Higher Education in the same manner prescribed for all other sections of the subsidy budget assigned to the educational institutions.

"e. Whenever accumulated funds exceed one third of the regular allocation for maintenance and repair for a given fiscal year, the excess shall become a part of the regular allocation to institutions for maintenance and repair in the following year and shall reduce to that extent, the amounts which must be drawn from the budget funds of the fiscal year involved."

THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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MARTIN E. STRIETER

MARTIN WALKER

MARTIN J. NEEB, *Executive Secretary*

II. PARISH EDUCATION

Report of the Board for Parish Education

From the beginning of our synodical organization in 1847 the education of Christian education has been a major concern of our congregations and of Synod. Our congregations have recognized the development of an effective program of Christian education is basically a problem of the local congregation, for it is the congregation that sets up the various agencies needed in its educational program, arranges the physical plant, appoints teachers and administrators, selects curriculum materials, and through its vision seeks to maintain unity and continuity in the educational program. Through Synod our congregations have provided promotional, directive, unifying, and protective influence in parish education. At the synodical level the Board for Parish Education has developed a large variety of instructional materials and has attempted to provide the comprehensive educational leadership that its directives from Synod require. At the District level District Boards and Committees for Parish Education and the District Superintendents have worked with the synodical board and with the local congregation to expand and improve our program of Christian education. At the circuit level our Visitors have provided leadership in parish education at circuit meetings and have counseled individual congregations on problems involved in an effective educational program. All of this activity has but one objective in mind, namely, to carry out ever more effectively the Great Commission which Christ has given the Church in Matt. 28: 19-20: "Teach all nations . . . teaching them to observe all that whatsoever I have commanded you."

The functions of the Board for Parish Education are outlined in the following paragraphs of the synodical *Handbook*:

The Board for Parish Education shall assist the congregations and in co-operation with the District Boards in every possible way in the arrangement and carrying out of a comprehensive and effective program of Christian education, so that the Gospel of Christ may become ever more effective in the life of the individual Christian and that the Biblical principle "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" may be and remain the basis for the entire program of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education shall, therefore,

1. Assist in planning an effective program of parish education and especially seek to improve and extend the system of parochial schools in all congregations;

2. Watch for all movements and tendencies which might en-

danger the program of parish education and marshal all available resources to counteract such tendencies and movements;

c. Plan and direct the production of textbooks and other printed materials necessary for the carrying out of an effective program of parish education;

d. Assist in co-ordinating and integrating the various educational agencies and activities intended to promote parish education;

e. Assist the District Boards in supervising and directing the formal educational activities of the congregations of Synod, such as the Lutheran elementary and secondary schools, the Sunday school, the summer school, the vacation Bible school, the part-time weekday religious schools;

f. Initiate and direct research activities necessary to promote and improve parish education;

g. Advise Synod, its Districts, and congregations with respect to problems, needs, and possibilities in the field of parish education;

h. Call an educational conference of representatives of the Board for Parish Education of Synod and the Districts which, as a rule, shall meet every year;

i. Provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers and other parish workers.

During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has tried to discharge the responsibilities thus outlined by Synod and to carry out the specific resolutions of the 1950 convention. It shall first provide a general overview of the work of the Board and then give special consideration to work in the following areas: elementary schools, Sunday schools, other part-time agencies, confirmation instruction, high school, adult education, Lutheran Education Week, the status of the teacher, recent developments in Church-State relations in education, and special assignments and activities of the Board.

A. The Work of the Board

After the Milwaukee Convention the Board for Parish Education divided itself into the following subcommittees: Committee on Schools and High Schools — Rev. E. A. Krause, Mr. John Pfizner, Mr. Fred Kuhlmann; Committee on Part-time Agencies — Rev. C. T. Spitz, Mr. E. C. Gutz, Mr. Robert Steinmeyer; and Committee on Adult Education — Dr. P. M. Bretscher, Dr. P. W. Lange, Rex L. Becker. While the Board functioned chiefly as a committee of the whole, the subcommittees gave special attention to special matters in these three major areas of work and brought special recommendations to the entire Board for final action. The Board met monthly except in the months of July and August. Recently the Board has held both a regular meeting and a plenary meeting in the months of November and May. At the plenary meetings representatives of the seminaries and teachers' colleges are in

ance to discuss problems of Christian education with our Board. The Rev. C. T. Spitz and Mr. Robert Steinmeyer were present in the May, 1952, meeting, in recognition of 20 years of service on Synod's Board for Parish Education.

During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has endeavored to co-operate in every way with the Divisional Committee and the Board of Directors on Parish Education. This committee, consisting of Dr. E. J. Friedrich, Dr. F. A. Hertwig, and Mr. Clarence Ameling, has given sympathetic consideration to the various problems that the Board for Parish Education presented to it.

The 1950 convention authorized the Board for Parish Education to add two men to the editorial staff during the ensuing triennium. These two positions are the editor for adult study materials and an assistant editor of Sunday school materials to produce high school and college class materials. Although the Board has extended a number of appointments to these several positions, they have not been filled at this writing. The Board for Parish Education prays the blessing of the Church to grant success to its efforts to secure the necessary manpower to provide materials for parish education.

In moving to the Lutheran Building the Board for Parish Education was given much better facilities for its library of study materials. The Board of Directors provided a special grant of \$1,000 to purchase Library of Congress cards for the library. Under the leadership of Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling, who functions as our librarian, the library has been put in much more usable condition.

Upon the death of Dr. Theodore Graebner, who, in addition to his other duties, had been editor of the *Walther League Bible Student*, the Walther League turned over this publication to the Board for Parish Education. The *Bible Student* has been edited by the Board for Parish Education since January, 1951. Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling has functioned as editor of *The Bible Student*, in addition to his previous editorial responsibilities as editor of the *Scandinavia Bible Student* and *Teacher*. He has had the assistance of Mr. O. E. Feucht and Dr. Arthur L. Miller, who serve with him on the Editorial Committee. With the addition of the *Bible Student* to the program of study materials, the Board for Parish Education now offers a complete Sunday school program from the Nursery to the adult Bible class.

One of the members of the Staff, Mr. Wm. A. Kramer, was asked to participate in the "Conquest for Christ" campaign as a regional representative. This request was approved by the Board for Parish Education.

At its meeting on April 16, 1951, the Board for Parish Education took cognizance of the fact that this date was the thirtieth

anniversary of Dr. A. C. Stellinghorne's service as Secretary of Schools. Dr. Stellinghorne reviewed the developments of Synod's promotion of parish education during these thirty years. It is clear that the Lord has richly blessed our Synod through Dr. Stellinghorne and his work for the advancement of our parochial schools. The Board expresses its appreciation to him for his faithful service.

At the regular monthly meetings the Board discussed problems and progress in every area of education under its supervision, heard reports from staff members, and gave guidance to them in their work. Through the members of the staff the Board has maintained contact with the field, largely offering service on call to District conventions, pastors' and teachers' conferences, meetings of Sunday school workers, regional meetings concerned with central Lutheran schools or with Lutheran high schools, and other types of educational meetings. Through its Executive Secretary the Board has had direct contact with a number of District Boards for Parish Education and has discussed with them the District program for parish education.

The Board for Parish Education has conducted an annual two-day Educational Conference, bringing together representatives from all District Boards for Parish Education, the seminaries and teachers' colleges, and members of the Board for Parish Education and its staff for the discussion of common problems in the field of parish education. These meetings have been of tremendous benefit in unifying educational planning and thinking.

Through its staff the Board has been active in the Superintendents' Conference, which brings together all full-time Directors of Christian Education in the Districts for an annual three-day meeting devoted to the development of techniques and methods for advancing the cause of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education has had the co-operation of the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion in the development of a variety of materials. The tracts made available for Christian Family Week, the materials for the Bible Study Advance program, the poster and tract for free distribution in connection with Lutheran Education Week, and "Feeding on the Word" have been processed through this department.

The Board kept close contact with the work and program of the Lutheran Education Association during the triennium. The Executive Secretary of the Board for Parish Education attended most of the meetings of the Executive Board of the Lutheran Education Association. The Board also granted a \$300 subsidy for publication of the 1951 yearbook of the Lutheran Education Association, entitled *Educational Administration and Supervision of Lutheran Schools of the Missouri Synod, 1914-1950*.

The Board for Parish Education explored the need for publication of a home-parent magazine that would help promote our program of Christian education for the home and bring about the maximum amount of home co-operation with the educational program of the Church. Conferences were held with Pastor Martin and with Mr. O. A. Dorn on this matter, but no new developments materialized. The Board has appointed a committee of consultants to work with Pastor Simon on the *Christian Parent*. Members of the staff who are thus active as consultants are: Rev. O. E. [unclear], Rev. A. C. Mueller, and Dr. A. C. Stellhorn.

The booklets *Parish Activities* and *Feeding on the Word*, which were produced as items for free distribution, have been placed as sales items on a cost basis. We are happy to report that more than 7,000 copies of *Parish Activities* have been purchased annually in the past several years and that the distribution of *Feeding on the Word* is approximately 200,000 copies a year.

The Board for Parish Education has continued the production of *Parish Education* and mailed it free of charge to all active pastors and teachers. In addition, there are approximately 2,000 paid subscriptions as of March 1, 1953. Most of the paid subscriptions go to members of local Boards of Education, Sunday school superintendents, or Sunday school teachers. The Board has also maintained regular mail contact with the District Boards of Education through the monthly "Board for Parish Education Bulletin" and quarterly "Adult Education Bulletin."

In all of these activities the Board for Parish Education has sought to enunciate the standards which God Himself sets up in His Holy Word for Christian education, namely:

1. Christian education is a lifelong process (2 Peter 3:18).

2. Christian education requires a comprehensive program (Matt. 28:19, 20).

3. Christian education must be thorough (Deut. 6:9).

As our congregations recognize that Christian education covers the entire age span from infancy through adulthood; as they recognize that "teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you" is really an educational imperative to the Church; as they recognize that "teach them diligently" is God's standard for Christian education, all congregations will strive to expand and improve their educational program.

B. Elementary Schools

During the past triennium the Lord has again prospered our elementary school system in a surprising manner, notably in so far as expansion is concerned.

School Statistics of Synod

	Schools	Enrollment	Teachers
1949	1,244	94,993	3,128
1950	1,277	98,136	3,161
1951	1,297	101,884	3,298
1952	1,286*	106,609*	3,449*

* Includes South American figures of 1951

Number of Schools Opened

It was in 1947 that Synod resolved to strive for a fifty-per-cent enrollment of its children of school age by 1972. During the years 1947 to 1952, both inclusive, 216 schools were opened, and 12 additional congregations entered formal affiliations with schools of sister congregations. In the same period the school system increased by 24,580 pupils and 835 classrooms and the same number of teachers. This gain constitutes a small school system in itself. Building activity was also great. During the five-year period 1947 to 1951 our congregations erected 235 new schools, enlarged 100 and remodeled 153. Yet, with all these gains, we had only 32 per cent of our children of school age enrolled in 1951 and made practically no headway toward the fifty-per-cent enrollment goal. The reason is that also Synod and the number of school-age children increased so much more during that period. To gain percentage-wise, our numerical increases must be far greater.

Number of Schools Closed

Every year there is also a loss of schools. During the same period, 1947 to 1952, 164 schools were closed, suspended, or consolidated, and 92 congregations gave up their formal affiliation with schools of sister congregations. This is not a complete loss, because a number of schools were consolidated, some affiliations resulted in separate schools, and quite a number were temporarily suspended for various reasons, mostly for lack of teachers. Only District officials know in every case why schools are no longer on the roster. So far as we have reports, these are the reasons: 1) Consolidations; 2) Inability to secure a properly trained teacher or any kind of teacher; 3) Relocation of congregation; 4) Transfer of pupils to a school of a sister congregation; 5) Extremely small enrollment; 6) Pastors discontinuing teaching; 7) Transportation difficulties; 8) Widely scattered membership; 9) Financial inability; and 10) Lack of interest.

It should be said that schools which are closed are usually quite small. For instance, of the 26 schools off the roster in 1951-52, 17 had 10-20 pupils. Nevertheless, even a small school is precious and its closing a loss.

The Need for More Schools

A 32-per-cent enrollment, no matter how large in itself, is unsatisfactory; not because it falls short of Synod's goal, because there is the crying need for the more thorough indoctrination and training of our church membership and for removing youth in much larger numbers from the secularizing influence of public education. Who would say that a 50-per-cent enrollment would be satisfactory or perhaps even extravagant? Should we aim higher? If some Districts can approximate, reach, or even attain a 50-per-cent enrollment, it would seem that most other Districts could do likewise. The Texas District has a 71-per-cent enrollment in spite of its many small congregations. Northern District has an enrollment of 57 per cent, the Western District one of 56 per cent and South Wisconsin one of 50 per cent. Others are approaching the 50-per-cent mark, but too many Districts are far below that mark. (See accompanying table for details.)

Existing schools are for the most part filled to capacity and are rapidly expanding. Our greatest need is for schools in many more congregations. The table on page 192, showing the potentialities, indicates that we could double our present number of schools. Although we did open 216 schools since 1947, progress in this respect has been extremely slow and unsatisfactory. We should not be ungrateful for the progress made; in fact, reports that reach our School Office on the training and development of schools are often so amazing and so encouraging that we find it hard to ask for more; but in view of the possibilities we have reasons to feel ashamed about the lack of greater progress. Your Board for Parish Education is aware of the time and effort it takes to open schools, of most of the obstacles which the Board holds up to pastors and people to hinder the work of the Board, and of the still existing lack of spiritual understanding and willingness to sacrifice, or the widespread satisfaction with a minimum of Christian education that costs relatively little. But your Board is also confident that such obstacles could be overcome in many cases if pastors and people, Circuit Visitors, conferences, District Boards for Parish Education, and others in direct contact with our congregations, would present a united front and make an earnest effort to multiply our schools; if those who have the vision and are convinced of their importance would earnestly pray for the schools and encourage and admonish their brethren to do so, and privately to do the right thing by their youth and the church.

We believe that the following would be effective in the establishment of more schools:

An effort to increase the understanding of our people in Christian education and of the value and benefits of a Christian school.

An emphasis on the need of spending money for a Christian education.

Financial aid to congregations wherever needed.

The establishment of central schools where these are a possibility and the best solution.

Individual work with congregations by Circuit Visitors, District Boards, and District Superintendents.

Potentialities of Reaching Fifty-Per-Cent Enrollment in the Elementary Schools

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

Statistics of 1951

Districts	Congregations with Schools No. of Comm.				Enrollment Percentage	Congregations Without Schools No. of Comm.	
	0-99	100-199	200-299	300+		100-199	200+
Alberta & Brit. Columbia	—	2	—	1	4	13	8
Atlantic	—	5	9	20	12	40	41
California and Nevada	1	4	4	11	12	31	11
Central	3	13	24	75	51	59	24
Central Illinois	—	3	7	21	36	36	15
Colorado	1	5	5	12	47	10	4
Eastern	1	3	3	17	15	37	23
English	—	2	2	9	8	33	24
Florida and Georgia	1	3	—	—	45	8	1
Iowa East	1	6	7	12	24	17	23
Iowa West	2	4	11	12	12	48	30
Kansas	—	10	15	16	32	40	13
Manitoba & Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—	21	7
Michigan	—	2	12	83	45	58	22
Minnesota	—	19	20	46	22	92	59
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	14	3
North Dakota	2	2	1	3	7	41	9
North Wisconsin	—	3	5	21	26	68	34
Northern Illinois	1	5	11	90	57	36	25
Northern Nebraska	3	7	6	17	27	36	10
Northwest	2	7	7	9	15	36	11
Oklahoma	1	2	3	4	21	18	2
Ontario	—	—	—	3	4	27	5
South Dakota	—	1	2	2	5	38	12
South Wisconsin	4	4	8	50	50	29	7
Southeastern	2	6	2	7	24	25	10
Southern	—	—	1	5	18	11	4
Southern California	3	2	8	24	46	27	7
Southern Illinois	2	4	6	21	54	18	8
Southern Nebraska	—	25	16	13	34	30	12
Texas	9	22	19	26	71	31	8
Western	5	16	24	61	55	54	23
Synod	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Totals	44	187	238	691		1,082	495

Not included are the schools of institutions except in the enrollment percentage.
Not included are the schools of South America.

intensified promotional work on the part of Synod's Board for Education in behalf of schools.

Above everything else, however, we need a strong Christian and implicit trust in the Lord and, therefore, more earnest effort for this worthy cause.

We are grateful that the Board of Directors of Synod has recognized the need for more schools and is concerned about something to meet the need. After careful consideration of the problem the Board of Directors, in February, 1953, allocated \$100,000 to our Board from the "Conquest for Christ" collection for the special promotion of Lutheran elementary schools. The fact that this special promotion will require further development, and the unavailability of funds makes possible more attention to the problem than our Board has thus far been able to give it. As we are extremely happy about the expansion of existing schools and the many new schools that have been opened, we feel that great effort must be made to extend the schools to many congregations.

The Teacher Situation

Teacher training has been considerably increased. River Forest devotes itself wholly to the college years and has a record enrollment. Seward, which still has also the high school department, also has a record enrollment of teacher-training students. A two-year terminal course for women has been approved for the agency at Winfield; two-year teacher-training courses have been introduced at Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul. Men graduates have increased from 30 in 1947 to 99 in 1952 and to 116 in 1953. Women graduates have increased from 18 in 1947 to 55 in 1952 and to 75 in 1953.

The underproduction of graduate teachers prior to this time and the expansion of the school system have been so great that in the present school year, with its 3,449 teachers, only 1,518 men graduates and 173 are women graduates, a total of 1,691 graduate teachers active in the schools—leaving 1,758 others, such as two-year students of the teachers' and preparatory colleges, graduates or graduates of other Lutheran institutions (St. Louis, Winfield, Valparaiso, Mankato, etc.), non-graduate regular teachers, teaching pastors (small number), and emergency men and women teachers. The annual turnover and mortality of the teachers is tremendous. Only the regular male teachers and a certain number of steady women teachers make for a high degree of permanence. Outside them our teachers are quite transient. The annual supply of graduates and students, though considerable now, is not enough to replace the annual losses and leaves unsupplied both many existing positions and all new

positions gained each year. (We gained 199 new teaching positions from 1951 to 1952.)

The calls and applications annually received by the Board of Assignment are issued early in spring and do not represent the total demand that exists in spring and that develops by the end of the year. In 1952 the Board had 528 such calls and applications under consideration, but could supply only 339, leaving 189 unsupplied. By fall the latter number had increased to 498. For the positions the congregations had to find teachers outside our supply from the teacher-training institutions; and that meant the employment of many so-called emergency teachers.

In our opinion, even the present plans for increased teacher training will not supply the demand. It is obvious, too, that our schools are harmed by unsuitable teachers. District education leaders point it out to us, and they fear that such harm will affect the school cause also in the future.

Demand Is Expected to Increase Considerably

A prediction of school enrollment and teacher demand for the years 1948 to 1955 has so far been fairly closely fulfilled up to 1952. It was based only on our record of child Baptisms, and no other factor, such as an increase in the number of schools. If predictions based on the same record continue to be fulfilled, we shall need far more teachers than are now in prospect.

The Prediction and Its Fulfillment

Year	Enrollment		Teachers	
	Predicted	Actual Enrollment	Need Predicted	Actual Number
1948	90,180	92,487	2,881	2,964
1949	94,595	94,995	3,106	3,128
1950	98,655	98,136	3,288	3,228
1951	102,321	101,884	3,410	3,250
1952	107,655	106,609	3,588	3,440
1953	115,496		3,849	
1954	122,919		4,097	
1955	129,872		4,329	

If the predictions will not be completely fulfilled, they will at least be approximated, and might possibly be exceeded, if new schools are opened. This means that we ought to have up to 700 teachers more than are needed to replace the losses during the next triennium, or roughly perhaps 1,800 teachers, 600 a year or each year almost double the number we supplied in 1952.

Instructional Material for Schools

The necessity for textbooks, other instructional materials, and general curriculum guides requires constant attention if we are to achieve the objectives of our Lutheran schools. During the past triennium the following projects received attention.

Concordia (Grades 4—8): Since completion of the *Concordia Religion Series*, special attention has been given to the intermediate and upper grades. In connection with this effort, two workshops have been held (1949 and 1950). Three experimental units have been tried out in about 100 schools each. Presently a number of writers are at work on new study units.

Christian Filmstrips. — By early fall, 1953, God willing, the *Christian Filmstrips* will be available in a series of 23 filmstrips. This project is being done by the Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism, of which a number of our staff are participating.

Christian Kindergarten. — *The Christian Kindergarten*, by Morella Menck, will be available by summer, 1953. This book outlines the theory and purposes underlying Christian kindergartens and presents a practical curriculum and purposeful activities.

Music Series. — A committee is at work on a new three-volume music series to replace the *Music Reader*. The committee: Dr. Hildner, Leslie R. Zeddies, and Erhardt W. Hitzemann.

Reading Series. — A new reading series is in the planning stage. Questionnaires were sent to all schools in an effort to determine the needs and preferences of the field. Superintendents and education faculties of the teachers' colleges will also be consulted before definite action is determined.

Concordia Treble Series. — This is a series of choice selections for children's choirs covering the church year and special occasions. New numbers are gradually being added to the series.

Reference Catalog. — This is an annual publication for the field containing recommendations of textbooks and other instructional materials for Lutheran schools. The Superintendents' Association co-operates with the Board for Parish Education in the publication, while Concordia Publishing House pays the cost of printing and mailing.

Science and Social Studies. — Work is still in progress on units in Science and Social Studies.

C. Our Sunday Schools

The number of Sunday schools in the Missouri Synod continues to increase, and we are gradually approaching the day when every church will have a Sunday school.

Total enrollment in our Sunday schools reached 455,984 in 1950, an increase of almost 100,000 in three years. There is reason to believe that the goal of a 500,000 enrollment will have been reached by the time of the convention in Houston. This is reason for our gratitude to God. The growing opportunity to teach

His Word is a blessing of His Spirit. The figure, however, gives no cause for complacency. During the last five years pastors of the Missouri Synod have baptized annually some 60,000 to 65,000 children. Accordingly, if we were working at 100-per-cent effectiveness, we could expect an increase in baptized membership of about 60,000 a year. This would markedly increase our Sunday school enrollment. New enlistments for Bible class or any group in the number of unchurched children we might bring into Sunday school would further increase our Sunday school enrollment.

Gradually more and more Sunday schools are establishing a Nursery Roll for enrolling children from birth to age four. In 1951, 1,791 of the 4,498 Sunday schools reported having a Nursery Roll. This was an increase of 267 over the previous year. The total enrollment of Nursery Rolls reached 70,000, a remarkable growth. But Synod could have at least four times as many infants registered. The value of the Nursery Roll lies not so much in the listing of the names of the children as in the program provided for them and their parents by the Church. Contact and guidance is provided by such materials as quarterly letters to parents, picture folders, and Bible story leaflets for parents to teach in the home.

More and more three-year-olds are beginning to attend Sunday school in special Nursery classes, the enrollment having reached 20,000. The Board for Parish Education recognizes the urgent need for a Nursery course correlated with the "Life in Christ" lessons and plans to prepare new Nursery class materials as soon as present production projects will allow the necessary.

In the fall of 1951 an extensive revision of the Concordia Sunday School Lessons appeared as the "Life in Christ" lessons. The former two-year course was simplified and extended to three years on the upper levels. In the fall of 1953 the third of the three-year cycle of lessons will appear. Circulation figures indicate a wide use of the lessons outside the Missouri Synod. Suggestions from the field are carefully weighed, and efforts are constantly being made to improve the materials.

Most Sunday schools still need more adequate facilities for the better use of teaching materials and expansion of enrollment. Graded opening procedures on at least two levels are considered as important as graded class teaching on the level of the child's development. Some churches still fail to provide the necessary Bibles and tables for Bible-directed study by older children. This situation ought to be remedied at once if we are to do more than tell stories in our Sunday schools.

"Mission Story Talks for Children" are appearing in the mission magazine, the *Mission Call*, and colorful weekly children's

ropes with mission and stewardship messages are available in the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion.

A planned effort to reach the unchurched in the community requires year-round attention. The observance of Rally Day, Family Mission Sunday, and frequent contact with a Sunday school prospect list is a minimum program of evangelism for the Sunday school. Churches are asked to consider the special addresses of the Home Department for extending the outreach of the Sunday school.

More and more Sunday schools are holding weekly or biweekly meetings, although far too many still report no lesson-preparation meetings whatever. The quality of our Sunday schools depends more on the quality of teachers and their teaching than on any other factor. A special report by the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee indicates the opportunities for in-service training. Congregations are asked to be aware of the careful training demanded for pastors and day school teachers, and they are warned against lack of standards and training for Sunday school teachers. District Boards of Education and Visitors will do their best to emphasize the importance of weekly or at least biweekly teachers' meetings as minimum training for the non-professional teachers in the church and the study of at least one teacher-training book each year for every parish staff.

In this connection must be mentioned the danger of using immature high school students for work in the Sunday school. Congregations are urged to select mature and qualified men and women, especially more men, for the important work of sowing the seed of God's Word into the fertile minds and hearts of the children of the Church.

The *Children's Hymnal* is due to appear in the fall of 1953. A committee consisting of A. C. Mueller, Allan H. Jahsmann, John Klammer, and Harry Bernthal has been meeting almost weekly for several years. It has carefully considered selections of hymns from the field and submitted its work to both the Department for Parish Education and Synod's Committee on Hymnology for review and guidance.

The Sunday school office has continued to co-operate with the Department for Audio-Visual Aids in the preparation of filmstrips and pictures for use in our Sunday schools and with Concordia Publishing House in the production of such other materials as *Teacher's Guides*, Teaching Pictures, Sunday school papers, and materials for leaders and teachers. A recent book which deserves to be read by every Sunday school superintendent is *The Sunday School Leader's Handbook*, by Adolph H. Kramer.

D. Other Part-Time Agencies

The part-time agencies of Christian education have continued to play an important part toward fulfilling the twofold obligation of the Church—finding lost sheep and strengthening those who have been found through instruction in the Word of God.

But there is still much room for improvement. Too many congregations fail to make use of any of the part-time agencies; others use them insufficiently to serve the best interests of the children under their care. Then, too, there are numerous congregations that have neither adequate facilities for the housing and effective teaching of classes nor for the assimilation of the missionary gains.

Congregations should periodically examine their program of Christian education with a view toward improving it through the addition of one or more of the part-time agencies and through attention to classroom and teaching facilities in any renovation and building program. Local boards of parish education should be held responsible for improvement and progress.

Vacation Bible Schools.—Our vacation Bible schools show a steady growth. The total 1952 enrollment of 150,000 represents an increase of 25,000 pupils since 1950. Non-member children included in the total for 1952 numbered 50,000. This figure represents an increase of 10,000 since 1950. Each year large numbers of children were gained for Baptism, for the Nursery Roll, and for our year-round agencies of Christian education; also several hundred adults have been gained annually for membership classes. In 1952 a total of 1,009 children was gained for our parochial schools.

The lesson materials provided by Synod through its Board for Parish Education continue to enjoy the favor of our people, and also the favor of many non-Lutherans, who have been buying nearly half of the total number sold each year; however, a re-examination of the materials seems necessary. Various leaders in District parish education have ventured the opinion that the present practice of using the extant three series, or courses, alternately through the years is not conducive to sustained interest and progress. The advisability of issuing a new course or a thoroughly revitalized course each year should be given consideration. Furthermore, since children of Nursery age have been coming to our vacation Bible schools, the addition of lesson materials suitable for Nursery children deserves immediate attention.

Rather unfortunately many congregations have curtailed the length of the V. B. S. sessions and in so doing curtailed the effectiveness of the school also. Leaders in parish education everywhere should strongly urge their congregations to keep the school session at least three weeks.

Saturday Schools.—Unlike the vacation Bible school, the Saturday school has not grown. During the last ten years the number of schools has fluctuated between 650 and 840, showing a loss in the over-all picture. The 1951 figure was 691, which represents a loss of 50 schools since 1949.

Despite the loss indicated, the number of pupils enrolled has been fairly even (between 14,000 and 16,000). The 1951 figure was 14,458, representing a gain of about 500 children as compared with the previous year. The number of non-member children enrolled has also been quite steady, staying near the 2,000 mark.

There are some signs of renewed interest in the Saturday school. In advocating the promotion and support of the Saturday school the following arguments can be advanced: it affords time for intensive instruction—up to three hours for every class session; time is available for instruction in Bible history, doctrine, hymnology, liturgics, etc.; furthermore, time is available for the effective use of pictures and other modern helps.

There can be no doubt that the Saturday school can be a helpful addition to the educational program of a congregation; therefore, more congregations, especially those that do not have a Sunday school, should give serious thought to the establishing of a Saturday school and to providing for its promotion and support.

Uncertainty exists with respect to the place and the curriculum of the Saturday school among our agencies of religious instruction, and clarification would be helpful. In the previous convention of the Board for Parish Education was asked to explore the value of the Saturday school, but, unfortunately, time was not available to give worth-while attention to Synod's resolution.

Released-Time Classes.—As in the case of the Saturday school, also with respect to released-time work we have suffered loss in the number of schools. However, there has not been a comparable loss in the total number of children enrolled and in the number of non-member children included in the enrollment, as the following statistics reveal:

Year	Schools	Enrollment	Non-Member Children
1948	682	17,548	5,646
1949	705	18,407	5,184
1950	376	13,998	4,194
1951	348	14,458	4,264

An explanation of the situation may be that the impact of the Supreme Court ruling in the McCollum case was not felt until 1950; however, there seems to be no good reason at the present time for the continued decrease in the number of schools. In fact, recent court rulings, including the Supreme Court ruling on the program of released-time classes in New York, have been favorable for the

continuation of released-time instruction and the establishing of classes in more areas.

Since released-time work has made it possible to reach many of our own children and many non-member children for instruction in the Word of God, extant classes should continue to function and new classes should be introduced where it is possible to do so.

E. Confirmation Instruction

The Board for Parish Education still has on its program of the development of a manual on Confirmation instruction that will give assistance in this important field.

In a number of Districts very helpful workshops have been held on the subject of Confirmation instruction. Particularly noteworthy were those held in the Central District and the Tenth District.

The Board for Parish Education would encourage all pastors and teachers' conferences and congregations to place this important item on their agenda and would encourage also the individual congregations to discuss the provisions in the local congregation for this important phase of the educational program.

F. High Schools

Since 1944 the Board for Parish Education has been active in the promotion and guidance of Lutheran secondary schools. Members of the staff have given counsel and guidance to communities interested in the development of a Lutheran high school program. The Board has also been represented at meetings of the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools, and by request of the Association the Teachers' Bureau has developed a file of high school teachers' prospects. Members of the staff have also presented papers at regional high school conferences.

During the last triennium definite progress has been made in the Lutheran high school program of Synod. In Chicago, Illinois, High School South was opened in 1951 with a fine new school plant. This school will be graduating the first class in June, 1953. The original Luther Institute property was sold to the Chicago Lutheran Institute, and Luther Institute has occupied rented quarters for 1952-53 school year, while a second of the three contemplated high schools for the Chicago area was being built. This school will be ready for use in September, 1953. The Detroit Lutheran High School was relocated in a different plant, and plans are under way for the erection of a new Lutheran high school there. In Detroit, Wayne a new high school building was dedicated in 1952. In Los Angeles the Dr. Walter A. Maier Memorial Lutheran High School is now being built, and the school will open in September, 1953.

ever a principal has been called, and plans are under way to the high school in September, 1953. In Milwaukee the churches of the Missouri Synod and the Wisconsin Synod have decided to open separate high schools. The Missouri Synod congregations are working for a new school with a capacity of 1,000 students. The congregational high school, that of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was discontinued in 1951. The other congregational high school, that of Portland City, Oreg., will discontinue Grades Ten to Twelve at the end of the current school year.

Figures for the 1951-52 school year indicate the following enrollment of Lutheran secondary education:

High School Enrollments 1952-1953

	Name of School	Enrollment
103	Lutheran High School, Milwaukee, Wis.	876
104	Luther Institute, Chicago, Ill.	464
116	Concordia Lutheran High School, Fort Wayne, Ind.	446
130	Trinity Lutheran High School, Oregon City, Oreg.	14
143	Lutheran High School, Racine, Wis.	305
144	Lutheran High School, Detroit, Mich.	460
146	Lutheran High School, St. Louis, Mo.	643
148	Lutheran High School, Cleveland, Ohio	415
149	Lutheran High School, Houston, Tex.	156
151	Luther High School South, Chicago, Ill.	310
	Total	4,089

In addition to these regular pupils in Lutheran high schools, there were 244 pupils in separate ninth grades and 1,501 students in the high school departments of our synodical institutions. This makes a grand total of 5,834 students, or 4.9 per cent of an estimated 100 persons of high school age in our Synod. In 1950 the Board of Parish Education reported to Synod that it should be possible to develop twenty new high schools during the next twenty years. This is still an attainable goal. May God give us the conviction and leadership that is needed to provide Lutheran secondary education for our youth.

During the past triennium a number of communities have continued the exploration of the possibility of a Lutheran high school. In addition to the communities opening new high schools in September, 1953, the following communities have studied the possibility of a high school: Metropolitan New York City, the Episcopal Circuit of New York, and Baltimore, Md.

The Board for Parish Education has worked in close co-operation with the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools in the School Curriculum Project. This project is a co-operative effort on the part of the various Lutheran high schools through the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. When completed, it will provide a complete curriculum for Lutheran high schools,

with specific objectives for the various subject-matter fields, with course content and resource units outlined for the various high school subjects. All of these materials will be in harmony with the Lutheran philosophy of education. This should be a definite step forward in effective Christian education in our secondary schools.

G. Adult Education

The Church must help people answer two questions, namely (1) "What must we do to be saved?" and (2) "What must we do now that we are saved?" Christian adult education is bound up with the answers to both of these questions. Education precedes, accompanies, and follows the conversion of every adult received into the Church. So also education is the forerunner of, and the companion to, all Christian action.

A Church in which most of the people are spectators is doomed. The Church exists not to exploit its adults, but to enrich them spiritually, to further indoctrinate them, and to further equip them to fulfill their mission for Christ. It must give them such tools as (1) skill in the personal use of the Bible, (2) good habits of prayer, (3) ability to witness to the Christian faith, (4) readiness to teach their own children and participate in the teaching task of the Church, (5) understanding of, and participation in, the world mission of the Church, including witness in one's vocation and citizenship, and (6) skills for becoming a spiritual force against materialism and the carnal life.

This requires more than mere churchgoing or a "pocketbook" type of Christianity. Adult learning and doing is exactly what God expects of the Church in His educational directives in Ephesians and Colossians. Every parish and every Christian minister should accept as their sacred obligation the preparation of each parishioner for his God-given mission. This demands adult education.

Adult education is a promising field. It helps the Church make fuller use of its investment in the education of children, since it builds on foundations laid in childhood. It deals with men and women who as adults are the teachers and examples to their children. All the committees and boards of the Church are composed of adults who carry out the whole program of the parish. Since 1900 twenty years have been added to the life span of the average man in America. God asks, What will My Church do with the extra twenty years? The growing number of older adults are a new challenge to the Church. But a still larger challenge are the people in their twenties and thirties. Our young adults as a group are the most educated group the Church has ever had. They

at the very peak of their learning efficiency. They represent a tremendous working force for Jesus Christ if the Church will reach them, train them, use them, lead them.

Bible Study.—Adult education in our Synod has been largely identified with Bible study in the last two trienniums because here the need seemed greatest. In 1946 about 6.8 per cent of our communicant members were reported as being in Bible classes. By 1952 this had risen to 12 per cent. Synod at its last convention buttressed the comprehensive resolutions of 1947 with a call to increase the enrollment by another 5 per cent. By the end of 1951 no widespread gain could be reported. For that reason the Board set up the Bible Study Advance, calling upon each parish to take positive action to enroll its people for Bible study.

The Bible Study Advance gives directions for a Bible rally, an enlistment meeting, a permanent recruitment program, enough Bible classes to serve all age levels above confirmation, the enrollment of all adults and children confirmed for further indoctrination, and the training of teachers and parents for greater Bible use in home and church through the use of the five new Bible sound-stripstrips. The Advance was introduced with a Reformation day emphasis on the open Bible in 1952. For mass Reformation meetings a pageant was written, orders of service suggested, and a tract prepared. A congregational manual, *Take the Sword of the Spirit*, outlined procedures, and a booklet on *Enlisting People in the Bible Class* was prepared to help Bible classes set up a continual enlistment program. Twelve tracts were assembled to help the churches with this task.

Each District of Synod has a Bible Study Advance Committee and has given the task to its Board of Education. Every circuit has been asked to set up Bible teams of laymen to help introduce the Advance. About 1,000 laymen are being used in this manner. The Walther League and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League are giving notable assistance on the District level. The Lutheran Laymen's League is helping both on the District and national levels.

Every congregation needs to give attention to better courses of study, better teaching, and better administration of its youth and adult Bible classes if it is to gain and hold its people. In the coming triennium Synod needs to give special attention to (1) curricula for all Bible class teachers, (2) helping Bible classes set up good administration, (3) helping congregations provide better facilities for Bible classes, (4) set up more Bible classes. We have approximately 6,000 Bible classes. With a minimum of three classes for every church, we should have 10,000 more classes.

The worship service with the sermon is still the most vital means we have for keeping people with Christ and is indeed an

effective means of Christian education. Bible study in the group is one of the best means for helping people grow spiritually, for developing a Bible-reading congregation, and for training a laity equipped for spiritual work in God's kingdom.

Council on Bible Study.—In 1946 a representative Council on Bible Study of 40 members was set up to aid the Board in developing its Bible study program. Its work was done by five subcommittees. An annual meeting to review progress and make recommendations to the Board was held. We want to thank the many persons who worked on this Council. As of January, 1953, a smaller Council was named to take its place. This Council continues to concern itself with the whole Bible study program. Its members are Rex L. Becker, H. Roland Bieser, L. J. Dierker, Rev. H. A. Etzold, Paul Friedrich, John Goodbrake, Rev. Geo. A. Loose, Dr. A. G. Merckens, Dr. Arthur L. Miller, Rev. Oscar E. Feucht.

To foster Bible reading, the Committee on the Bible in the Home has issued three editions of *Feeding on the Word*, a daily Bible reading guide with directions for personal meditation. The members of this committee were Rev. A. O. Gebauer, chairman, Rev. E. J. W. Fritze, Rev. G. A. Lueck, Rev. John W. Ott, Dr. Alfred v. R. Sauer.

This committee has completed the first Bible-reading survey made in our Church. 1,721 persons, representing as many families, participated in the survey, which involved people from every District of Synod. The findings of this survey are very encouraging. Of the people that responded 38 per cent reported that they read the Bible at least three or four times a week, and 45 per cent reported holding family worship at least three or four times a week. A more complete report will be submitted in one of our periodicals. The results will guide us in developing helps for Bible reading in the future.

The committee exploring Bible use among our high school youth made a survey in Lutheran high schools, synodical high schools (connected with our colleges), and among Lutheran students in public schools. The findings will supply a factual basis for guidance in promoting Bible reading and study among adolescents, help us in setting up a curriculum, and in writing Bible study materials for high school youth. The survey was made by Mr. John Grundmann and Mr. Herbert Moldenhauer of the staff of St. Louis Lutheran High School.

A curriculum committee explored the policies and principles for Bible class courses on the high school level, young people's level, and on the adult level, and laid some of the groundwork for a future curriculum conference. The committee recommended the

the full-time editors of youth and adult materials carry forward the exploration and complete plans for a Bible class curriculum conference.

A committee was appointed by the Board to deal with the problem of a more readable English Bible and to give guidance with regard to modern versions now on the market. The members of this committee are Dr. W. H. Roehrs, chairman; Dr. W. A. Baepfer, Prof. Martin Franzmann, Rev. Lewis C. Niemoeller, Rev. E. J. Saleska, Dr. Geo. V. Schick. During the past triennium this committee has done the following:

1. Set up standards of judgment which should guide the Church, namely, accuracy, readability, and absence of theological bias;
2. Examined a number of modern versions;
3. Given special attention to the Revised Standard Version;
4. Discussed the problem of Bible versions with Mr. Dorn and the General Literature Board.

It plans to prepare guidelines on the evaluation and use of modern English versions. The committee concurs with the opinion of the St. Louis Seminary faculty with regard to the Revised Standard Version as expressed in the article in the *Lutheran Witness* of December 9, 1952.

A Bible-reading laity can be developed only if good foundations are laid in childhood by parents in the home and the teachers in school and church. A committee of staff members and parents looked into this problem. It recommended that our editors of curricular materials build Bible use into the lessons. This recommendation is already reflected in the new lesson units for Lutheran elementary schools and the new Sunday school curriculum. Many pastors report that they are making more use of the Bible in confirmation instruction. The new Bible filmstrips are a further contribution to training parents and teachers with regard to Bible use with children.

Since no editor for adult materials was secured, we lagged behind in the production of Bible study materials on the adult level. The following materials appeared:

- Guidance Charts for More and Better Bible Classes
- The Materials of the Bible Study Advance
- Tracts on Bible reading and Bible study

Three study courses:

- Practical Christianity (First Corinthians)
- Christ and His Church (Colossians)
- Help Yourself to Better Living (Proverbs)

We also participated in the production of five sound-filmstrips "Teaching the Bible" series (4 filmstrips) and "Redeeming the Time."

Bible Institutes.—One of the most significant new developments in the history of our Synod with a great potential for Christian leadership education is the Bible institute. From one such evening school in 1946, these have grown to 35 Bible institutes that are designed to give advanced training in Bible, Christian doctrine, and in practical church work to equip lay workers for more effective witnessing, teaching, and intelligent churchmanship. The combined enrollment per semester is approximately 3,500. The typical Bible institute offers a number of courses in an eight- to ten-week semester with sessions one night a week.

During the past triennium Bible institutes have been in session at the following places:

Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Aurora, Ill.
Fresno, Calif.	Belvidere, Ill.
Oakland, Calif.	River Forest, Ill.
San Francisco, Calif.	Northside — Chicago, Ill.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Southside — Chicago, Ill.
Decatur, Ill.	Lincoln, Nebr.
Peoria, Ill.	Norfolk, Nebr.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Portland, Oreg.
Detroit, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
Flint, Mich.	Twin Falls, Idaho
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Saginaw, Mich.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Washington, D. C.
Barney, N. Dak.	North Hollywood, Calif.
Minot, N. Dak.	Maywood, Calif.
Merrill, Wis.	San Diego, Calif.
Wausau, Wis.	St. Louis, Mo.
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	

The catalog of the St. Louis Institute, which outlines 48 courses for a three-year cycle, has become the pattern for most of these institutes. A workshop is to be held in the summer of 1953 to give attention to standards, curriculum, course outlines, and methods of instruction.

Bible institutes are possible in practically all Districts of Synod. They should be set up as leadership training schools, meet the needs of the constituent churches, and maintain worthy standards.

The practical application of the priesthood of all believers, the creation of a working laity, the efficient operation of the congregation, the carrying out of the teaching ministry in Sunday school,

the vacation Bible school, in the youth and adult groups, the development of an evangelism program in every congregation, call for such leadership education as a Bible institute can supply. The Bible institute is distinguished from other church leadership education by the careful balance maintained between advanced study of the Word (the *sine qua non* of church leadership) and practical courses in every phase of church work.

Family Life Education.—The home is one of the most potent teaching agencies. Therefore our Church has a family life program which embraces family worship, parent guidance, marriage counseling, guidance to young adults—single and married, home-church co-operation, worthy Christian home standards, attention to the aging family, and training children, youth, and adults for Christian home life. "If things go right in the home, they go right everywhere. But if things go wrong in the home, they go wrong everywhere."

Family life education is the concern of all groups. Its chief point of focus is of necessity the adults who are the homemakers. It calls for close co-operation on the part of all who deal with members of the family. It is a continuing and major concern and therefore a vital part of adult education.

The committee meets three to four times a year for a two-day session. In the past triennium it has continued its help to churches with suggestions and materials for Christian Family Week (first week in May). The committee has also initiated a series of Parent Guidance Booklets, each containing eight study topics.

The Family Life Committee has in preparation

1. A tract for the aging;
2. A booklet of suggestions and plans for married couples, of which we have from 600 to 800 groups in Synod;
3. A booklet for pastors on premarital guidance;
4. A film on family worship showing how it may be conducted at various stages of the growing family;
5. Materials for the 1954 emphasis on family worship.

Pastors and people are realizing more and more that parent education is one of the most important matters before the Church and the nation. The Family Life Committee is working with the Lutheran Education Association in the matter of a national Lutheran parent-teacher organization.

Research on the Family

The synodical convention of 1947 asked that a study be made with regard to marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related matters. When the Family Life Committee explored this matter it found that

no scholarly study in this field has been made by the Lutheran Church, and that its assignment involved a research project. The committee asked for a grant of \$25,000 from the C. T. O. Research Committee. This was granted.

Principles of operation and procedure were set up; a research director, the Rev. Paul G. Hansen of Denver, was secured; and six areas of investigation were then agreed upon, namely (1) mate selection, (2) sex attitudes, (3) engagement and marriage, (4) family size (parenthood), (5) family responsibility and authority, (6) divorce and remarriage.

A sociological survey has been completed. Twenty-three scholars were selected to make studies in areas related to the total project, including investigations in the Old Testament and in the New Testament, the writings of the Church Fathers, of Luther, of the dogmatists, the positions held in modern Christendom, and the voluminous literature which has been appearing in the field of the family in the last two decades.

The findings are now being assembled in the form of documented summaries. These are to be carefully tested over a longer period of time. The Church itself will be involved in the testing process. Another triennium will be needed to move the research program through the remaining stages outlined by the committee.

H. Lutheran Education Week

The Board for Parish Education has continued the sponsorship of Lutheran Education Week as a special promotional program seeking to arouse interest in the entire program of parish education. This program was inaugurated in 1944, and each year a special packet of materials has been provided to assist our congregations in the promotion of Christian education. The themes of the annual observances during the past triennium have been:

In 1951, "Christian Education Builds Christian Homes," emphasizing the fact that Christian education in the home and in the church and in schools helps the individual become increasingly competent as a member of a Christian family.

In 1952, "Christian Education Builds a Strong Church," emphasizing that through its educational agencies the Church provides for the systematic and regular feeding of the entire flock on the Word of God.

In 1953, "Christian Education Builds a Strong Nation," emphasizing the importance of Christian education for our national well-being.

The fact that many of our congregations are finding the material provided for Lutheran Education Week helpful indicates the

the program can advance the cause of parish education wherever it is used.

One special feature of Lutheran Education Week that we feel particularly significant is the study of the strengths and weaknesses of the local educational program. Where the leaders take time to assess the program of Christian education that is provided and report to the congregation on the ways in which the program can be improved, this occasion can be much more than a celebration. It can be a definite step forward in the improvement of the congregational educational program.

I. The Status of the Teacher

The status of our Lutheran male teachers in relation to the government has required some attention by our synodical officials and the Board for Parish Education during the past triennium.

In September, 1950, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gave a favorable ruling on the Eggen case. This was an unqualified ruling applicable to all regular male Lutheran teachers. The ruling held that Lutheran teachers would be classified as ministers of the Gospel within the purview of Section 22 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. The ruling held, therefore, that the rental value of living quarters furnished to Lutheran teachers was not includable in the gross income of the teachers for Federal income tax purposes. This information was immediately forwarded to the male teachers of Synod on October 26, 1950, and copies of the ruling were provided for the *Praesidium* of Synod, the District Presidents of Synod, the Committee on Parish Education of the Board of Directors, the chairmen of District Boards of Education, and District Superintendents of Schools.

The subject of the draft status of our Lutheran teachers also required attention with the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Dr. Behnken, through the Department of Public Relations, conferred with members of the staff of General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, about the status of our teachers. It was reported that General Hershey did not expect to publish documents listing the many categories established under the law and regulations governing deferment. In a special letter to the male teachers of our schools, under date of October 5, 1950, Dr. Behnken outlined the approach that teachers should make to their local draft boards in requesting deferred status because they were "regular ministers of religion" in the area of religious education. We are grateful that our teachers have been given this deferred status because, as Dr. Behnken pointed out in his letter, irreparable harm would come to the Church if such deferment were not granted.

Our synodical officials took the same position on two other

matters on the status of our teachers before the Government. It was felt that if called teachers are "ministers of religion" for purposes of draft exemption, and "ministers of the Gospel" for income-tax purposes, then they should also be regarded as "ministers" in any other relationship with the Government. In this connection an official, written ruling was requested from the Government on the status of our male teachers in the matter of social security. On January 25, 1952, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a written opinion, ruled that the called male teachers "in parochial schools under the jurisdiction of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church are excepted from employment, for the purpose of the taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, under Section 1426 (b) (9) (A) of such Act," and that their remuneration "is not subject to income tax withholding under Sections 1621 (9) of the Internal Revenue Code."

In a letter to the called and installed men teachers of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, under date of February 1, 1952, Mr. George Eigel, Legal Counselor for Synod, called attention to the implications of this ruling.

1. According to the ruling, the called male teacher does not qualify for Social Security under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

2. The ruling does not, however, cover women teachers, and the Social Security Act permits a congregation to bring its women teachers under the law, together with its other employees, exclusive of pastors and called male teachers (if at least two thirds of its employees concur).

3. The wages of called male teachers, like the wages of pastors are also not subject to income-tax withholding. Instead, the called male teacher, like the pastor, must file a declaration of estimated tax on March 15th of each year. The teacher may, of course, choose if the congregation is willing, to authorize the financial officers of the congregation to hold back a portion of his salary and turn the amount over to the teacher when the teacher makes his quarterly payments on his declaration.

We are grateful that the Federal Government has recognized the important role that our teachers are playing in the work of the Church and that in the various relationships with the Government it has recognized them as "ministers."

J. Recent Developments in Church-State Relations in Education

The field of Church-State relations includes a number of problem areas in education. These problems are not easily solved, and the same issues arise repeatedly for one reason or another. When

decisions on these matters must be made by lawmakers, school authorities, and the courts, every American citizen should study these problems and have an opinion on them and, if necessary, seek to influence policies and decisions. Christian citizens should recommend and support those practices which give a rightful place to religion in education and at the same time recognize the rights and privileges of all American citizens.

During the past triennium there have been developments on the question of released-time classes and religion in the public schools. The attacks made on the public schools during this period suggest the desirability of examining the obligations which those who sponsor full-time Christian schools have toward the public schools. Our thinking on these questions is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Released-Time Classes.—The subject of released-time classes has been a matter of concern in many communities after the Supreme Court decision in the McCollum case. About twenty per cent of the communities which had conducted weekday religious programs discontinued them, and the number of pupils enrolled in these programs decreased by ten per cent. Many communities, however, simply proceeded with their weekday religious programs, either on the assumption or on actual legal advice that the ruling in the McCollum case did not apply. This was the case in New York where court action was taken testing the legality of the practice of releasing pupils from public schools to attend released-time classes.

In Brooklyn parents, Tessim Zorach and Esta Gluck, wanted their children to have church instruction of public school children during the public school hours. They took their plea to the New York Supreme Court. Justice Anthony J. DiGiovanna in his ruling emphasized that church-State separation never meant freedom from religion, but freedom of religion. He said further: "To permit restraint upon the local educational agencies which are authorized to grant released time to our young citizens would constitute suppression of the right of religious freedom." Under New York law, children are permitted to leave school one hour a week to attend religious classes.

The petitioners next carried their case to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The Court of Appeals said:

"While extreme care must, of course, be exercised to protect the constitutional rights of these appellants, it must also be remembered that the First Amendment not only forbids laws 'respecting the establishment of religion,' but also laws 'prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' We must not destroy one in an effort to preserve the other. We cannot, therefore, be unmindful of the constitutional

rights of those many parents in our state (we are told that some 200,000 children are enrolled in the released-time programs in this jurisdiction, and ten times as many throughout the nation) to participate in and subscribe to such programs."

The opinion also affirmed the principle promulgated in the famous Oregon case (1925) that is formulated now in these words: "right of parents to direct the rearing and education of their children, free from any general power of the state to standardize children by forcing them to accept instruction from public school teachers only."

To this reference they added a reference to a more recent decision (Prince vs. Commonwealth) in which the Supreme Court declared: "It is cardinal with us that the custody, care, and nurture of the child reside first in the parents, whose primary function and freedom include preparation for obligations the state can neither supply nor hinder."

The petitioners next carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. On April 28, 1952, the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the New York released-time program. In its decision the Supreme Court said:

"The first Amendment within the scope of its coverage permits no exceptions; the prohibition is absolute. The First Amendment, however, does not say that in every and all respects there shall be a separation of church and state. Rather, it studiously defines the manner, the specific ways in which there shall be no concerted action in violation of religious liberty. . . . We find no constitutional requirement which makes it necessary for government to be hostile to religion and to throw its weight against efforts to widen the effective scope of religious influence."

In applying the general principles enunciated to week-day religious education, the Supreme Court stated: "When the state encourages religious instruction by adjusting the schedule of public events to sectarian needs, it follows the best of our traditions. . . . it then respects the religious nature of our people and accommodates the public service to their spiritual needs. . . . We cannot expect it (the McCollum decision) to cover the present released-time program, unless separation of Church and State means that public institutions can make no adjustments of their schedules to accommodate the religious needs of people."

The decision of the Supreme Court opens the door for the spread extension of programs for week-day religious education. Dr. Edwin L. Shaver, Executive Director of Week-day Religious

Education, of the Division of Christian Education, of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., estimated early in 1934 that the present enrollment in weekday religious education classes was as high as any previous figure, namely, from two and a quarter to two and a half million pupils. He reported a new growth of interest in weekday classes. As this movement for more weekday classes in religion reaches an increasing number of communities, also our congregations have the opportunity to provide additional time for Christian education through this means.

Religion in the Public School

Religion in the public school has been the subject of two major reports during the past triennium: "Moral and Spiritual Values in Public Schools," issued by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, and "The Relation of Religion to Public Education," issued by the American Council of Education. These reports and the attention that the subject received in educational journals show the great concern that exists about integrating moral and spiritual values in the public school program.

It is clear that there are some things that the public schools cannot do so far as the teaching of religion is concerned. They cannot teach the doctrine of a denominational religion. They cannot teach a "common core" of religious and ethical ideas that goes beyond acknowledgment of the existence of God and man's obligation to the Moral Law.

The public school can, however, take a positive attitude toward religion and toward moral and spiritual values. This positive attitude requires, first, including moral and spiritual values in the statement of aims of the school. Such aims should be developed by the teaching staff and should involve the participation, the interest, and the concern of the general public. Second, the public school should avoid opposing and ridiculing religious beliefs. As Christians, we emphatically assert that such opposition is as much a denial of religious liberty as advocating a religious belief in the classroom. Third, the public school can teach *about* religion. It can point to the large role that religion plays in the lives of many people. It can point to the influence religion has on the conduct of many people. It can point to the influence religion has exerted on society in maintaining morality. It can very properly study religious art and religious music and make use of such materials in the school program. It can provide for Bible reading without commitment in the regular school program. Such factual study of religion does not commit the public school to a particular religious position. Fourth, the public school can evidence respect for the

several religious faiths and observances in the community. This respect should also extend to the rights of those who are irreligious to hold their opinions. The public school has no right, however, to subtly advocate atheism by a blanket of silence around everything that concerns religion or religious faith and life.

The Public School as a Responsibility of All American Citizens

Public education has been under attack in a number of communities in our country during the past triennium. While constructive criticism is helpful in improving school policies and practices, unjustified attacks hinder the development of a good school program.

Many of our congregations and members are much interested in promoting and supporting full-time Christian schools. This is important for the development of effective Christian education for our children and youth.

In our concern for Lutheran elementary schools and Lutheran high schools, we must not overlook the fact that we have the responsibility of advancing the cause of good public schools as well. This is not a new position in our Synod; it was articulated very clearly as early as 1870. In that year the Biblical principles concerning "The Proper Attitude of an Evangelical Lutheran Christian Toward the Public Schools" were discussed in the *Synodical Report* of the Western District. After presenting the facts concerning the State as an institution of God and the Christian obligation toward the State and public welfare, the essay stated the following theses concerning the public school system:

"Since parents and the Church (in numerous cases) do not or cannot, fulfill their obligation toward the children, the establishment and maintenance of our public educational system is a political necessity, in order that the citizens may be given the necessary common training.

"Since the Word of God commands the Christians to meet the requirements of the State, and to obey its laws, Lutheran Christians are obligated to pay the taxes levied by the State for the schools.

"Inasmuch as Lutherans have a political responsibility for the public schools, they should see to it:

- a) That Christian-minded persons be employed as teachers in the public schools, even as some State laws now forbid the employment of atheists or other notoriously immoral characters.
- b) That the teachers do not teach, or textbooks contain, anything that contradicts either the natural or the Christian religion.
- c) That a good outward discipline be maintained in the schools."

This same favorable attitude toward the public school was re-emphasized in 1915 in the *Lutheran School Journal*. The article stated:

"We Lutherans have not 'declared war on the public school system of America.' We are convinced that in a republic such as ours, where the people may and should and must use the ballot and place into office the men who enact laws, the people, all of the future citizens, must of necessity be educated, so that they may cast their ballot intelligently. And we believe that the state, which reserves the right to vote, would be guilty of an absurdity if it would not impart to its citizens by popular education the ability properly to use the franchise. A republic cannot long exist as a republic without popular education. Therefore we Lutherans pay the public school taxes not only without a murmur, but with hearty good will. We consider it our civic and patriotic duty to exert all our powers toward upholding and uplifting the public school system of our country."

It is our civic and patriotic duty to support the public schools. We recognize that our public schools are agents of the entire community, we will identify ourselves with the purpose and program of the public school and help the public school in word and deed. We may properly insist that the maintenance of our own Lutheran elementary schools and high schools should not be interpreted as hostility against the public school. It is simply our means of accomplishing the thorough religious training of our children through the only means available. Also those who maintain Christian schools can and should join with their fellow citizens in advancing the cause of the public school by participating in discussions and consultations leading toward the development and maintenance of a good public school program.

K. Special Assignments and Activities of the Board for Parish Education

1. The Committee on Tests and Measurements

The Committee on Tests and Measurements of the Board for Parish Education has continued its work on the several projects which were reported to the 1950 convention. These are:

1. Achievement tests on the Catechism
2. A group test of Christian personality
3. A test of Biblical information

The first two tests on the Catechism units, each in two forms, have been published by Concordia Publishing House. The committee has under way a total of fourteen tests on the chief

parts of the Catechism. This project will be a helpful contribution to our materials of Christian instruction.

The "Attitude Inventory," which is the name given to the group test of Christian personality, is almost complete. The test itself is complete, but the committee is experimenting with the test to develop norms and to determine the reliability of the instrument. This information will be included in the manual accompanying the test. The test should be on sale by Concordia Publishing House late in 1953.

The test on Biblical information is also shaping up and should be available early in 1954. The statistical refinement of the test will take place during the summer months.

The members of this committee are Dr. T. G. Stelzer, Dr. H. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. Elmer Pflieger, and Dr. A. L. Miller.

2. Co-ordinating Council

The Board for Parish Education recommended to the 1952 convention that Synod recognize the importance of greater coordination and joint planning and that the Co-ordinating Council as constituted with representation from synodical boards, selected District boards, the national organizations, and local parishes be continued, and that the Board for Parish Education continue to convene the council for the purpose of unifying, simplifying, and intensifying our educational program. Synod adopted the resolution of the floor committee that this entire recommendation be accepted. The Board for Parish Education has, accordingly, convened the Co-ordinating Council and with the other departments, Synod has developed the planned parish program for the present triennium.

During the past triennium three issues of *Parish Activities* have been produced, using the following general themes:

1950—51, "The Living Church"; 1951—52, "Every Believer a Royal Priest"; 1952—53, "Greater Things for Christ, My Savior."

The Board for Parish Education has appointed the following Executive Committee for the Co-ordinating Council: Rev. J. Herrmann, Rev. Wm. Hilmer, Mr. E. W. Schroeter, Rev. O. Feucht, and Dr. A. L. Miller.

The many comments from the field showing how *Parish Activities* has been helpful in planning the parish program indicate that the work of the Co-ordinating Council is appreciated by a large number of pastors and congregations in Synod. Congregations that have not as yet made use of parish planning will find *Parish Activities* helpful in helping to simplify, unify, and intensify their work.

3. Sunday School Teacher Training

The following table reveals the growth of Sunday schools in Missouri Synod over a ten-year period:

Years	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
1951	4,516	456,724	51,188
1941	3,685	270,276	29,629
Gains	831	186,448	21,559

Whether the gains are phenomenal or simply an evidence of steady growth, the 1951 figures are impressive. The gains alone in new Sunday schools, 186,448 new pupils, 21,559 additional teachers) would constitute a sizable Sunday school organization. Our Sunday school statistics carry an important message, the message of a growing responsibility. The increase in the number of pupils and teachers has heightened the responsibility of our Church to both pupils and teachers.

We owe it to the pupils to provide them with study materials that are doctrinally sound and to provide them with teachers who are proficient in teaching the holy Word of God. To provide the materials is a relatively safe matter, for typewritten manuscripts can be read critically by a number of persons and carefully revised before going to the press. To obtain able and trained teachers is not easy.

We owe it to our teachers to provide them with whatever helps they need in order to prepare for the weighty task of teaching the Word to the children. For the Church to provide these materials is likewise a relatively simple matter. But to reach our 50,000 teachers with these materials, and to make good teachers of them, is a very difficult task.

When the Teacher Training Committee began publishing its report in 1938, it adopted the slogan "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher." Anticipating the time when the program would be well established, the committee voiced the conviction no persons were to be considered eligible for permanent appointment as teachers unless they had completed the six courses of the First Certificate and had earned the "First Certificate." To expect our teachers to take six courses, each requiring eight to ten hours of work, is anything but a severe requirement when viewed in light of the years of preparation which are required of pastors and parish school teachers.

In this report the committee will attempt to give the congregation an accurate picture of the status of teacher training in Missouri Synod. We shall glance first at the bright side and see whether we have made a fair measure of progress toward the goal. During the years in which the program has been in operation, more than 100,000 credits have been awarded to more than 25,000 persons,

representing 1,512 congregations. A credit (course card) stands for about 25 hours of home and class study, so that our training program has been an incentive to teachers to devote thousands of hours to study and preparation. The indoctrination of which this is the evidence should contribute, and no doubt has contributed to the spiritual life of our Church. The circulation of textbooks has passed the 300,000 mark long ago, the annual sale of books averaging 23,000. Such a circulation is gratifying.

Teachers earn upwards of 1,300 credits each year. We should expect double and triple that number of credits, in fact 14,000 credits each year would seem to be a minimum figure. However, the large circulation of textbooks indicates that thousands of persons are taking the courses without working for credit. The Teacher Training Office has no means of tabulating this group of students. Taking both groups into account, we may say that the program has been successful in large measure and has lost none of its popularity. For progress made we praise and thank God.

But the story of Sunday school teacher training has its dark side as well. As a rule, teachers take from one to four courses and then quit instead of going on to earn the "First Certificate." At the same rate, only a small minority of our teachers will, at any given time, have the training the committee has envisioned.

Teachers ought to complete two courses a year so as to earn their certificate in three years. But if all of our 50,000 non-professional teachers completed only one course a year, the annual circulation of textbooks would be at least 50,000. Since a large number of teachers are taking the courses but are not working for credit, it is impossible for the committee to report the present status of Sunday school teacher training. A conservative guess might be that close to fifty per cent have taken or are taking courses. Accepting this figure as fairly accurate, we still have to ask the very important question, "What provision is being made for the systematic preparation of the fifty per cent who have not been enlisted in our training program?" It is the responsibility of our pastors and our synodical leaders to find the answer to this question.

The training of Sunday school teachers is a matter of serious concern for all of us. More children, young people, and adults are being reached by the Sunday school than by any other educational agency of our Church. We dare not entrust the spiritual care of so many souls to untrained or poorly trained teachers. If we do, we shall run the risk of having these souls corrupted with false doctrine. Poor teaching, even when doctrine is correctly presented, is one reason why many children quit the Sunday school and forsake the church. So we have here two weighty reasons why

not be satisfied until we have the best-qualified men and women teaching in our Sunday schools.

The committee, therefore, expresses the hope that the leaders of every District of Synod, in particular the Visitors and District Boards of Education, will get behind the teacher training program and promote it intensively and indefatigably. The committee also expresses the hope and prayer that Synod, in convention at Housatonic, will encourage adoption of the training program throughout the Church by declaring itself in agreement with the following as a desirable objective toward which all ought to strive:

1. That weekly or biweekly teachers' meetings be the rule wherever such meetings are entirely out of the question;
2. That all Sunday school teachers be enrolled in the synodical teacher-training program and work for credit;
3. That ordinarily teachers complete two courses a year;
4. That teachers continue in training at least until they have earned the First Certificate;
5. That teachers who complete the First Series be given an opportunity to take Second Series courses and thus remain in training throughout their teaching life.

God grant us the courage and determination to work toward the only goal which we as members of the Church of God can conscientiously set ourselves, the goal of *Every Teacher a Trained Teacher*.

4. State Aid to Non-Public Schools

Synod adopted in 1944 a policy on State aid to non-public schools, which was reaffirmed at the 1947 and 1950 conventions. The position emphasized the following:

1. That the social service programs of the State should in fact be available to all children of school age, irrespective of school association. The Church can accept this program as it is and may even be in its rights in demanding it.
2. That the granting of tax money by the State to subsidize non-public schools is *de facto* support of the teaching program of non-public schools, hence also support of religious instruction. We are opposed to the granting of State or Federal funds for the support of non-public church schools.

Synod reaffirmed this policy in 1950 for the next triennium and encouraged the Board for Parish Education and other interested parties to continue to study the problem. The Board for Parish Education has kept closely abreast of any further developments in this field. Since no new developments have occurred, it

seems that Synod may well reaffirm this policy for the next triennium. This is not a problem that can be resolved once for all, but one that requires repeated study by the Board for Parish Education and repeated presentation to Synod.

5. Philosophy of Christian Education

The Board for Parish Education has had the assignment from Synod since 1941 to prepare a treatise on the Lutheran point of view in education. In 1950 it was reported that the problem received consideration at various times and that some exploratory work has been done. During the intervening years the Board for Parish Education has appointed a committee to give attention to this project. This committee consists of the following persons: Dr. Paul Bretscher, chairman; Rev. A. C. Mueller, Dr. Paul Lange, Dr. Arthur C. Repp, Dr. A. G. Merkens, Dr. J. Pelikan, and Dr. A. Miller. This group has held a number of meetings and has mapped out a schedule that should result in a volume dealing with the Lutheran point of view in education.

While we regret that so far we have been unable to comply with the directive of the 1941 convention, we shall again try hard to complete the project during this coming triennium.

6. *This Day Magazine*

The Board for Parish Education reported to the 1950 convention that the advisory committee appointed by Mr. O. A. Dorn to help with *This Day Magazine* included four members of the Board and the chairman of the board. During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has continued this advisory connection with the project.

7. Publication of Essays Delivered at the 1950 Convention

The 1950 convention resolved that the two essays by Prof. Franzmann and Dr. M. Walker be made available to the Department of Adult Education of the Board for Parish Education so that this department be petitioned to develop these essays into a course of Bible study. The matter was taken under advisement by our Board. While the essays were well done and powerful in their presentation of Scripture, it was not found feasible to develop them into a course in Bible study.

8. Lutheran Boys and Girls of America

At the Saginaw Convention, Synod referred the program of the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" to our Board "for further study, supervision, and recommendations to the congregation of Synod" (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 146).

the report to the Centennial Convention our Board re-
solved that

"The Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" is a worthy
organization in Synod.

There should be no objection if an individual or an organiza-
tion in Synod decides to sponsor and support Lutheran Boys and
Girls of America.

Laymen and laywomen are urged to assume the local leader-
ship of Lutheran Boys and Girls of America groups under the
direction of the congregation and the pastor (*Proceedings*, 1947,
292, 293).

This project was originally sponsored by the Lutheran Business
Club of Greater Cleveland. This organization has since dis-
continued its support of the project, and nothing further has been
heard about it.

Conclusion

The Board for Parish Education calls upon Synod to rejoice
in the progress that has been made in parish education during the
past triennium. There has been real progress in providing for the
expansion and improvement of our facilities for Christian educa-
tion for children, youth, and adults. As with all spiritual blessings,
our successes in the field of Christian education are a definite
blessing of Almighty God. Let us not forget to thank Him for these
blessings. As a Synod we may well recognize that through Chris-
tian education we are definitely building our beloved Church.
Only as our people become firmly rooted in the Word that
they have the spiritual power that is necessary for Kingdom work.

The Board for Parish Education expresses its appreciation to
those who, in one way or another, helped the Board in its activities
during the past triennium. Special thanks are due to the Presi-
dent of Synod, the Board of Directors of Synod, the Department
of Publicity, the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education
and Promotion, the management of Concordia Publishing House,
and the various subcommittees which worked under the direction
of the Board. We are grateful, too, for the wholehearted co-
operation that we have received from our District leaders in edu-
cation, members of District Boards, and the District Superintendents.
We appreciate also the many evidences of co-operation from the
pastors, teachers, Sunday school superintendents, and
members of local Boards of Christian Education—who in their
communities have provided inspiring leadership to the
cause of Christian education. May God's richest blessings

continue to rest upon all efforts of our Synod and of the individual congregations that seek to carry out the educational imperative of our Savior's Great Commission.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

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Report of the Committee on Enlisting and Training the Laity

The Departments of Parish Education, Home Missions, and Stewardship have been co-operating since the Milwaukee Convention in carrying out Synod's resolution on the training of the laity. The following activities were developed jointly by the three departments in this project:

1. The problem of enlisting and training the laity was explored in a joint session with all staff members of the several departments. There was common agreement that there should be a special emphasis on the general training of all of our members and not merely emphasis on the training of a few persons for special leadership.

2. An open meeting on lay enlistment training was conducted with various laymen and women in September, 1950. Two questions were put to the group:

- (1) What can Synod do to help you and other lay persons become more effective Christians?
- (2) What training do you feel is needed to become effective in Kingdom work?

It was clear from the expressions of the participants that no one approach would meet all needs. Some emphasized the changing of material from Synod to the congregation to the individual, some the special potentialities of our auxiliary organizations, and others emphasized the special contribution that the Bible Institute could make to the program. It was evident from our discussion that we are dealing with at least a threefold problem, namely:

- (1) The role of every Christian as a priest of God.

Specialized activity of members in the congregation as officers, teachers, members of committees, and the like.

Full-time service that can be rendered by the laity.

A meeting was conducted with the leaders of our national organizations: The Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Missionary League, and the Walther League in January. The purpose of this meeting was to explore how we could work together with the auxiliary organizations in the promotion of a program of lay enlistment and training. The committee was to emphasize our present programs and to give special attention to the home approach.

In order to reach the entire membership of the congregation, the committee developed the idea of a "Lutheran Round-table."

The first pamphlet was produced in the fall of 1951 under the title "The Priesthood of All Believers." The *Leader's Guide* and background materials for a seminar presentation on the theme. An accompanying tract for general distribution to the persons attending the meeting was also prepared.

A manual entitled "Enlisting and Training Kingdom Workers" was prepared by our committee. This manual describes in detail what individual congregations can do in motivating people to commit themselves for Kingdom service, how to enlist them for various tasks in the Kingdom, how to train workers at the levels of childhood, youth, and adulthood, how to keep workers active. The manual has received favorable reception, and we are hopeful that this manual will be a definite contribution showing what congregations can do to train their entire membership as well as provide specialized training for leaders in the congregation. Thus far 3,233 copies have been distributed. This includes 3,233 that were distributed in the distribution of sample copies to our active pastors.

The Committee has also considered the leadership training program of "short-term schools," that are mentioned in the synodical constitution. The Committee has petitioned an allocation of funds from the "Conquest for Christ" collection to make it possible to support four such schools. It was the feeling of the Committee that persons attending the school would pay all their own expenses, including transportation to the school and living expenses while at the school; but that Synod could well pay the expenses involved in sending the instructors to the school and paying their expenses while at the schools. It was further considered proper that Synod should bear the expenses of preparing various syllabi for the courses to be offered. The set-up of each school would involve at least three instructors, and there would be a minimum of six courses offered at each school. To provide the maximum attraction for regional

interest and to make transportation less of a problem for those who might wish to enroll, we believe the schools must be conducted in the East, the Midwest, the West, and the South. In other words, each year four such schools would have to be conducted. Such two-week schools could present courses on education, mission, stewardship, church administration, and the Bible. While there is not yet a detailed listing of courses, it does suggest the area which could receive attention.

Our committee has not as yet had funds made available to shape up these schools. Further development of this idea will be in action by the Board of Directors in allocating such funds.

COMMITTEE ON ENLISTING AND TRAINING THE LAY PEOPLE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

ARTHUR L. MILLER

WM. H. HILLMER

JOHN E. HERRMANN

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Recommendation on the Family Life Research Project

The comprehensive nature of the study of marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related matters makes the submission of preliminary findings to all pastoral conferences, as the original resolution requested, impractical (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 538). It is suggested instead that the findings in each of the six areas investigated be submitted to a number of pastoral conferences for critical scrutiny. The Board for Parish Education recommends that the directive of 1947 be revised on this point.

BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*

EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

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Lutheran Bible Institutes for Training Lay Workers

WHEREAS, There is an unlimited need of trained workers at home and abroad; and

WHEREAS, We have an abundance of consecrated and talented people among the lay members of our Church who would be greatly improved and extended part-time service, or who would gladly put themselves at the full-time disposal of the Lord;

WHEREAS, Many of such trained workers could also work

...supporting vocations which lend themselves particularly to combination of missionary work and making a livelihood; and

WHEREAS, Bible institutes are today highly productive educational institutions in many denominations and exist among us as part-time agencies, and

WHEREAS, The Lord has already richly blessed the part-time Bible institutes which have sprung up in our Synod since 1946; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Synod go on record as favoring full-time Lutheran Bible institutes for the training of lay workers; and that encourage the Board for Parish Education to institute action for the establishment of such full-time Bible institutes; and that instruct the Board of Directors to allow money for the setting up of one such institute on an experimental basis as soon as the Board for Parish Education has developed adequate plans and the money can be made available.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORDEN CIRCUIT
OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
FRANK C. FELLBAUM, *Secretary*

III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

[301]

Report of Board for Young People's Work

By the grace of God your Board for Young People's Work has been permitted to serve the cause of the Church's youth during another triennium, 1950—1953, and herewith submits to the honorable Synod a brief report of its activities.

Giving a review of youth work in the Church makes one mindful that youth today is struggling in a world that is complex and confused. The forces of evil and the enemies of the Church are still determined as ever, if not more so, to undermine any effort put forth in the interest of Christ and His kingdom, be that in the church at large or more specifically in the cause of our youth. The entry of our country into larger military programs places a heavy drain on our young people, since they are the ones that must provide the manpower for such endeavors. These young people, when they enter the Armed Services of our country, are broken away from a natural home environment, with the result that many find themselves in mental and spiritual confusion. The net effect is also felt at home, where there are many anxious moments for the welfare of these young people. Even for those who remain at home or return, there are so many distracting influences that it is difficult to maintain an even spiritual keel.

Your Church through the Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League is putting forth every effort to give the young people the proper type of guidance, so that in spite of all the forces aligned against the cause of Christ, definite progress has been made. What were some of the major procedures during the triennium?

The Walther League

From time to time Synod has urged that all youth organizations affiliate themselves with the Walther League, since this program has been accepted officially as Synod's program. For this reason the Board for Young People's Work has worked very closely with the Walther League in the promotion of youth work. In order to accomplish a close working arrangement with the League, your Board regularly sends at least one representative to every Executive Board meeting of the Walther League, and this Executive Board or staff of the Walther League is regularly represented at the Board for Young People's Work meetings. Your Board is also represented at the International Walther League convention as well as smaller group meetings, such as Walther League district presidents' and treasurers' conferences. Members of your Board

an active interest in these gatherings and help in promoting success. They also serve on the faculty of L. S. V. schools, summer conference camp staffs in the districts and at Arcadia, as representatives of the International Walther League at district conventions.

To be effective, the youth program must at all times apply and release the power of the Gospel, which alone is able to win and hold young people for Christ and His kingdom. The program of the League is truly Christ-centered, but it can be effective only if the theory of it is carried over into practice. To make such a Christ-centered program fully effective on a local level is still one of the chief concerns of your youth leaders.

The materials which are produced concentrate attention on the necessity of making every activity of the youth group a process of Christian growth. These materials include the *Walther League Messenger for Youth*, the *Workers Quarterly*, and many pamphlets and booklets. Your Board would emphasize that it is not the existence of the materials, but the proper use of them which will help in building a functional youth program on a congregational level.

Survey Committee

To be sure that the youth program is serving the best possible interest of the Church, the Walther League in co-operation with the Board for Young People's Work has set up a Survey Committee to determine whether the present procedures are the best in the field of youth or whether changes should be made. Synod's Board of Directors also decided to survey the youth programs in the field. Very likely these two surveys will be merged. All aspects of youth work are to be studied down to the local congregational level and it will no doubt take some time before the findings are known.

Christian Youth Emergency Action

In the light of what is happening to our young people today and what is confronting them tomorrow, every congregation is deeply concerned about the effectiveness of its youth program. Its future depends upon its holding and its winning of young people. In recognition of this need, the Board for Young People's Work, in consultation with Dr. J. W. Behnken and in cooperation with the Walther League, endeavored to alert the congregation to the crucial importance of youth work and to the urgent need of developing every possible way to give some training to youth workers, teachers, and adult counselors who have the responsibility of leadership of the youth program in the congregation. This effort directed the attention of these youth leaders to the resources and materials which the youth program needs. In co-

operation with the Walther League, Pastor Walter Wangerin appointed as director of this program. He met in conferences pastors and youth counselors all over the United States and Canada in virtually every synodical District. A number of seminars were held, and an up-to-date file was set up of all youth counselors. They then received materials to be of assistance on the congregational level. It was very encouraging to see how the youth leaders rallied to the cause and gave their full support so that our youth program in these times could go forward as effectively as possible.

Much of this work had to be curtailed since Pastor Wangerin accepted a call as pastor in Grand Forks, N. Dak. Then Dr. O. H. Theiss, who served the League as Executive Secretary for almost eleven years, accepted a call to initiate a ministerial training program in Japan. It is the hope of your Board that this project will soon be supervised by another full-time director who will rally this potential force of youth leaders to ever greater service in the Church.

Bible Reading League

One of the new mission endeavors started during the triennium was the venture known as the Bible Reading League. This endeavor has been spearheaded by Pastor A. R. Kretzinger and Miss Vera Mueller through the Walther League office. The plan briefly was this: Our young people would enroll in the Bible Reading League by sending one dollar to the Walther League. Through the co-operation of our missionaries in foreign lands, a "Mission Friend" was assigned to everyone who enrolled. This "Mission Friend" is a native of a foreign country and received a Testament printed in his language. This offered also a wonderful opportunity for every enrollee to correspond with this "Mission Friend." The results of this project were beyond expectation. Over 16,000 enrolled in the Bible Reading League, and over 17,000 letters were sent to "Mission Friends" in 75 countries embracing 41 different languages. So that this wonderful project would come to a halt, the Walther League convention in Ottawa passed the resolution to continue the project under the heading of "Bible Reading Advance." In this way such as previously enrolled could re-enroll so that portions of the Old Testament (Psalms, Proverbs, Isaiah) could be sent to the "Mission Friends."

Closely allied to the Bible Reading League is the Messenger Mission Project. As part of the 60th anniversary program of the Walther League, the Messenger Mission Project was designed to help societies send the *Walther League Messenger* to high schools, libraries, colleges, and universities. In its year of operation, the Messenger Mission Project has secured 2,500 such subscriptions into all parts of the world.

Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools (L. S. V.)

An important area of youth leadership training is the training of youth itself. This phase of leadership training is carried on throughout Synod by means of L. S. V. schools. This is a joint effort of your Board and the Walther League. Approximately 100 schools have been conducted each year during the last triennium. These schools have developed hundreds of youth leaders. Many of these have now passed the "Walther League stage," and are now putting their experiences gained from these schools to excellent use in the congregation. Since this is the case, it is important that these schools receive even wider support from congregations and individuals so that we train, first of all, good youth leaders, and from there also excellent leaders in the parish. Congregations would do well if they set aside a certain amount each year to send several of their young people to their nearest L. S. V.

Youth Leadership Training

At its Centennial Convention "encouraged the Board of Young People's Work and the International Walther League to continue the development and expansion of their program for regional leadership training schools" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 332). The same resolution was reiterated at the synodical convention at Milwaukee with this addition: "That the Board of Directors of the Fiscal Conference of The Lutheran Church—Missouri set aside \$15,000 during the coming triennium to be used for the purpose of carrying on this leadership training program, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference" (*Proceedings*, 1948, p. 410).

Although the Fiscal Conference found it necessary to curtail its previous resolution, your Board did everything possible to carry on an adequate program. For the past two years two leadership conferences were held each year, one at Bowling Green, Ohio, and the other at Seward, Nebr. This year one conference will be held at Bowling Green, Ohio. It is hoped that in future years these conferences can be expanded to our coastal areas. It is true that pastors, teachers, and counselors can attend these two-week conferences; however, each District could probably send a few, and would in turn share their experiences at pastors' and teachers' conferences as well as other groups. This area of leadership training is still wide open for future expansion.

An effective course in youth work is being offered at Concordia University in St. Louis by Dean Wuerffel, and a one-day seminar is held for the graduates of our Concordia Seminaries in St. Louis and Springfield. In this way more and more of our young

pastors are getting some formal training in proper youth guidance. Your Board feels that this is only a beginning, with more intensive work needed in this area in the future.

Youth Conferences

Youth conferences have been held annually, to which all the District Youth Committee chairmen were invited. These conferences are carried out pursuant to a synodical resolution passed at Saginaw in 1944. Since the last synodical convention this year has met three times. In 1951 the conference was held in St. Louis. In 1952 it was held in Chicago in conjunction with the Presidential Conference of the Walther League. Again this year it was held in St. Louis. All members present call these conferences a "must." An effective and a co-ordinated effort is to be made in all Districts in the interest of youth.

Camps

More and more camps are becoming popular, as is attested by the great number of our young people attending them. For this reason it is important that camps receive our full attention.

Camp Arcadia, owned and operated by the International Walther League under the direction of "Chief" Weiherman, served 1,638 Lutherans last year during its 30th anniversary season. The people came from 18 States, Washington, D. C., and Canada. Camp Arcadia is self-supporting and should be debt free in the near future. At this writing it appears that some 30 district Walther League camps will also be held this year.

Wheat Ridge Foundation

A practical demonstration of how God has richly blessed the work of our youth in a tangible way is the Wheat Ridge Foundation. Not only has God enabled the Walther League to improve the facilities at Wheat Ridge, but He has lovingly guided the efforts of the League to bring the help and healing of the latest developments in medical science and Christian love to hundreds of Lutherans who cannot come to the Sanatorium. This has been made possible through the Medical Social Work Program of the Foundation. During the past year approximately 1,748 patients were served through the Medical Social Service Program. Thus nearly 2,000 patients have been served since the establishment of the regional units in 1948.

It is heart-warming to note how our Christians have responded to the cause of the Wheat Ridge Foundation by buying at Christmas time so many of these little messengers of mercy known as the "Wheat Ridge Christmas Seals."

The Walther League Alumni Drive

With so many of our young people held to school until the age 17 and so many more bound over by the military services into detachment from the congregation, it became imperative to enlist the support of former Walther Leaguers to carry a part of the program. The League Alumni Drive has already reached out to 491 names from approximately 637 societies, and those alumni who have responded have contributed an average of almost \$5.00 to the great cause of youth. Above all, youth needs the moral support and the counseling service of former experienced leaders.

World Federation of Lutheran Youth

Financial strictures prevented carrying out this phase of the Walther League Christian Youth Mission to the fullest extent because it was impossible to secure funds and make arrangements with the restricted staff at Walther League headquarters to take care of and plan the itinerary of completely strange people from foreign lands. Following the advice of the Foreign Mission Board and others experienced in this field, the plan was somewhat revised to take foreign students at present in educational institutions, colleges, and seminaries in America and give them specialized training in youth work at Youth Workers Conferences, LSV schools and conventions before they return to their native land. It has been found that such people, who have had a little longer experience with American life and customs, make better evaluations and adjustments to such programs as offered by the Walther League with the Board for Young People's Work. They see these plans in their full setting rather than as an isolated experience.

Summary

Through this report your Board for Young People's Work has endeavored to give you an accounting of the tremendous challenge which is ours in the field of youth work in the Church, the complex problems confronting our youth, and the methods which your Board has employed to meet these challenges.

We plead for your prayers and your assistance in every endeavor of your Board to advance the reign of our Savior in the activities of our youth groups.

THE BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

CLARENCE PETERS, *Chairman*

L. W. SPITZ

HOMER GRUBER

GILBERT MUCHOW

PAUL W. JABKER, *Secretary*

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Greater Financial Support to Young People's Work

WHEREAS, The youth program of our Church is expanding in importance and in service to the church at large, therefore

Resolved, That the Atlantic District memorialize The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod meeting in convention, and its Fiscal Conference, to consider giving greater financial support to the Board for Young People's Work.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT
CARL M. ZORN, Secretary

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Report of the Student Service Commission

Under the guidance and benediction of the Lord of the Church and the splendid co-operation of responsible synodical and District personnel, Synod's program of student service not only moved progressively forward in pursuit of established objectives, but advanced to new levels of fruitful activity during the 1950 triennium.

Very substantial capital investments by synodical Districts in student service facilities, allocations from the "Conquest for Christ" offering for such purposes by the Board of Directors, the considerable increase in the number of vigorous and purposeful chapters in the regions of Gamma Delta, the growth of Beta Sigma Palam (a national Lutheran social fraternity which emphasizes greater Christian living), the appreciable number of students and new members won for Christ, the significant emulation by others of our Synod's student service philosophy, and the increased participation by alumni in the activities of their respective local congregations bear testimony to an enlarged synodical interest in student service and the God-approved outcome of aggressive action in this important phase of the Church's total work. Our Commission appreciates the approbation accorded its expanding program by the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference as reflected in periodic subsidy increases commensurate with existing needs and opportunities and solicits the continued financial support of the fiscal agents.

While the colleges and universities experienced declining enrollments by reason of the reduced birth rate two decades ago and also because of the diminishing number of veterans of World War II, factors which also affected the total number of students in our Synod, the numerical response to our local student service programs showed progressive improvement from year to year, especially on the part of college freshmen. Well-located facilities

well-publicized and attractive programs under competent guidance and spirited student leadership were, in the main, possible for this noteworthy improvement.

The attractive character of our current student service facilities and program during the lean years of college enrollment, however, imposes the necessity of making provision now for adequate facilities and manpower for the years that lie immediately ahead when the greatly increased birth rate of recent years will reflect itself also in greatly increased college enrollments. Long-range plans to synodical Districts from some synodical source, in imitation of the pattern set by such allocations from the "Conquest of the World" offering, are suggested as means of solving the student facilities problem.

New opportunities for Christian impact on the campus have been opened to our Church through proffered chairs of religion at State colleges and universities. Our Commission has experimented with credit and non-credit courses in religion on a part-time basis and is now endeavoring to expand its program in this area by sponsoring Synodical chairs of full-time and part-time chairs of religion where opportunities present themselves voluntarily or through negotiations. No sacrifice of principle is involved through our expanded activity in this area.

A religious feature which is proving increasingly popular at colleges and universities is the annual administration-sponsored Religious Emphasis Week, or Religion-in-Life Week. In recent years our Church has participated in the program, which affords opportunity for Christian testimony in classrooms, student convocations, seminars, inquirers' hours, and scheduled religious services. Several universities have invited representatives of our Church as featured speakers. If our Church is to command respect and recognition, the Student Service Commission must be able to make available experts who are qualified to take their place alongside the skilled rabbis and Jesuits who represent their respective religious groups with *éclat*.

The establishment of the National Lutheran Council's division of student service in Chicago and the retention of our own Commission in this center of student population encouraged frequent national joint meetings of the two commissions, periodic conferences of the two executive secretaries, and frequent emergency consultations between the two student service headquarters with consequent uniformity of outcomes in the establishment and enforcement of student service policies, the solution of innumerable campus problems both at the top and grass-roots levels, and the determination of areas for possible co-operation. A universally applied joint statement

concerning the Lutheran ministry to students resulted from acknowledged necessity "for those of us who labor on behalf of particular Lutheran bodies to recognize and respect the limitations which exist at the present time."

While our Commission requests the privilege of sponsoring annual conferences of District co-ordinators of student work, full-time student pastors when emergencies arise, the several years of gratifying experimentation with biennial student workers' conferences induced our Commission to schedule these national conferences biennially in the future and encourage District co-ordinators of student work to conduct District student workers' conferences on an annual basis.

Earlier in this report reference was made to the purposes and objectives of Gamma Delta, the International Association of Lutheran Students. This fine organization of consecrated college students is currently supporting two noteworthy projects; a medical missions scholarship and maintenance of an agricultural assistant at the Lutheran missionary in Guatemala. Its major objectives, however, remain in force: group and personal Bible study and training in churchmanship.

During the past triennium the Student Service Commission continued its encouragement to the Lutheran Collegiate Association and labored toward the establishment of chapters in metropolitan communities from coast to coast in an effort to channel the power of the alumni into avenues of Kingdom service.

The acquisition of Pastor Rudolph Norden as editorial assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Student Service Commission has been a definite boon to our department. His directed and continuous use of existing channels of communication has contributed immeasurably toward the development of a campus-consciousness. His authorized and integrated releases to our student groups have contributed toward Christian growth and the development of synodical consciousness. His aids to student pastors have simplified especially the campus tasks of the preoccupied parish pastors in college communities.

While the two clergy members of our Commission — Chairman W. C. Birkner and Secretary E. M. Plass — have cheerfully labored for the Synod in this area for a period of 20 years, Mr. Walter H. Meier, assistant treasurer of International Harvester Company and director of a Chicago bank, was pressed into service as lay member and treasurer of the Commission after the sudden death of J. J. Meier several months after his election at the Milwaukee Convention in 1950.

The enthusiastic and intelligent participation of our 614 college-pastors in our Commission-sponsored ministry to an estimated 25,000 Synodical Conference students at more than 1,000 colleges and universities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, the aggressive regional leadership of alert District co-ordinators and their untiring work merit a special item of recognition and gratitude in our report. Their zeal and diligence and self-sacrificing efforts have inspired and encouraged us to pursue our Synod-imposed program with a full measure of joy.

THE STUDENT SERVICE COMMISSION

WALTER C. BIRKNER, *Chairman*

EWALD M. PLASS, *Secretary*

WALTER H. GROSS, *Treasurer*

REUBEN W. HAHN, *Executive Secretary*

IV. MISSIONS

[401]

Report of Secretary of Missions

If I am once more privileged to submit a report of the Secretary of Missions Department, I cannot but reflect upon the year gone by during which I could be the co-worker in the great and noblest work on earth, in the rescue of perishing souls. I cannot but say in deepest humility with Jacob: "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which Thou hast shown unto thy servant," Gen. 32:10.

With trepidation, with fear and trembling, I heeded the call of Synod's Board of Directors in 1931 as one of the members of their Mission Committee to survey the missions of our subsidiary Districts, to visit typical mission stations of each District, to confer with the mission boards in the various Districts, to observe their missionary methods, to consider their needs. I was also to consult with all mission boards of the general Synod. At that time it was also to consult with the Board of Missions of South America, and the Board of Home Missions, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Orient, of the European, of the Indian, of the Jewish, of the Foreign-Tongue, and of the Immigrant and Seamen's Missions. Two and one-half months were spent to make this survey and analysis. Fifty-seven meetings were held with mission boards and pastoral conferences.

One of the underlying reasons for this survey was the depression. The financial stringency made it necessary to confer with the brethren to fit the work of the Church into the frame of a budget which had to be reduced by nearly 25% or 33% because a financial crash had come. During this crisis the synodical convention met at Milwaukee in 1932. All were very much depressed and not at all in a frame of mind to make any appropriation of any kind. Almost invariably the requests were turned over to the Board of Directors with power to act if and when funds could be made available. In a truly miraculous manner, at the very height of the depression, all obligations at the banks were met. The indebtedness of nearly \$1,000,000 was gradually liquidated and loans were repaid in full.

Then came World War II. But this, too, was a means in the hand of God for good. Again the Lord did not only sustain us in a most remarkable manner, but He permitted us to extend His kingdom to expand His kingdom at home and abroad. The very means which Satan had invented to halt the preaching of the Word were the means in the hand of God to extend the preaching of the Word.

...which we had not been able to reach before this. Even though we are today still suffering from the aftermath of World War II, even though a war of greater proportions seems to be in the offing, the Lord God reigns supreme and opens the door for our mission activities far and wide. And not only this, He has by His abundant and tender mercy furnished the necessary means that we can move forward on all fronts—at home and abroad.

Proper Distribution of Manpower

Proper distribution of manpower of necessity demands our careful consideration. There must be good planning for an energetic mission expansion program throughout the world. Then, too, existing vacancies must not be overlooked.

What is the outlook for the future? From year to year the number and file of workers in the Lord's vineyard is materially reduced by death, old age, and illness. From 1947 to 1951 inclusive, 570 pastors advanced to the Church Triumphant. During the same period 237 resigned from full-time duty. Thus 570 pastors were removed from full-time active service of the Church. That means an average of 66 pastors die each year, and 46 resign. Accordingly a total of 112 discontinue the work of the Church.

Compare with this the approximate number of students who graduate from our seminaries at St. Louis and Springfield from 1953 to 1956, according to figures secured from the office of the Board for Higher Education.

	St. Louis		Springfield		Total
1953	104	1953	39	1953	143
1954	126	1954	40	1954	166
1955	160	1955	45	1955	205
1956	176	1956	45	1956	221
					735

Because of the large number of deaths and resignations, because a larger number of pastors went into chaplaincies, we need not be surprised to hear that as of January 1, 1952, there existed in the United Methodist Church approximately 285 vacancies. Tabulating the reports we find that some of these were of long duration. Some pastors as often as ten times. It was revealing to note that the Presidents believed that 54 (possibly 70) parishes now could acceptably be served from another parish if all were to accept such service.

What can we do about this matter? Dare we continue to provide dependent pastors to any and all congregations and mission stations? Can we continue their ever-increasing subsidies indefinitely if these missions can be acceptably served from another parish? And if a mission is on a self-sustaining basis, ought we, without further

investigation, grant a pastor because the congregation insists that it is its God-given right to have a resident pastor? Serious thought ought to be given this problem, and some remedial suggestions should be offered.

Proper balance in the distribution of manpower and in the distribution of funds available. It is all-important that proper balance be sustained in the distribution of the manpower and also in the funds available. Above all, let us not forget that we must ever be mindful to strengthen the home base. If we neglect to strengthen the home base, it will soon be impossible for us to take care of the opportunities in foreign lands.

Training a National Ministry

The policy established by all mission boards operating in foreign lands is to train a national ministry if this is at all possible. In keeping with this policy we established theological schools in Argentina, in Brazil, in India, in China, and in Mexico. Plans are under way to have a training center in the Philippine Islands.

The Lord's abundant blessings were upon the efforts put forth to train a national ministry as the reports from the various mission departments will verify.

Building for the Future

It is important that we center our attention on the development of an indigenous, self-governing Church wherever we plant the standards of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, on the development of a Church which eventually will be self-supporting and take over the further development and expansion of the work in the respective countries so that we, the Mother Church, being released from the obligation to support and direct the affairs of their Church, can advance to new fields, to new countries not as yet being served.

It is therefore important that with this goal in mind and in due time we focus the attention of our missionaries and our fellow Christians on the goal that it is their obligation to build and extend the borders of the Lord's kingdom. In order to help them to reach this goal, a greater measure of authority of self-government, with corresponding responsibility, ought gradually to be granted the missionaries and fellow Christians.

Following this policy, at the suggestion of the Board of Missions in North and South America, with a measure of success, a Mission Council of pastors and of the laity was appointed in Mexico to advise in arising problems, to advise in the fixing of salaries, of the budget of the parishes, of the *Instituto* at Monterrey and in the further developments of the mission-expansion program.

Extending the cords into foreign lands, let us ever strengthen

home base and grasp the opportunities that are ours today because of the tremendous shifting of population. No less than 100,000 people have left their abode and gone elsewhere. We must ever be on the alert to enter new fields before the opportunity slips away.

The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. True, the number of men graduating for the ministry is highly encouraging. We rejoice that the Lord has heard our prayers. But dare we now be found wanting? Must we not be up and doing and ready for the increased number of young men willing to respond to the call of the Master and extend the borders of the Lord's kingdom at home and everywhere in foreign lands?

Let us pray that the Lord may give free course to His Word, and hinder the counsel and will of those who would impede the progress of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. May He continue to grant a rich measure of His Holy Spirit to the messengers of peace so that they will count no sacrifice too great for His cause and make us ready and willing and able to support them.

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

Report of the Board for Missions in North and South America

During the past triennium the following men have served on our Board for Missions in North and South America: Rev. Henry Korneffel, Rev. Walter E. Dorre, Rev. Arthur H. Haake, Rev. Elmer Haserodt, Rev. Geo. Kuechle, Mr. E. T. Schumm, Mr. Ferd. Korneffel, Mr. Paul G. Vetter, and Mr. O. J. Steinwart.

In January 23, 1953, death took Mr. Steinwart from our midst. Korneffel died suddenly on March 16. We express our sympathies to the bereaved members of these two families. Vacancies caused by the death of these two men have not been filled.

F. C. Streufert and Dr. H. A. Mayer, in their capacity as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Missions, have served our Board as Executive Staff members. In addition, our Board had the services of Pastor H. W. Gockel and Pastor Wm. H. Hillmer. During the triennium Pastor Gockel was released in order that he might accept a position as Religious Director of our Synod's Tele-Program, "This Is the Life."

The officers of the Board are: Chairman, Rev. H. Blanke; Vice-Chairman, Rev. W. Dorre; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Mayer.

Your Board met every other month for a two-day session in order to carry on its work.

The total cost of operating this department for the three-year period was as follows: 1950 — \$583,466; 1951 — \$657,648; 1952 — \$692,309.64.

Home Missions

The Home Mission program of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod is unique in so far as the major portion of the Home Mission program is carried on by the District mission boards; that reason the amount for Home Missions, as it appears in Synod budget, represents only about 15 per cent of the total amount for Home Missions in our Church.

During the year 1950 the total amount spent for Home Missions in the United States and Canada was \$2,204,025. Synod's share of this amount, the amount paid out to eleven Districts in subsidy, amounted to only \$328,707, or 15 per cent.

The same ratio prevailed for the year 1951. During that year our thirty-two North American Districts spent \$2,455,899 for Home Missions. Synod's Home Mission Board subsidized eleven of our thirty-two Districts to the extent of \$370,588, or 15 per cent.

The total cost figure for Home Missions for the year 1952 is not available at this writing. However, we can report that Synod's Home Mission Board subsidized the Districts to the extent of \$412,750.

During the year 1952 the Ontario District joined the ranks of subsidized Districts because it needed assistance to meet the opportunities arising, particularly from the large influx of Dutch. The Texas District was given a grant to assist in the opening of three new stations.

The twelve Districts being subsidized at the present time are the following: Alberta and British Columbia, Atlantic, California and Nevada, Colorado, Florida-Georgia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Montana, Northwest, Oklahoma, Ontario, Southeastern and Southern California.

The Home Mission program of our Synod covers the work of 965 congregations and 267 preaching stations. These are supported by 782 pastors.

Home Mission Expansion

During the four-year period 1948—51 we opened 399 new Home Mission stations in the United States and Canada. This gives us an average of 99 new stations annually.

We have very carefully studied the possible expansion for the next four-year period and believe that a goal of 480 new stations

sustainable. In arriving at this figure we considered the following factors:

1. The average number of stations opened in each District during the past five years.

2. A five-year program submitted to us by the District mission boards in the spring of 1952.

3. The opportunities prevailing in the various areas of our country. It is said that each year over 50 new suburban communities are springing up in our country. "America today is on the move, thirty million strong each year." By the end of the year 1960 we shall have 9,210,000 more people than we have today, according to the present rate of increase. All of this means new communities, each of which constitutes an invitation to the church.

4. It appears that the larger graduating classes during the coming years will make more men available also for the Home Mission of our Synod. During the four-year period 1953-1956 it is expected that on the average we shall have 45 more graduates available each year than we had in 1952.

5. The only area which constitutes a hurdle in attaining this goal lies in the availability of Church Extension funds. But it is our hope that some immediate courageous action will be taken to obtain the necessary Church Extension funds so that we can keep pace with the opportunities which the Lord has presented to us.

On the basis of these factors we believe that a goal which calls for the opening of 120 new Home Mission stations annually, or a total of 480 stations for the next four-year period, is not only attainable but ought to be encouraged. This would mean that annually we should open 21 more new stations than we did during the past four years.

Mission Areas Needing Special Attention

There are two areas which our Board believes need the special attention and attention of our entire church body. One has to do with the so-called "blighted areas." As communities change and the membership moves away, the local congregation is confronted with the question: What shall we do? Shall we stay or relocate? At times the field is abandoned, or the church property is sold to another denomination. We believe that this is most unfortunate. We would urge District mission boards and congregations to work together in an effort to avoid the abandonment of any field which they occupy. Our Board has asked Prof. E. Mahnke of Concordia Seminary to assist us in developing some suggestions and

procedures which can guide our congregations and mission boards as they cope with this particular problem.

Another area which needs special attention is our *rural church work*. There is the problem of a declining rural population, the problem of many smaller churches in close proximity, the fact that churches which were once considered far apart are brought close to one another by an improved highway system. On the other hand, we dare not overlook the fact that there are still many unmet mission opportunities to be found in our small towns and rural communities.

In order to counsel Synod's Home Mission Board with reference to rural church work, our Board called together a group of men during January of 1953 to advise us with reference to this work. The men constituting this Advisory Committee were the following: Rev. Arnold Meyer, mission executive of the Colorado District; Prof. Victor Hoffmann of Valparaiso University; Rev. Martin Schaefer, Mission Executive of the Western District; Rev. W. Maack and Rev. H. W. Niewald of the Western District Board of Christian Commission; and Rev. W. Stuenkel of St. Joseph, Mich. This committee suggested that Synod's Home Mission Board work closely with the District mission boards in calling attention to the problem in rural church work and offering suggestions and helps. As a result of that meeting our Board has secured the part-time services of the Rev. Arnold F. Meyer of Denver, Executive Secretary of the Colorado District, to help us work more closely with the District mission boards with reference to rural church work.

Promoting Home Missions

The primary responsibility for carrying on the Home Mission program of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod rests upon the thirty-two Districts and not upon Synod's Home Mission Board. (See *Handbook*, Sec. 8.27 b.) This is a unique Home Mission arrangement in Protestantism. However, Synod's Home Mission Board is to interest itself in the Home Mission program of the Church, give counsel and guidance to the District mission boards and also financial assistance where needed. In order to accomplish this purpose your Home Mission Board has used particularly the following avenues.

A. Mission Conferences

During January of 1951 eight regional mission conferences were held, at which all District mission boards were represented. The total attendance was 200.

In May of 1952 a general mission conference was held in Kansas City, at which all Districts except one were represented. The total attendance was 152.

through these conferences Synod's Home Mission Board endeavor to achieve greater co-ordination and integration. They strive to encourage our District mission boards to move forward with an aggressive Home Mission program in their respective areas.

District Visitations

Since Synod has asked our Board to keep in close touch with mission developments in the various Districts (see *Handbook*, our Board has developed a program of District visitations in which we try to keep in touch with the mission development in the various Districts, gather and disseminate information, place our resources at the service of the Districts. In these visits Synod's Home Mission Board is usually represented by one member. From three to five days are spent in the District with the mission board or its representatives, visiting some of their stations and prospective fields. A meeting with the District mission board is also part of the visitation. Up to this time we have visited seven Districts. Since we do not have a full complement of members, we have not been able to visit as many Districts as we had hoped.

We are thoroughly convinced of the value of making such visitations. While we do not want to give the impression that this is a new venture, for we know that Dr. Streufert has long carried out similar visits, we want to say that they certainly serve to give us a better picture of the mission problems and opportunities that exist in our Church. It is also of great value to meet the members personally. The meeting with the District Mission Board, an important part of every visitation, enables us to discuss various phases of Home Mission activity as it relates to that particular District.

Evangelism

Our Board for Home Missions has also served as the Evangelism Department of our Synod. By *evangelism* we understand the activity by which either the individual Christian or the local congregation sends out the evangel, the good news of a Redeemer, to lead men to accept Christ. Toward that end our Board has sponsored the "Each One Reach One" movement, we sponsored the vacation Bible schools, and we issued the journal *Evangelism* which was directed particularly to the clergy of our Church to encourage them to greater evangelistic activity.

Rev. H. W. Gockel received a leave of absence from our Synod in October, 1951, in order to work with Synod's television program. Our Board decided to suspend publication of *Today* tem-

porarily. Since our staff was already undermanned, and also it was considered virtually impossible to secure a temporary editor, it was deemed best to discontinue publication for the time being.

When Rev. Gockel accepted a permanent appointment to Synod's television program in November, 1952, the editorship of *Today* also became vacant with his departure. Before that time Pastor Gockel was merely on leave.

Our Board has taken no steps to replace Rev. Gockel. At present there is under consideration a proposal to issue *Today* under a new setup whereby the scope of *Today* would be changed so that it would become a *journal of practical parish procedure* instead of being limited to *missionary procedure* as it was formerly. If this proposal does not materialize, our Board has full intention of securing an editor and resuming the publication of *Today* as a journal of practical missionary procedure.

It is generally agreed that *Today*, which was sent to all members of Synod for six years, under the able editorship of Pastor Gockel, did much to promote a greater evangelistic zeal and fervor in our Church.

Continued Emphasis on Evangelism

Your Board has endeavored to give continued emphasis to evangelism by offering its assistance to District mission boards in the promotion of evangelism. We have personally and with materials and guidance helped Districts promote conference evangelism.

Two pamphlets entitled "Witness Where You Are" and "Mission Work and Our Society" have been prepared and published under the sponsorship of our Board during the past triennial.

Courses in evangelism have been taught at Concordia University, both in the Graduate School and the Correspondence Department, under the sponsorship of our Board.

Evangelism was the principal topic at our Kansas City conference held in May of 1952. Three of the major essays presented in the field of evangelism.

It is gratifying to note that there is in our midst a growing interest and participation in evangelism. Several District mission boards have undertaken ambitious programs of promoting evangelism on the District level. Here and there circuits and conference groups have launched out upon an effort of encouragement to a greater evangelistic activity. In our midst we also have certain individuals who, in an unofficial capacity, are putting forth great efforts to stimulate evangelism through conferences, evangelism schools, and evangelistic services. All of this is most encouraging.

Nevertheless, it is the belief of our Board that we must continue to keep before our Church the need for being evangelistic and for intensifying all our efforts to extend the outreach of the Church.

For that reason our Board comes to the general convention of the Church with a proposal that we invite all congregations of Synod to join hands in a

Quest of Souls

In order to achieve this objective we submit the following suggestions:

1. Let this not be a campaign, but let it become, as it should be, a part of the normal life of the congregation and the individual. Campaigns have a way of ending, but evangelism dare never end. For that reason we also believe that it might be well if in this effort to avoid anything which resembles a campaign. Let it be a re-emphasis on what is and should be the lifework of the Church.

2. Even if we do not think of this effort as a campaign, it dare not become just a general invitation to everyone to be more evangelistic. For that reason our Board proposes to come to the pastors and congregations of Synod during the next triennium with some definite suggestions to intensify the evangelistic activity on the part of our pastors, congregations, and lay people. To that end we propose that with the beginning of 1954 we again launch an effort to enlist our membership for more intensive personal mission work. We shall suggest that congregations first of all examine themselves in order to determine to what extent they and their members are actually mission-minded. After that has been done, congregations should begin to plan their mission program with this one thing in mind, namely, constantly to enlist the members of the congregation in more intensive mission work.

3. In order to help our congregations achieve this great and noble objective, our Board for Missions in North and South America will supply suitable suggestions and guidelines to our congregations so that the following will be normal, year-round, activities:

1. Enlisting and helping more of our people to be witnesses for Christ.

2. Visiting prospects.

3. Meeting visitors.

4. Welcoming new residents.

5. Assimilation of new members.

6. Soul-keeping.

Since we believe that it is helpful to select certain periods of time during which you give special attention to specific phases of congregational mission activity, we propose that during each year we offer to our congregations and pastors special help with such emphases as the following: Evangelistic meetings and services, a community census, integration of new members, soul winning, extending the outreach of the congregation into neighboring towns and communities.

Evangelistic Agencies

Through its Evangelism Department your Board of Home Missions operates two evangelistic agencies through which it endeavors to extend the outreach of the Church by contact with individuals. They are

A. Sunday School by Mail

Sunday School by Mail was begun in October of 1948 and is operated jointly by Synod's Home Mission Board, the Lutheran Hour, and the Board for Parish Education.

The closing announcement of the Lutheran Hour broadcast calls attention to Sunday School by Mail. As inquiries are received by the Lutheran Hour office, they are forwarded to Sunday School by Mail, and we then proceed to complete the enrollment.

The Board for Parish Education prepares the "Parents' Guide" used in Sunday School by Mail.

The administration of Sunday School by Mail is altogether under the direction of Synod's Home Mission Board.

Reorganization

Originally Sunday School by Mail was operated by each District through a Sunday School by Mail director appointed by the District mission board. At the suggestion of several District directors and mission boards Sunday School by Mail was reorganized during the summer of 1951. One phase of the reorganization was that our Home Mission office offered to take over Sunday School by Mail and operate it from St. Louis instead of operating through District directors. Each District mission board was asked to decide whether it desired to retain Sunday School by Mail or turn it over to our office. Up to the present time all Districts except eight have turned their Sunday School by Mail operations over to us.

Enrollments handled through our office are as follows: For the United States and Canada—1,878; for foreign countries—1,169, making a grand total of 2,047. During the year 1952 the enrollments handled in our office increased by 846.

The total enrollment in the eight Districts which have retained Sunday School by Mail is 2,146. There has been virtually no increase over the previous year in this figure. Among the eight

which have retained Sunday School by Mail we find the three with the largest Sunday School by Mail enrollments, the Alberta and British Columbia District with 563, the Manitoba and Saskatchewan District with 378, and the Northwest District with 1,080.

Summary of Enrollments

Total number of enrollments for North America handled by St. Louis office — 1,878.

Total number of enrollments for foreign countries handled by St. Louis office — 169.

Total number of enrollments handled by individual Districts

gives us a grand total of 4,193 enrollments in Sunday School by Mail.

Religious Affiliation

It is interesting to observe the religious affiliation of some of the pupils from North America enrolled in our St. Louis office. Of 1,400 of the 1,878 are Lutheran, representing various Synods. 400 are unchurched. No religious affiliation is indicated for 243. The others are from various denominations, the Baptists leading with an enrollment of 142.

Materials

Another feature of the reorganization of Sunday School by Mail during 1951 was that we discontinued the use of the old series of pamphlets with the work sheets and began using the regular Sunday school lesson leaflets plus a "Parents' Guide" prepared by the Board for Parish Education. This guide contains suggestions to the parents for the teaching of each individual lesson. Quarterly lesson leaflets are sent out each quarter to all pupils with the suggestion that they study one lesson each week and thus keep on schedule. The enrollees in the upper three departments are asked to return the booklets for correction, and the parents of Junior and Primary children are asked to send us a report stating that a certain lesson booklet has been completed. We find this arrangement is quite satisfactory.

Although there are still many children who do not return their booklets regularly for correction, we are constantly working on this and are gradually increasing the number of children who do study and submit their lessons. We receive many letters from parents stating that they appreciate the fact that we send the booklets for the next quarter even though the pupil has not yet returned the booklet for the previous quarter. Considerable interest has been built up by issuing promotion and recognition certificates.

During 1952, 134 children discontinued their enrollment, as because they were able to attend regular Sunday school classes.

During the year 1952 we received \$1,974.82 as contribution from the children enrolled in Sunday School by Mail. The cost of Sunday School by Mail for the year 1952 was \$472.00 after contributions had been deducted.

B. Telemission

The term "telemission" was coined in order to designate the follow-up phase of our Synod's television program. Telemission has to do only with following up all people who have written to our Synod's television program. Since this is a type of evangelism, this work was turned over to our Home Mission Department. Briefly stated, the procedure is as follows: All names of people who have written are stamped on a double card, are segregated according to Districts, then forwarded to the mission secretary of the various Districts, and from them they go to the congregation for follow-up. After a preliminary contact a return card is sent to the District Mission Secretary, and at the end of each month he sends a telemission report to our office.

At this writing the telemission program is just beginning to get into full swing. However, the first reports indicate that 9% of the people writing to our Synod's television program are unchurched, 28% are Missouri Synod Lutherans, and 63% are members of other denominations.

Since our "This Is the Life" program does not encourage people to write about their spiritual problems, not much mail of this nature is received. Nevertheless there is a small amount of mail in which people ask for assistance on various problems. This mail also comes to our office for handling. We have asked Rev. A. Melendez to assist us with this problem mail. He is in our Mission Department and has had considerable experience in answering mail for the Synod Lutheran Hour. Telemission is a new venture, and consequently it may be necessary to revise our procedure from time to time. However, in a general way, we believe that our program for follow-up is satisfactory.

Since nothing was included in our 1953 budget for telemission, the Board of Directors has agreed to provide the necessary funds for the telemission program if and when they become necessary.

Statistics		South America			
District	Congr.	Pr. Stat.	Pastors	Souls	Comments
Argentina	116	2	34	15,535	8%
Paraguay	4	1	1	337	
Uruguay	2	—	1	170	
Brazil	337	231	92	67,926	58%

Church Is on the March

This is also true of our Church in South America. Being more closely associated with their sister Districts in North America, the Brazilian and Argentina Districts made remarkable forward strides during the past triennium. It was at their own request, in 1947, that the Boards for North and South America were consolidated. Our Districts are forging ahead. In an increasing measure they are following the pattern of our North American Districts in the execution of good stewardship and mission policies, in the development of mission fields, in the organization of congregations, in the holding of circuit meetings, and in the conduct of District conventions, in all of which the laity is beginning to play an increasingly important role.

True, whenever and wherever there is, by the grace of God, progress, it is attained in the midst of many problems and difficulties. It is never a walk-away, it is ever a battle royal; for the Evil One is ever alert to hinder the preaching of the Gospel, to keep from without, then from within. It is very strange, however, that the very things which the Evil One had invented to thwart the preaching of the Gospel—hatred, war, and persecutions—have become a means in the hands of God to bring the Gospel to other lands and to strengthen fellow Christians and knit them more closely together to do even greater things for the Lord and His Kingdom.

In spite of manifold difficulties the South American Districts are forging ahead. They are gradually "becoming of age." They are advancing to full manhood. The time is not too far distant when the guidance and the direction of all of the affairs of our Church on the South American continent can be turned over to them. How soon our fellow Christians beneath the Southern Cross will be able to take over also the full financial obligation time will tell.

For more than fifty years the Mother Church fostered South American missions with the greatest care. For fifty years it sent missionaries and subsidized them. And it was not until today we are ministering to over 80,000 blood-bought souls on the South American continent. Then, too, we also have qualified leaders in the South American Districts upon whom at any time the full responsibility of the affairs of the Church on the Southern Cross can be placed. May the Lord speed the day when our fellow Christians as an autonomous, indigenous South American Church can take over the propagation of the Gospel in South America.

Argentina

The work of the Argentina District includes Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Also in this District a continued effort is being made to lead our fellow Christians to a better Christian stewardship. And all this was done in spite of the financial emergency that had hit the country. The cost of living and other necessities of life had risen to unknown heights in Argentina. Salaries were increased from year to year. Special assistance was given them from time to time. Their subsidy requests were granted in full.

It was ever a difficult task to persuade the Christians to contribute more liberally in the support of their pastors. After forty years there had not been a single parish in Argentina that was self-supporting. It is therefore very encouraging to note that faithful Christians gradually advanced also in the grace of giving. According to the latest reports, there are 19 parishes out of 36 which are now self-supporting. The District Mission Board and the office of the District are, however, ever alert to give these parishes the assistance needed.

The Argentina District was also remembered in the distribution of the "Conquest for Christ" offering. The following allotments were made for

Montevideo School Project	\$15,000.00
Chapel at Rosario, Argentina	15,000.00
Two Professors' Dwellings at Villa Ballester, Argentina	30,000.00
Motorization	10,000.00

The District will be represented at this convention by President S. H. Beckmann and Pastor C. F. Truenow. Both are veterans of our mission field in Argentina.

Paraguay and Uruguay.—Missions in these countries are carried on under the guidance and direction of the Argentina District. Our missionaries are carrying the Gospel to six different areas.

Brazil

Brazil is the country where our Church first began its missionary activities in South America. We are going forward at every step.

The D. P. work done in the "Ellis Island" of Rio de Janeiro, the so-called *Blumeninsel*, is paying off in Goiania, Recife, Salvador, and other places — also in Sao Paulo, where we organized a Lutheran congregation with about 200 souls and 135 communicants. We have a pastor with them who also is a D. P. immigrant. Recently another large unaffiliated group of Lutherans of about 6,000 members requested the services of one of our pastors. During the year 199 adults were baptized and confirmed; 140 parish schools had an enrollment of 6,382 pupils. The Ginasio at Porto Alegre is a

high school sponsored by a number of our congregations and missions. It is self-supporting. It has an enrollment of 800 pupils. It will also be our privilege, D. v., to have in our midst at the convention the President of the Brazil District, the Rev. Rodolfo [?], together with a lay delegate, Mr. Waldemar Goerl of Porto Alegre, Brazil. This is the first time in the history of our South American Missions that a lay delegate from South America will be present at a synodical convention. Their personal reports as well as the information given the convention in their separate addresses will tell the story.

The following allotments were made to the Brazil District: for housing and chapel \$25,000; for motorization \$25,000; for Ginasio, Porto Alegre, \$25,000.

Our Seminaries

Our report would not be complete if we would not also touch upon the fact that our South American Districts are bending every effort to train a national ministry.

Seminario Concordia at Villa Ballester, Argentina, with an enrollment of 25 students, and the Seminario Concordia at Porto Alegre, Brazil, with an enrollment of 133 students, are in a flourishing condition. However, though students graduate at regular intervals into the ministry, there is still a shortage of manpower to take care of the fast-expanding mission fields.

Venezuela

This is the latest of our missions in the expansion program. New stations were opened. Two pastors and one lay worker are conducting the work. We have 135 souls and 55 communicants. Recently a school was opened with an enrollment of 80 children. It will soon be on a self-supporting basis. With the help of funds donated from the "Conquest for Christ" effort a building is under construction which will serve as a school and a chapel, and also living quarters for the pastors. If we are to capitalize on the opportunities in Venezuela, we shall have to invest larger amounts of money in this very expensive mission field of our Church. Thanks by the early beginning, the investments will pay rich dividends. Fellow Christians are coming to the fore and contributing liberally to the cause in their midst. Dr. H. A. Mayer, who recently visited this area, will give pertinent information on the development of our missions in Venezuela.

Extraterritorial Missions

Here we have six stations, and six pastors, serving approximately 453 souls and 275 communicants. We have an institute, for the training of Mexican workers. According to Mexican

law none but native Mexicans can serve the Mexicans in the churches. It is therefore necessary that we train a national ministry. The present enrollment at this school is 12.

Guatemala

In this Central American country we have 11 stations with 100 souls and 147 communicants, served by five missionaries and one vicar. Fine progress has been made. With the assistance of native workers spreading the Gospel, selling Bibles and Bible pictures, gathering children for Sunday school, the work is gradually extending to the interior and to the adjoining countries, to Nicaragua and others.

Cuba — Isle of Pines

Two missionaries and two native workers are ministering to the spiritual needs of nine stations, with 239 souls and 152 communicants. We are gradually getting a foothold in Cuba. Recently we were enabled to erect a school, which will also serve as a place of worship. The upper story serves as living quarters for the pastor. Funds were granted from the Peace Thankoffering for this purpose. Work on the Isle of Pines is carried on despite great difficulties. Constant removal of our members in the Isle of Pines will possibly make necessary the closing of this mission in the near future.

Hawaii

In a most remarkable manner the Lord has blessed our mission in Honolulu. Recent reports tell us that the total Sunday attendance numbers up to 280.

In Wahiawa, a suburb of Honolulu, the work has also made wonderful progress. All of this work was possible through the offering made through the Peace Thankoffering and the Centennial offering and also through gifts and loans from the "Constitution for Christ" offering.

New opportunities in the Hawaiian Islands will make it necessary to call a third missionary.

Translation of Literature into Spanish and Portuguese

Translation of literature into the Spanish and Portuguese continues. Our Sunday school lessons and our tracts in the Spanish and Portuguese languages are widely used in the Latin American countries.

The preparation of Spanish and Portuguese literature has placed our Synod into a prominent position of leadership in this phase of activity. A full-time Spanish translator prepares Sunday school literature. *Christian Dogmatics* by Dr. F. A.

(T. Mueller edition) has been placed on the market in English. The translation of "The Formula of Concord" will soon be completed. The Portuguese translation of *Christian Dogmatics* is being printed in Porto Alegre.

The Lutheran Hour

The many contacts through the Lutheran Hour demand the printing out of large quantities of tracts and other types of Christian literature, particularly also Sunday school lessons. Much of this material is sent gratis.

BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA
F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*

English Present Board of Missions for North and South America and Set Up Two Separate Boards

WHEREAS, The rapid expansion of missions in the United States demands all the time and attention of a special mission board; and

WHEREAS, The tremendous scope of Latin American missions requires all the attention and study that a special mission board could devote to it; and

WHEREAS, It seems to be poor stewardship of men, time, and money to have a single mission board of thirteen men in charge sitting in the same sessions on, all missions in the Western Hemisphere; and

WHEREAS, Many difficulties faced by our Latin American missions are at least partly due to lack of information between mission fields and the Mother Church, and hence also due to inadequate funds; and

WHEREAS, Latin American work is actually foreign mission work in foreign languages and countries; and

WHEREAS, Synod requires that the fields of China and India be represented on the Board for Foreign Missions by at least one man with experience in each field; and

WHEREAS, The present Board of Missions in North and South America has no representative whatever with personal experience in the Latin American field; we therefore

Resolved Synod

To abolish the Board of Missions in North and South America in its present form;

To set up two separate mission boards, namely, a Board for Missions in North America in charge of missions north of the U. S.

boundary and a Board for Missions in Latin America in charge of missions south of the U. S. boundary; and

3. To require that at least two men with Latin American experience serve on the Board for Missions in Latin America;

4. To supply these two boards with the necessary funds and facilities to carry out their respective purposes; and

5. To direct each of these boards to elect its own Executive Secretary, under the approval of the President of Synod, and hold such Executive Secretary responsible to the board by which he is elected for the carrying out of his work and for the employment of such personnel as is needed.

H. M. HANSEN, Vallonia, Ind.

THEO. J. E. HERRMANN, Brownstown, Ind.

J. TH. DESTINON, Seymour, Ind.

H. C. BESEL, North Vernon, Ind.

VERNON H. HARLEY, Corpus Christi, Tex.

RAYMOND A. ERNST, Medora, Ind.

VICTOR A. MACK, Seymour, Ind.

ROBERT E. FOELBER, Seymour, Ind.

ALVIN A. MUELLER, Seymour, Ind.

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Full-Time Director of Missions

WHEREAS, The mission program of Synod at home and on foreign soil is constantly expanding; and

WHEREAS, The co-ordination and unification of policies will result in a greater effectiveness and better stewardship; and

WHEREAS, A properly balanced effort among the various boards will give proper emphasis to the various mission fields; therefore be it

Resolved, That a full-time director of missions be appointed to supervise the general synodical missions program in all its various phases. Be it further

Resolved, That this office be a supervisory office and separate from direct executive responsibility for the program of any synodical board. Be it further

Resolved, That the administrative board for guiding and governing the functions of this office be made up of proportional representation from existing synodical mission boards to be determined by joint sessions of said boards.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL., SPECIAL CONFERENCE

EDGAR H. BEHRENS, *Chairman*

H. H. HEINEMANN, *Secretary*

Synod Take Over Mission Work

Among the Negroes in North America

WHEREAS, The administration of the fiscal affairs of the Synodical Conference in the interest of mission work among the Negroes in North America is unavoidably so involved as to cause operational difficulties; and

WHEREAS, These difficulties could be eliminated if one of the constituent Synods took over the work among the Negroes in North America; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is now bearing 75 per cent of the cost of this work and is the only constituent financially able to assume the responsibility for doing this alone;

Therefore, the Southeastern District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod does herewith petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to declare its readiness at its convention in 1953 to take over the mission work among the Negroes in North America and request the Synodical Conference to approve this petition.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
REV. EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

Report of the General Church Extension Board

The challenge on the home front today is tremendous. Never in the history of our Church were there greater mission opportunities than now. With the shifting of millions in our country to unoccupied areas new doors are opened to District Home Extension Boards throughout the land. Every third or fourth day a new mission was opened in the past triennium. And what this meant to the synodical Districts and to the church at large was made plain when the Church Extension Board just prior to the Fiscal Conference, which met in September, 1952, presented an over-all picture of the crying need of funds to provide chapels, schools, teacherages, and other equipment. As of August 1, 1952, it was reported that Church Extension funds were needed for 1,500 projects. For the purchase of lots and for the erection of buildings the staggering amount needed was estimated at \$500,000. To meet this ever-increasing challenge all of the Districts put forth heroic efforts to increase the net worth of their working capital of their District Church Extension Fund. In order to meet the challenge before them, they frantically appealed to the General Church Extension Board for assistance.

Thus 60 applications for a total of \$915,300 were presented in the past fiscal year, but only \$673,300 could be granted to 52 applications since sufficient funds were not available to meet the demand in full.

In days like these, when building materials and wages have reached unknown heights, a paltry loan of \$5,000 or \$10,000 means little to a struggling congregation to erect the initial plant, a house of place of worship or a parsonage. It means little to a fast-developing mission if it is compelled to enlarge its facilities. But will we shall the General Church Extension Board go to provide the help so sorely needed? True, the Board of Directors time and again came to the assistance of the Board. It replenished the treasury by an outright grant of \$250,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" offering and by an additional \$420,839.22 on a loan basis so that as of January 31, 1953, a working capital of \$2,513,660.47 was provided. All but \$272,870.94 of this working capital was allocated. But if the Lord had not made the hearts of our fellow Christians so willing to contribute so liberally in the "Conquest for Christ" effort, the situation would have been most critical. As of February 1953, \$1,038,500 were allotted the various synodical Districts. The "Conquest for Christ" funds in loan grants to alleviate the need of the hour. Yet the Macedonian cry continues louder and louder: "Come, come, and help us!"

What are we to do? Dare we stand by and not make a determined effort to provide the funds necessary and to prepare for the future, for the day when our young men will in increasing numbers graduate for the ministry to go out to possess the world and to extend the work?

Now is the time to prepare, to increase the net worth of the General Church Extension Fund. This was the plea presented at the Fiscal Conference held in St. Louis in September, 1952. It was pleaded that the General Church Extension Fund be placed in the annual synodical budget until the net worth of the General Church Extension Fund has reached approximately \$5,000,000 which would mean an annual revolving fund of about \$500,000 which would for some time to come meet the estimated needs of the fund. We pleaded that \$500,000 be placed into the synodical budget of 1953. Brethren, however, after long discussion, fully declined the proposal, but believed the request to be of vital importance that they resolved "that the Church Extension Fund be eliminated from the budget for this year."

SINCE THE MISSION EXPANSION OF OUR CHURCH is dependent upon adequate church extension funds, the General

the Extension Board herewith respectfully petitions the ven-
convention

to increase the Church Extension Fund to \$5,000,000 as
early as possible. This should be done (a) by again including
Church Extension Fund in the regular budget of Synod and
giving a sizable annual allotment to it, and (b) by granting the
permission to institute a Synod-wide solicitation of gifts,
quests, and legacies.

to grant permission to appoint an executive secretary who
devote his full time and energy to this important phase of
Church's work.

In conformity with resolution of Synod we present a tabulation
Church Extension loans to the various synodical Districts and
other departments.

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
Alberta and British Columbia	\$ 59,170.00	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Atlantic	135,800.00	—	3,684.84	3,684.84
California and Nevada	208,550.00	—	—	—
Central	30,200.00	—	—	—
Central Illinois	16,000.00	—	—	—
Colorado	102,550.00	—	—	—
Eastern	18,000.00	1,000.00	—	—
English	151,970.00	—	—	—
Florida-Georgia	130,000.00	—	—	—
Iowa District East	5,500.00	—	—	—
Missouri	34,500.00	—	—	—
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	23,386.51	6,386.51	—	—
Michigan	8,952.60	1,200.00	—	—
Minnesota	8,000.00	—	—	—
Montana	1,400.00	—	1,250.00	1,250.00
North Dakota	33,800.00	—	—	—
Western Nebraska	27,400.00	—	—	—
Northwest	134,800.00	—	—	—
Oklahoma	58,200.00	—	—	—
Idaho	50,000.00	—	—	—
South Dakota	48,000.00	1,000.00	—	—
Wisconsin	240,595.00	—	—	—
Western	73,850.00	—	—	—
Western California	94,600.00	—	—	—
Western Illinois	25,500.00	—	—	—
Western	27,050.00	—	—	—
Western	28,500.00	—	9,800.00	9,800.00
Unassigned *	250,033.18	5,000.00	—	—
	\$2,026,307.29	\$14,586.51	\$14,734.84	\$14,734.84

* See detail on page 258

Loans to Board for Missions to the Deaf	Balance of Loans	Amounts Paid	
		Total	Loan
Cleveland, Ohio _____	\$ 7,050.00	\$ —	\$ —
Columbus, Ohio—Chapel _____	12,737.50	—	—
Des Moines, Iowa (Calvary) _____	6,685.00	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind. (Peace) _____	8,500.00	—	—
Jacksonville, Ill.—Chapel _____	8,950.00	—	—
Jacksonville, Ill. _____	5,000.00	—	—
Kansas City, Mo. (Pilgrim) _____	3,350.92	—	—
Los Angeles, Calif. (Pilgrim)—Parsonage	6,800.00	—	—
Los Angeles, Calif. (Pilgrim) _____	5,709.94	—	—
Miami, Fla.—Parsonage _____	10,293.37	—	—
Newark, N. J. (Keyl Memorial) _____	14,250.00	—	—
New York City, N. Y. (St. Matthew) _____	7,125.00	—	—
Oakland, Calif. _____	8,500.00	—	—
Omaha, Nebr.—Chapel _____	5,508.44	—	—
Portland, Oreg. _____	7,100.00	—	—
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. _____	9,700.00	—	—
Spokane, Wash. (Faith) _____	8,750.00	—	—
Washington, D. C.—			
Parsonage and Student Center _____	6,750.00	—	—
	\$142,760.17	—	—

Board for Missions in North and South America

Honolulu, Hawaii (Redeemer) _____	\$ 4,000.00	\$ —	\$ —
Honolulu, Hawaii (Redeemer) _____	12,000.00	—	—
Honolulu, Hawaii (Land) _____	7,200.00	—	—
Honolulu, Hawaii (School) _____	15,000.00	—	—
Mexico City (Good Shepherd) _____	5,533.32	—	—
Mexico City (Good Shepherd) _____	30,000.00	—	—
Monterrey, Mexico _____	4,771.89	—	—
Monterrey, Mexico—Parsonage _____	7,500.00	—	—
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala _____	540.00	—	—
Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii (Trinity) _____	15,575.00	—	—
San Pablo, Mexico, D. F. _____	5,152.80	—	—
	\$107,273.01	—	—

Administration of Loan Grants from the "Conquest for Christ" Effort

All allocations from the "Conquest for Christ" funds are made by the Board of Directors.

The administration, however, of loan grants from the funds in the United States and Canada, from which returns are expected, is the responsibility of the General Extension Board.

Funds received in repayment of CFC loans are to be kept on records separate from the records of the Church Extension Board.

As moneys are repaid from the CFC loan grants, they become available for continued re-allocation. At regular intervals

General Church Extension Board shall render an account of the "Quest for Christ" Mission Fund to the Board of Directors and the Mission Boards involved.

As of March 1, 1953, a total of \$1,038,500 was allocated to missions in the United States and Canada for the benefit of forty-nine places.

MR. WALTER H. KROEHNKE, *Chairman*

REV. M. A. HAENDSCHKE, *Vice-Chairman*

MR. W. O. BRAUER, *Secretary*

REV. THEO. H. ROSCHKE

MR. PAUL E. DOERRER

MR. ELMER H. FISCHER, *Financial Secretary*

DR. F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*

DR. H. A. MAYER, *Assistant Executive Secretary*

Report of the Board for European Affairs

Our Board for European Affairs desires to submit to you the following report of its activities in the past triennium. The Board feels that the best way in which this can be done is to submit the report of the European Survey Commission, appointed pursuant to a resolution of Synod convened in Milwaukee, together with the comments of our Board on the action taken by us to implement the recommendations of the European Survey Commission or stating the reasons for the delay or non-compliance. The report of the Survey Commission reads as follows:

"Report of European Survey Commission

Submitted to:

The Praesidium;

The Board for European Affairs;

The Board of Directors of

The Honorable Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

In the name of the Holy Trinity, Greetings:

Pursuant to a resolution of Synod convened in Milwaukee at its *Proceedings, Forty-First Convention, A.D. 1950, page 449*), the undersigned, appointed by the Praesidium and the Board for European Affairs to serve as a Survey Committee, submit the following report and recommendations concerning the work of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in Europe:

Introductory

The Committee engaged the services of the Rev. Richard [Name], who, in the service of the World Council of Churches, spent a year in Europe to gather data concerning the political,

economic, cultural, and specifically religious life of the countries which were to be visited, as well as the names of important personages who were serving as leaders in Christian movements in the respective countries.

"This was done so that each member of the Commission might have some reasonably helpful overview of the total background against which to discuss local situations upon reaching foreign soil and to aid in evaluating facts as they presented themselves. An itinerary and a calendar of appointments were carefully arranged beforehand so that no time was lost after the Commission reached foreign soil.

"The Commission sought to gain an insight into the religious life of the countries affected by meeting with pastors, official theological teachers, and laymen affiliated with our Synod; pastors, officials, bishops, laymen, theological professors, and institutional leaders of non-affiliated Lutheran and non-Lutheran groups.

"The Commission sought to take insight into such matters which would prove helpful in reaching decisions concerning the work of our Synod in England, France, Alsace, Belgium (Switzerland: Geneva: Lutheran World Federation), Germany, Denmark (Sweden: Independent Evangelistic movement), and Finland. The recommendations of the Commission represent its findings and conclusions based on the aforesaid studies and investigations. The Committee began its work in an organized way on foreign soil in London on Monday, June 4, and held its final meeting at Frankfurt on Thursday, July 19, A. D. 1951.

II. England

"A. General Statement.

"The interests of our Church in England at present are represented by

"1. The work of our two congregations in London: Holy Trinity and Luther-Tyndale, served by the Rev. E. George B.

"2. Our support of the Estonian (4,800), Latvian (3,000), Polish (3,000), and German (20,000) Lutheran groups who came to England either as exiles or as prisoners of war, or who came to England on a temporary or permanent basis even before the war.

"3. The program of the Lutheran Hour.

"Holy Trinity and Luther-Tyndale Congregations are independent and self-supporting and are incorporating as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of England.

"The work of the exiled and other groups is being guided by the so-called Lutheran Council of Great Britain, the Rev. E. G.

chairman; the Rev. David Ostergren, D. D., executive secretary; the Rev. Joak Taul, Estonian, secretary; the Rev. W. Fierla, the Rev. E. Bergs, Latvian; and the Rev. H. H. Kramm, German. This work was most energetically started in A. D. 1946 by Pastor E. George Pearce, who received the full support of the Emergency Planning Council of our Synod. In A. D. 1948 the National Lutheran Council entered the field.

Our sister congregations, Holy Trinity and Luther-Tyndale, have a total communicant membership of about 175 persons after years' work. Both congregations possess neat houses of worship. Progress in the past has (very probably) been greatly impeded because their work was identified with German. Presently work is being done in English, and earnest efforts are being made to minister to unchurched natives in their respective communities.

Their work in the future should, therefore, by the grace of God, show greater results than in the past.

The Lutheran Council of Great Britain was founded in A. D. 1948, as an agency through which the financial aid given by The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council could be properly channeled and equitably distributed to the various Lutheran refugee groups in England.

Under the leadership of Pastor Pearce, the Council of Great Britain, consisting of a representative of each larger refugee group, has included in its regular monthly business meeting a study of the Holy Scriptures and the Lutheran Confessions with a view to attaining complete unity in doctrine and practice. These discussions have been richly blessed by the Spirit of God with the result that there has been a deeper Lutheran consciousness, a deeper appreciation of our common heritage, and a strengthening of solid Lutheran conviction. There have been achieved with at least some of the pastors and laymen the further result that the hope of eventual unification of the Lutheran churches in England into one body on the basis of complete unity in doctrine and practice still is justified, despite the difficulties of the situation where so many varying groups with their diverse connections on the Continent are involved.

The Lutheran Hour broadcast over Station Luxembourg has not only still is serving as a means to bring the message of the Lutheran Church to the attention of the people in England and to obtain the names and addresses of interested persons in various parts of the country. The number of letters received and contacts made by no means negligible. Mr. Elmer Smith, a young layman, serves as a full-time Executive Secretary of the Lutheran Hour in England.

"B. The Problems.

"Two principal problems confront our Church with reference to the question of Lutheranism in England.

"1. What course of action shall be followed with regard to the exiled and other nationalistic Lutheran groups now being cared for in co-operation with the National Lutheran Council?

"2. What policy should be followed so as to bring the message of the Lutheran Council to the English people more effectively and to build an indigenous Lutheran Church on English soil eventually?

"C. Recommendations.

"The two questions are closely allied in the opinion of the Commission. It is the Commission's recommendation:

"1. That the nationalistic Lutheran groups represented in the Lutheran Council of Great Britain be allowed, without interference from abroad, to develop by a further study of the Scriptures and the Lutheran Confessions into a united Lutheran Church of Great Britain, completely united in Scriptural doctrine and practice.

"2. That the present arrangement of support provided by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council be continued with a decrease of subsidies annually as these groups become an integrated part of British society, establish their own homes, and find steady remunerative employment so that they can become self-supporting;

"3. That the aggressive advancement of Lutheranism in England be allowed, under God, to grow out of the mission work and effort of the Lutherans composing our two sister congregations in London and the members of the afore-mentioned nationalistic groups as they and their descendants by God's grace become a doctrinally united Church and an integrated part of the English people;

"4. That in the meantime we encourage our two sister congregations in London to complete their incorporation as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of England and then effect their release from the Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to form an independent Lutheran Church in England in doctrinal fellowship with our Synod and assigned the correspondence of the Board for European Affairs;

"5. That we continue financial support to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of England as the expansion of their work and the fellowship of others with them make it necessary;

"6. That in the present emergency four automobiles be made available in A.D. 1952 to pastors serving refugee groups where such transportation is most needed for efficient work; and

That the purchase of the automobiles be made possible in this manner:

The refugee congregations are to contribute $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total (that is to say: 1,000 pounds equal to about \$2,800 U.S.) that The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council each loan 1,000 pounds (a total of 2,000 pounds — 5,600 U.S.) without interest, the principal to be repaid by the congregations over a period of five years."

Comment of the Board for European Affairs

Our Board has not been assigned the task of supervising the work in England and for that reason has no jurisdiction at the present time over whatever actions are recommended by the European Survey Commission.

However, should recommendation No. 4 be carried out, namely, that the "Ev. Lutheran Church of England form an Independent Lutheran Church of England in doctrinal fellowship with our Board and assigned to the correspondence of the Board for European Affairs," the honorable Synod may be assured that our Board will take due cognizance of the recommendations of the European Survey Commission after due consideration has been given to changes in the situation and carry out the recommendations of the European Survey Commission or whatever recommendations Synod makes in this matter.

France

A. General Statement.

The work of our Church in France and Alsace is represented by our congregation in Paris, served by the Rev. Fred Kreiss; our mission station at Rouen, served by the Rev. Jean Bricka; our congregation in Strasbourg, the Rev. S. Erik Peyser; congregations at Schillersdorf, Obersulzbach, Lembach, and Worth, served by the Rev. A. F. Michalk; and congregations at Heiligenstein and Hagenau, the Rev. G. Wolff. These five pastors serve a total of 15 congregations and preaching stations with a total membership of 346, constituting the Evangelical Lutheran Church of France, organized after the First World War. Pastors Kreiss, Bricka, Peyser, and Wolff employ both French and German in their services. Pastor Michalk's work is done exclusively in German. Alsace, up to A. D. 1918, belonged to Germany, and the work naturally was done in the German language. When in A. D. 1918 Alsace became French, the use of German naturally had to be continued, but French was also introduced and the Church became bilingual. The fact that the German language is

still employed in the services, the antagonism between Germany and France growing out of past wars, and the fact that the Free Church is not recognized by the government as a Church, but only as a benevolent association and that it is incorporated as such, do charitable work through a sanatorium for tuberculous patients located near Strasbourg, has undoubtedly impeded the progress of the Free Church's work and obstructed a ready approach to the native Frenchmen.

"Our brethren in Paris worship in a chapel which is in the interior of a building, the front of which is used for commercial purposes, while the upper stories are divided into apartments. The chapel, very beautiful and serviceable, is located in the rear part of the first floor, but completely hidden away from the street so that anyone passing the structure could not possibly surmise the presence of a church or be aware that the work of the Church is being done there.

"Pastor Kreiss has sought faithfully to perform his duties ministering to such German- or French-speaking individuals who would accept his ministrations. The result has been that his efforts have been widely scattered and tremendously time consuming. He has also devoted much time to the work of the Lutheran Home to the editing of a Lutheran church paper in French, and to the maintenance of contacts with pastors and theological professors of the three other Lutheran churches, or synods, in France, the Lutheran Synod of Paris, the Lutheran Synod of Montbéliard and the Lutheran Synod of Alsace, with a hope of stimulating Lutheran consciousness and strengthening the foundations of Lutheran doctrine and practice in these synods. For that purpose our brethren in France in the past three years also arranged theological discussions ("Bad Boll" conferences) with pastors and professors from these synods. American representatives of the Missouri Synod took part in the discussions.

"The Benevolent Society, representing particularly our predominantly German churches in Alsace, made its first effort to bring the Gospel to wider areas of the French population by lending a helping hand in the establishment of the mission at Rouen, where the first-floor living quarters of a three-story home have been converted into a chapel. The entrance way to this structure is to be given a touch of ecclesiastical architecture so as to indicate more clearly its use for church purposes.

"B. Problems.

"1. Native Frenchmen are assumed to belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Multitudes, however, who may have been baptized in the Roman Catholic Church today are quite unchurch-

the percentage of France's population has no living religious whatever. It can, therefore, readily be understood that our Christians in France are deeply concerned about the spiritual welfare of their fellow countrymen. As in other European countries, so also here the mere outward relationship of the people to the Roman Catholic Church presents special problems for our work.

2. Our Church cannot be incorporated as a Church and has no standing before the law. It is regarded as a sect. The Welfare Society was formed, as first-century Christians organized burial societies, to gain some status before the law.

3. The antagonism of the French against the Germans probably has also turned the native French against the work of the Free Church, so much of which in the past was, by force of circumstances, bilingual.

4. The location of our church in Paris, hidden away from public view within a large business and apartment building, and the scattered and time-consuming efforts of the pastor have conspired to prevent any kind of an encouraging growth in this city of millions, many of whom are unchurched.

5. The problem of providing French native pastors who have been properly trained theologically is most formidable.

C. Recommendations.

1. That competent representatives of the Free Church in France make renewed efforts to secure government recognition and official registration as a Free Church."

COMMENT: The first recommendation of the Survey Commission has not as yet been carried out, but efforts toward this end are being made and there may well be some tangible evidence of progress by the time Synod is assembled in convention at Houston.

2. That the main and advertised services of the Evangelical Free Church of France in Paris and Rouen be conducted in French. If services in German are still needed, they should be completely separated from the main services."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 2 has been carried out. There are at the present time no German services conducted in Paris; only the few German services which are being conducted are in the homes of the German-speaking members; and in a few instances where German services are still conducted in the church they are conducted at hours totally separated from the main service.

3. That the congregation in Paris consider the advisability of what is left of their equity in the present property and of their position in a community where some large new housing project

finds thousands of people without a near-by church to serve them thus gaining not only a more promising but also a more concentrated mission field and obviating the scattered and time-consuming efforts of the pastor."

COMMENT: The third recommendation of the Survey Commission is in process of being carried out. However, it was thought wise for the first not to sell the equity in the apartment building until we have actually become established in some other locality. Negotiations are in progress in order to acquire property in the outer suburbs of Paris for the new mission station.

"4. That before any systematic work be opened in any other city, the question of engaging a traveling missionary be given serious consideration to follow up Lutheran Hour and other contacts. Also here in France the Lutheran Hour (over Station Luxembourg) letters and contacts are quite numerous."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 4 has the endorsement of our Board because our Board considers France the pre-eminent mission field in Europe. It needs intensive development. The plan of the Board is to assign this duty to its executive secretary, who the office it hopes to establish with the approval of the Board of Directors. If we cannot implement this recommendation soon, together with the next recommendation, we will lose our opportunities both for men and congregation.

"5. That since native workers are essential to a successful maintenance and promotion of the work of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in France, a coaching system of theological students at the university of Paris be studied and, if possible, be introduced to provide additional theologically trained workers."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 5 is in process of being carried out. Plans are under way to combine such a theological training school or "house of studies" with the new mission station which is to be established in the suburbs of Paris.

It is the opinion of our Board that the matter of establishing a theological training school or "house of studies" is essential to any further progress in France. Without this school, and until such a school begins to produce additional workers, all the plans for an aggressive mission program in France are in vain. If we do not act soon, we shall lose the prospective students who are waiting to be trained. We cannot establish this school unless we have a man on the spot such as an executive secretary would be.

"6. That a program of aggressive mission activity among non-theological students at the university of Paris be carried out. The Executive Secretary of Synod's Student Service Commission might be called upon to offer helpful suggestions."

COMMENT: Nothing has been done up to the present time to carry out this recommendation, mainly for lack of suitable personnel.

7. That we urge our fellow Christians in France to continue support of the mission they have established in Rouen; that we commend them for their interest in the mission work in France; that we urge them to pursue this work with ever-deepening interest as a work of their own responsibility."

COMMENT: This recommendation has been carried out to a great extent. The *Synodalrat* of the Lutheran Free Church in France has been very active, and its recommendations to our Board have guided us in the implementation of policies and principles recommended by the Survey Commission and adopted by our Board.

8. That we continue the present financial support to the congregations of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in France to enable them to make the most of the work which they have begun and will undertake, the meanwhile also urge our brethren to grow in the financial support of the Church's work."

COMMENT: The financial support of the congregations of the Lutheran Free Church has been increasing by leaps and bounds. The complete report for the year 1951 shows a 36 per cent increase in receipts over the previous year. The average contribution per communicant member of the congregations of the Lutheran Free Church in France for home and outside purposes is almost \$20 per annum. When we remember that the income and standard of living of these people is very much lower than that of our American congregations, we can rejoice greatly over the progress in Christian giving which has been made by our brethren.

9. That we encourage our brethren in France to continue contact with, and witness to, the pastors and theological professors of the other Lutheran Synods through so-called Free Conferences and that we offer our continued assistance in them."

COMMENT: This recommendation has been carried out by our brethren in France. The contact has been particularly close, and has been particularly effective, with the Lutheran Synod of Paris, where Pastor Kreiss has made some very fine progress. The free conferences have been continued under the direction of the Board, and it is not for us to report on the success which has been achieved.

Summary

General Statement.

The Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Belgium is composed of two parishes, one at Antwerp, served by the Rev. Lambert Van der Vliet in the Flemish language, and the other at Brussels, served by the Rev. C. J. Hobus in French. These men are presently serving a total of about fifty communicant members. The work at Antwerp is intimately tied to the personal history of Pastor Van der Vliet, who was brought up in a Roman Catholic home, but who is now preaching the Gospel according to St. John and later the

entire New Testament became convinced of the truth of the Word. Later he had contact with Dr. Fuerbringer by correspondence through whom he learned of our work in England and in France. In A. D. 1938 he established fellowship with our Church. His work was rudely interrupted by the war, kept up in a fashion during the war, and resumed fully after the war. Pastor Hobus studied theology in France, Belgium, and Holland under Methodist discipline, was ordained a Methodist minister, and served as missionary for the Methodist Church for 15 years. The liberalism in the Methodist Church and its methods of church work (revivalism, etc.) made it impossible for him to continue in that Church. He was brought in contact with Pastor Hellings; and having come to doctrinal unity with the Free Church brethren in France, established by a formal colloquy, he has now been ordained as pastor of our Church and is serving a small band of members who came with him into the Lutheran Church.

"B. Problems and Recommendations.

"Belgium is a Roman Catholic country. Protestantism in general is not very effective. While the Lutheran Hour via Station Luxembourg reaches the Belgian people and our missionaries establish contact through the mail with individuals who respond to the Lutheran Hour, successful mission work is extremely difficult again because most people maintain an outward relationship with the Roman Catholic Church.

"The temptation lies very near for the missionary to scatter his energies and to spend much time in travel, seeking out individuals in various parts of the country, instead of engaging in a more concentrated and intensive form of mission work.

"The task of providing successors for the pastors now serving presents a problem comparable to that which exists in France. It should, therefore, be studied and solved, if possible, together with the situation in France.

"Since the work of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in Belgium is comparatively new and the two pastors serving there are doing their work in a very aggressive manner, they should be encouraged to continue an intensive program of mission endeavor among the people of Belgium. We recommend that further financial assistance be given so as to enable these pastors to continue their work. It is to be expected that an increase in membership will also produce greater financial support on the part of the members on whom must rest the primary responsibility for the work in Belgium. Our sister churches in other European countries should be encouraged, being much closer to the scene, to assume a greater interest in the work of our brethren in Belgium."

COMMENT: The progress of the work in Belgium has continued in the past triennium. While the progress measured in actual number of souls gained looks small, yet when considered in the light of percentage of annual gain, this field indeed looks very promising. In Antwerp, for example, the annual gain in baptized membership over the last five years has been 15%, the average annual gain in communicant membership has been 20%, and the average annual gain in attendance at services has been 17%. Similarly in Brussels the average annual gain in baptized membership has been 23% over the last two years, and the average annual gain in communicant membership has been 150% over the same period, and there has been an average gain of 10% a year in church attendance.

Our Board has been deeply impressed with the forward-looking attitude of expansion and church activation which Pastor Hobus has submitted to us.

The recommendation that "Our sister churches in other European countries ought to be encouraged . . . to assume a warm interest in the work of our brethren in Belgium" has been implemented by the Lutheran Free Church in France, which has invited the two Belgium brethren members of their church organization.

Germany

A. General Statement.

The work of our Church in Germany is represented primarily by the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the Evangelical Lutheran Church 'im fruheren Altpreussen' (Breslau and Posen). The Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany numbers about 15,000 souls and the Breslau Synod about 43,000. Six pastors are ministering to 85 congregations and 515 mission stations. The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Diaspora (Fluechtlingsmissionskirche), supported by the Joint Synod of Wisconsin, and the 'Selbststaendige' Evangelical Lutheran Church are in fellowship with the above-named two churches. The 'Selbststaendige Freikirche' is maintaining a flourishing mission in South Africa, in which the other two sister synods, especially the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church, are giving active support. This is an endeavor in which the recently established fellowship among the three Free Churches finds further active expression.

The work in Germany must be considered under two aspects: work in the West Zone and work in the East Zone.

B. West Zone Problems.

The work of the Church in the West Zone can be done unhindered by government restrictions. The fact that many of the houses of worship were destroyed in the Second World War and that more than five million Lutheran refugees, who were driven

out of the Eastern provinces of Germany, ceded to Poland and Russia, into the West Zone, creates a terrific problem for our brethren in Western Germany. While their own churches are self-supporting, their need for help in serving the refugees has been great. Our Synod has assisted them in providing physical relief; subsidizing refugee missions; supplying theological and other Christian literature; maintaining a preparatory theological school at Gross Oesingen and a theological seminary (*Hochschule*) at Oberursel. The fact that persons born in German communities where the Lutheran, or Evangelical, *Landeskirche* prevails, are assumed to be members of that Church because they have been baptized and confirmed there, even though they have long since ceased to attend the services, has caused the pastors of the Free Church to be hesitant about doing mission work among such actually unchurched people. The result has been that the growth of the Free Churches has not been as great as it might have been under God, if the approach had been more realistic and if more aggressive missionary methods for the winning of souls had been employed. Today the problem in some instances is a bit more complicated, since pastors and congregations of the Free Churches in some communities find it necessary to use the facilities of the established Church to conduct their meetings and services. Obviously this would not be permitted if they made an effort to win people for the Free Church who are nominally members of the established Church.

"According to a census taken by the United States Military Government, 97 per cent of the people of Germany are nominally church members, of whom, however, only 1½ per cent would be counted as members under conditions prevailing in our country. Twenty-six per cent are actually opposed to Christianity despite their nominal church membership.

"C. Recommendations.

"The Commission submits the following recommendations for reference to our work in West Germany:

"1. That assistance be provided through loans which enable congregations whose houses of worship were destroyed and other congregations of the Free Churches, to secure places of worship, with the understanding that these loans be repaid in a reasonable period of time. The places where such buildings would be needed, as well as the amounts and terms of the loans, are to be established through consultation with the officers of the respective synod and of the respective congregations of the communities which would come into question."

COMMENT: As far as our knowledge goes, this recommendation has been carried out through a special grant for the establishment of a revolving Church Extension Fund. This grant was made by the Board of Directors from Peace Thankoffering and Centennial Thankoffering funds.

"2. That consideration be given to the possibility of resettling some of the millions of refugees, still without home and without fruitful employment and without adequate church ministrations, in the West Zone. Two possibilities present themselves:

"a. To carry on this work in collaboration with the Lutheran World Federation and through co-operation with the proper government authorities in our own country (emigration).

"b. To make moneys available for loans to individual families so that they can purchase a plot of ground in new communities which are being established in the West Zone and to whom the German government and German banks will then loan additional moneys which will enable them to build a home and to re-establish themselves (settlements—*Siedlungen*). Such a settlement could be established with a church and school bought by our Synod and affiliated with the Free Church.

"Both of these possibilities should be further explored under the guidance of our Board for European Affairs."

COMMENT: Since Synod in its resolution at the Milwaukee Convention specifically excepted the work among refugees from the jurisdiction of our Board, this recommendation was none of our concern. The Board which handled this matter will undoubtedly make its report to Synod.

"3. That the theological seminary now located at Oberursel be relocated. Presently it finds itself in a community where there is no established Free Church congregation and where an intimate acquaintance with congregational life is made very difficult for the students. The cost of traveling to Frankfurt to attend services, and nothing of other congregational meetings, in one of the two Free Church congregations located in that city, is prohibitive for the majority of the students and very time consuming.

"The city of Frankfurt is also without a university with a theological department, thus making it difficult for the theological students at our seminary to supplement their studies with work in a theological school of a recognized university, although such work is regarded by our faculty at Oberursel as an important part of the theological training of their students. This is a subject which the Board for European Affairs, together with the officers of the Free Churches and the members of the faculty at Oberursel, should give immediate attention with a view toward an early relocation of the school to Berlin (see par. E, point 3, below)."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 3 has not been carried out because of the fact that political uncertainty in Berlin is still of such a nature that it was thought unwise to make the shift there at the present time. It might be added that, in order to safeguard Synod's investment, the Board of Directors purchased the land on which our buildings at Oberursel stand for \$12,000 and that this purchase was carried out by the Board of Directors and the land is now owned in the name of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

"4. That the preparatory school in Gross Oesingen be discontinued and the preparatory course be connected with the seminary whereby the cost of maintenance and the salary of one teacher will be saved."

COMMENT: This recommendation has been carried out, and the preparatory department is now amalgamated with the seminary at Oberursel.

"5. That the congregations of the Free Churches, together with their pastors, be encouraged to unfold an aggressive missionary activity among the many neglected people who have turned their backs upon the Church and to grow in 'volksmissionarische' activity;

"6. That the congregations be encouraged in an increasing manner to assume the financial responsibilities for their total program of work at the earliest possible date and to that end introduce an extended stewardship program and with it a thoroughgoing accounting system of contributions and expenditures;

"7. That pastors of the Free Churches be encouraged to stay in closest possible contact with pastors and theological professors of the 'Landeskirche' with a view to strengthening orthodox Lutheranism in that Church;

"8. That at such or similar conferences they also frankly discuss the mission problem 'volksmissionarische Taetigkeit' with a view to reaching an understanding that people who may nominally belong to a *Landeskirche* but are not attending are rightfully to be considered mission material also for the Free Churches."

COMMENT: Recommendations No. 5, 6, 7, and 8 have not been carried out to any extent, due mainly to the fact that the Board has not had the personnel available to implement these recommendations. It would mean placing a man in Europe who would by consultation at the grass-roots level be able to carry out the work necessary in order to make the desired progress in aggressive missionary activity, in financial responsibility, in theological contact, and in a growth of mutual understanding in the field of missionary activity.

"D. East Zone Problems.

"The Free Churches operating in the East Zone find themselves behind the Iron Curtain and under the dominion of the Communistic form of government. The members and pastors

churches suffer not only from physical want, but particularly from the restrictions and restraints placed upon the work of the Church by the government. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for them to rebuild churches which were destroyed; to secure adequate meeting places; to provide properly for the religious instruction of the young; to serve the members who became scattered through the fortunes of war; to produce Christian literature; and to keep their parishes supplied with properly trained pastors, inasmuch as the government frowns upon the introduction of pastors who have received their theological training outside the East Zone. It is feared that the government will prohibit this altogether. It is difficult for us to gain an adequate understanding of the difficulties and dangers under which our brethren are carrying on their work.

Recommendations for the East Zone.

The Commission recommends:

1. That our Synod continue to provide moneys for the relief of physical suffering on the part of pastors and members as circumstances permit."

COMMENT: Our Board has carried out recommendation No. 1 concerning the East Zone. It may be added that the need in the East Zone for physical relief continues.

2. That assistance be made available through gifts or loans, wherever may be feasible, to aid in the reconstruction of modest places of worship."

COMMENT: The second recommendation concerning the East Zone has been carried out in connection with the establishment of the Revolving Church Extension Fund, which was spoken of in recommendation No. 1 of the West Zone.

3. That consideration be given to the establishment of a theological high school at Berlin by the removal of the seminary from Berlin to Berlin (west sector). (The Commission recommends strongly for the following reasons: This would place the theological high school within easy reach of a university with theological faculty and library. The students would be able to participate in congregational life. Costs of maintenance would be reduced. Service to our brethren in the East Zone would be facilitated.);

4. That assistance be given through such channels as are available to provide hymnbooks and other Christian literature for the Free Churches in the East Zone."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 4 concerning the East Zone has been carried out to the extent that this has been feasible under present difficult circumstances. It is a fact that no book pub-

lished in the West German Zone of Germany can be sent into circulation in the Eastern Zone. This has made the implementation of this recommendation almost impossible.

In the past triennium 70 per cent of the budget moneys administered by our Board have been spent in Germany for the maintenance of the theological school of our Lutheran Free Church and the promotion of mission work among German refugees both Eastern and Western Zones in Germany. Besides the money expended through our Board larger sums were also spent by direct grant from the Board of Directors, so that it can be said that the Church spent \$150,000 to \$200,000 in Germany annually. In the opinion of our Board the amount of money our Synod spends in Germany in comparison with elsewhere in Europe should be viewed and considered in the light of our other European mission opportunities.

VI. Denmark

"A. Present Status.

"The Lutheran Free Church of Denmark is about 100 years old. It began with strength, but declined from a peak of 2,000 souls to its present number of 128 souls and 91 communicant members, which are attached to five congregations in widely scattered areas. These congregations are being served by two brothers, the Pastors P. and W. Michael. A great deal of their time is spent in traveling to meet a few people here and a few people there. The conditions under which they labor are most difficult and disheartening.

"The Lutheran State Church of Denmark acts also as the government department of vital statistics. This means, for instance, that people must go to a pastor of the State Church in order to have their children's names entered upon government records, to have Baptism or to have marriages officially recorded. The result is that people are reluctant to join a church which cannot perform these official functions with governmental recognition. Experience has shown that people who are willing to come to occasional Hour meetings or who are ready to form an educational society, so that their children may be more thoroughly instructed in the Word of God are not ready to take the next step and become members of the Free Church.

"B. Recommendations.

"It is the considered opinion of the Survey Committee, supported also by brethren of the German Free Church who have firsthand information as to church conditions in Denmark, that we cannot answer for continuing to support two men in a field throughout decades of conscientious work on the part of faithful pastors has shown no prospect for growth and in which one man could well take care of the souls that earnestly desire the ministrations of the Free Church. We therefore recommend:

"1. That only one pastor be retained in Denmark and that the congregations in Denmark rally to the full financial support of this pastor and his work."

COMMENT: The implementation of this first recommendation has been begun. The Board has succeeded in its efforts to obtain a call for the Rev. Paul Michael. He is being called into the German district of our Ontario District.

"2. That the two pastors in Denmark be called into more promising fields of work in Germany and that the Christians of Denmark affiliated with our churches and preaching places be asked to content themselves with occasional services by pastors from Germany, the expenses for which services the people themselves would be able to pay."

COMMENT: It has not been possible thus far to carry out completely this recommendation of the Survey Committee because of the difficulty in finding a call for the persons who are to be released of their duties in Denmark.

"3. That we request our Free Church brethren in Germany to make themselves responsible for this care;

"4. If, however, Pastors P. and W. Michael feel in conscience bound to remain with their parishes in Denmark, we would certainly wish them the blessing of God, but meanwhile we would find it necessary to make their livelihood dependent upon such contributions as the Christians of their congregations would be willing to provide or upon such sources of income as they could independently devise."

COMMENT: Pastor Walter Michael has as yet not determined whether he will remain in Denmark or accept a call to another mission field. The Board has granted him time until the end of the present fiscal year in order to make such arrangements and to provide for the continuing service of the congregations in Denmark through the ministry of Pastor Oskar Hjort.

It may be well to point out to Synod that while the numerical strength of the Lutheran Free Church in Denmark is relatively small, there are indications in two of the four parishes of an increased percentual gain in membership. Thus for instance, the congregation in Haderslev in the past five years increased 14% annually in baptized membership and 9% annually in communicant membership, while the congregation in Copenhagen increased annually of 11% in baptized membership and 10% annually in communicant membership. These are by no means the slowest-growing congregations subsidized by our Board.

Finland

Present Status and Problems.

Our Synod has been interested in, and identified with, the work of the Free Church in Finland for about half a century. The church began with seven pastors and 500 lay members who

separated from a Gospel society of the State Church to establish the Lutheran Free Church of Finland. Their numbers dwindled and at the present time the Lutheran Free Church of Finland is composed of three pastors, 344 souls, and 242 communicants. There are seven congregations and a total of 128 families scattered over 52 communities and 31 preaching places. Nominal membership of the Finnish people in the State Church and non-recognition of the Free Church on the part of the government make the work of our brethren also here extremely difficult.

"Our brethren in Finland courageously undertook the construction of a building in Lahti, which serves as a chapel, a meeting house, and a parsonage. This is really the only locale where brethren in Finland have which is representative of their work and which establishes them as a working group within their country. A debt of approximately \$16,500, on which they must pay 4% interest, still rests on this structure. Our brethren had hoped to multiply the value of the support moneys received from the Synod by engaging in certain legitimate business ventures and be enabled to show a handsome profit wherewith to wipe out the building fund debt. A change in the laws of the country, however, interfered with this program, leaving them in the precarious situation of having a mortgage on their property which they know not how to pay. They addressed a petition to Synod, which by the convention in 1950 was given over to our committee for further investigation and a report to Synod's Board of Directors, which was authorized to act in this matter.

"The three pastors presently serving the Finnish Free Church are no longer young. The problem of finding successors who had the proper theological training is, because of the language, very difficult of solution for us.

"B. Recommendations.

"The Commission recommends

"1. That our Synod should extend an interest-free loan to our brethren in Finland wherewith to pay the debt still resting on the property in Lahti; and that this loan then be amortized by adequate reduction in subsidy spread over the next five years.

COMMENT: The first recommendation has been implemented by the grant of an interest-free loan of 3,462,707 Finnmarks which was granted by the Board of Directors to the Ev. Lutheran Free Church of Finland for the liquidation of its bank loan on property in Lahti. This loan is to be repaid in installments and a moratorium of five years on repayment has elapsed.

"2. That our brethren in Finland be informed that our Synod will cease its support by 1956. This will give them an opportunity

to arrange their affairs as to become self-supporting by that

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 2 has been implemented to the extent that the brethren in Finland have been informed of the recommendation of the European Survey Commission, in which the Board for European Affairs joins. It may be pointed out, however, that there is always the possibility of reconsidering this recommendation in the light of circumstances as they develop in the years 1955 and 1956.

3. That in the meantime we bring the situation in Finland, and its attendant problems, to the attention of our brethren in the National Evangelical Lutheran Church in our country, who, being of Finnish background and conversant with the Finnish language, may become of real service to our brethren in that country."

COMMENT: Efforts have been made to carry out the third recommendation of the Survey Commission. However, the National Ev. Lutheran Church in our country has expressed a disinclination to assume the jurisdiction and the support of the work in Finland, mainly for lack of the necessary financial strength.

Finally, the Ev. Luth. Free Church in Finland has lost one of its three pastors by death. The Rev. Vaino I. Salonen died on January 3, 1953.

II. Lutheran Council of Europe

At the convention of Synod in the year 1950 the Board for European Affairs was authorized 'to create an advisory council or councils in Europe, composed of clergy and lay members of sister churches, whose duty it shall be to counsel with the Board for European Affairs in all matters given under its care.' The Board for European Affairs instructed the Commission to discuss this matter while meeting with the officials of the several Free Churches in Europe. This was done. It was thought that the Free Church in each country might elect one pastor and one layman as representatives to represent the respective Free Church on such a council, that this council, meeting once or twice a year at some point, possibly in Germany, could discuss the needs of the churches in the several countries and arrive at definite recommendations which could serve the Board for European Affairs as a guide in determining the amount of support and other needs to be supplied in any given country. Such a council would also serve the Free Churches of Europe all the more an indigenous

Although the idea was received quite favorably by some, it did not meet with a ready response on the part of many. We believe that this was due mostly to the unsettled political and economic conditions prevailing in Europe at this time. It would, therefore, be unwise to urge the establishment of such a council at this

time. Your commissioners are of the opinion, however, that the plan has great merits and should, therefore, be taken up again after political and economic conditions of Europe have become more settled, at which time this plan might find more general support also in Europe. The Board for European Affairs is encouraged to keep this in mind."

COMMENT: The Board for European Affairs agrees with the above recommendation and feels that at the present time no change should be made.

IX. Resident Representative

"The idea of placing a permanent resident representative of our Synod in Europe was recommended to the 1950 convention at Milwaukee. This matter was also discussed with our brethren of the European Free Churches, most particularly at the pastoral conferences and with the officers of the Free Churches in Germany. It became apparent at once that it would be very difficult to find an individual who would possess all of the qualifications necessary to serve in this capacity. He would be required to be a competent, well-trained, and Biblically sound theologian. He would also have to possess excellent administrative abilities and the know-how of practical church work. Further, he should be equally familiar with the Church in America and in Europe.

"His place of residence would also constitute a problem. If he lived in Germany, this would arouse prejudices on the part of the Church in the other European countries. If he lived in a neutral country, such as Switzerland, he would find it difficult to get for himself and his family the spiritual ministrations required, and he would not be near a church of his own persuasion.

"In view of these difficulties and the further fact that the problems of the Church in European countries are constantly changing with the ongoing events of history, and since they are of a constantly varying nature, sometimes being of a theological, sometimes of an administrative, sometimes of a financial nature, it might be more and less costly to continue functioning as we have in the past. When a problem of a certain nature arises, a representative of our Church who is peculiarly qualified to handle that problem, can be sent. Even if we had a permanent resident representative in Europe, it would still be necessary to bring him back home at fairly frequent intervals so as to keep him in touch with the home Church. Otherwise he would almost inevitably become the spokesman for the European churches, and it would then still be necessary to send men from here to discover how a given situation would look to a representative of our Synod and what in the judgment of the Synod ought to be done under the circumstances.

We, therefore, recommend that no resident representative of Synod be sent to Europe."

COMMENT: 1. Your Board is cognizant of the difficulties which establishment of the office of resident commissioner in Europe entail and, in general, is in agreement with the argumentation of the European Survey Commission.

However, this recommendation does not exclude the establishment of the office of executive secretary for the Board for European Affairs, which our Board considers necessary and essential for the effective prosecution of the work assigned to it by Synod.

Bad Boll

It is the opinion of the Commission that the Bad Boll meetings have been richly blessed by God. Not a few of the men who attended these meetings as the guests of our Synod were grateful for the light and the inspiration which they gained from

It is the opinion of the Commission that these meetings should be continued, but that with the improvement of the economic situation, particularly in western Germany, the persons who attend should begin to share in the costs, probably by paying for their transportation while we continue to provide food and lodging.

The Lutheran World Federation

The Commission met with the late Dr. S. C. Michelfelder, then Executive Secretary of the Lutheran World Federation, and two other members of his staff. The Lutheran World Federation now comprises in its membership virtually all the Lutherans in the world except those affiliated with our Synod.

The Lutheran World Federation engaged in organized relief work among refugees both in Europe and in Arab countries. With offices at Geneva, Switzerland, it was able, with the assistance of the government representatives, to act as trustees for church properties and institutions which came into jeopardy as a result of the war and other processes of history in various parts of the globe.

The Lutheran World Federation pursued the policy of carrying out its work through the established churches and of utilizing their administrative machinery for the re-establishment and re-organization of such areas of the Church as had been most severely affected by war. The result has been that it has become recognized as a church and charitable agency through which even secular organizations, such as the United Nations, have distributed relief to needy refugees, as, for instance, among the Arabs in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. They have also been able to lend a helping hand by way of providing churches and chapels where they were needed. The Commission visited one such chapel in an area

of Paris where a new housing project of vast proportions had been completed and where there was no other church near to minister to the spiritual needs of the thousands who had come to live in the new apartment buildings. The Commission also found such a chapel in the refugee center at Uelzen, where each week hundreds of people arrive who have fled from the East Zone of the West Zone of Germany to escape the tyranny of Communism.

"It is the opinion of your Commission that the Lutheran World Federation has been and is performing a most important task. Your Commission would recommend that:

"1. The appropriate officers study the possibility of full or at least advisory, membership in the Lutheran World Federation.

"2. Explore avenues by which our Synod can ever more fully cooperate with the Lutheran World Federation in such matters which will involve no violation of our principles in doctrine or practice.

COMMENT: Since the two matters touched upon are outside the jurisdiction assigned to our Board by Synod, we do not feel competent to add our comment to these recommendations. As to the "Bad Boll Conferences" (and to a lesser degree the Lutheran World Federation) touch the work which our Board is doing in Europe, we hope that in the future the executive secretary be invited to attend these or similar conferences. If the honorable Secretary specifically assigns one or the other of these matters to the Board for European Affairs, we shall certainly be guided in large measure by the policies which have been established by this committee.

XII. Conclusion

"Finally the Commission is unanimous in the view that the Free Churches of Europe should be asked to assume the responsibility for the evangelizing of the unchurched within their respective countries and that they should strive to become self-sustaining at the earliest possible date. Meanwhile, however, our Board should stand by and be prepared to give them moral encouragement, spiritual inspiration, and financial assistance, particularly in cases of acute need, especially since their respective economies are still suffering from the devastations of war and since the burden of government taxes generally are a great deal heavier than they are in our own more prosperous country, whose churches and industrial structures have, by the mercies of God, thus far escaped the destructions of war. Such help should be made available most particularly to our brethren who are behind the Iron Curtain, as long as such help is still possible according to the needs of the country.

"H. HARMS, D. D.

"A. F. BOBZIN, *Secretary*

"O. A. GEISEMAN, S. T. D., *Chairman*

Your Board is thankful for the guidance which it has received through this report of the European Survey Commission and for the establishment of principles and policies upon which all of our work in Europe is to be established. We are of the opinion that the work which the present personnel of our Board or our successors may do in Europe will ever be able to ignore these policies and principles, and we would urge Synod to endorse this report and its policies and principles as a proper guideline for the future in our Church.

BOARD FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
WALTER C. DAIB, *Secretary*

Report of the Armed Services Commission

During the convention in 1950 the Korean war started, and at that time the activities of the Armed Services Commission began to increase.

During the Milwaukee Convention Pastor Karl Schleede, member of the Commission since its beginning, suffered a fatal heart attack. Pastor O. C. Busse of Decatur, Ind., was appointed to succeed him. The Commission is now composed of the following members: Dr. P. L. Dannenfeldt, chairman; O. A. Sauer, secretary; O. C. Busse; F. C. Proehl; O. E. Sohn; O. C. Rentner; Theo. Schlake. Dr. L. Ahl is the Executive Secretary. Walter E. Kraemer is associated with him and directs the affairs which we carry on with the National Lutheran Council. Lambert Brose is in charge of publications.

Program Expansion

The idea of the increase in our activities can be gleaned from the following figures:

	1950	1952
New addresses	4,972	11,263
Change of addresses	3,089	30,212
Return mail	4,762	30,788
Called	40	124
Discharged	1,286	6,085

Cost of Operation Increased

With the increase in the military, our operating expenses had increased. Three years ago we had 5,000 names of men in service, now we have around 35,000. In 1949 \$100,000 paid the operating expenses. In 1952 \$352,000 was spent. In our office we have 3 pastors, 10 full-time workers, and 5 part-time workers. 45,000 copies of *Christ and Country* are printed monthly. *The Lutheran*

Chaplain is published six times a year, and *Double-Time* four times. Thousands of our prayer books and tracts have been distributed among the service personnel.

Service and Parish Centers

There are 45 such centers in operation, and some more are to be added. These are operated jointly with the National Lutheran Council so far as the physical property is concerned. We bear 40% of this cost. Each group serves its own people in a spiritual way. We believe this plan is a part of good stewardship. There are about 600 military installations in this country.

Finances

At the close of 1952 our financial resources were about exhausted. The Board of Directors proposed to the Fiscal Conference that the expenses of the Armed Services Commission become a regular item in Synod's budget, since the work appears to be of a permanent nature. But the Fiscal Conference felt that the inclusion of all the items proposed by the Board of Directors would make too large a budget, and then authorized a special Mother's Day collection. We hope our Christians will contribute liberally toward this collection. We not only need \$320,000 for the work of the Armed Services Commission and \$132,000 for the activities of the Lutheran Service Commission during 1953, but we ought to collect enough to take care of expenses until Mother's Day, 1954, plus about \$150,000 for the purchase of an office building in Washington.

Chaplains

We have 102 chaplains on active duty: 3 in the Navy; 38 in the Army; 48 in the Air Force; and 3 are in the Canadian Army. The people get their pay from the Government. We also have 9 full-time and 10 part-time Veterans Administration chaplains. Their salaries are paid by the Government. We also have 3 full-time V. A. chaplains who have been called by us, and these are on our pay roll. There are also 136 hospital pastors who serve the V. A. hospitals when the names of such patients are brought to their attention. These get no pay, only expenses.

The procurement of chaplains presents somewhat of a problem today. The Commission has now adopted a policy of also calling qualified men rather than waiting for pastors to make application. Thus we hope to be able to supply our quota of chaplains.

It would be well for the convention again to remind our people of the importance of sending the names and addresses of military personnel and V. A. patients to our Washington office.

Expenditures

For the sake of general information we list here some of the items of expenditure for the year 1952:

Service:	
claims' expenses	\$ 1,144.00
pastors	7,087.00
War Service Commission	109,030.00
and hospital pastors	18,133.00
Fund payments	12,933.00
Publications and Literature:	
"Unity"	8,149.00
Lutheran Chaplain"	10,204.00
"Idle Time"	14,542.00
and literature	7,196.00
prayer books and identification tags	7,771.00
Administrative and General:	
mission meetings	2,554.00
tribution to building maintenance	2,693.00
rent	6,333.00
salaries	60,244.00
supplies	2,372.00
freight and express	17,496.00
printing and stationery	6,918.00
life security and lay retirement	2,883.00
phone and telegraph	1,819.00
travelling and conferences	10,124.00
building maintenance and insurance	1,196.00
mission retreat	2,325.00
building maintenance and repair	3,979.00
finance utilities	1,191.00
and interim salaries	2,946.00
costs of residence in Park Ridge, Ill.	22,000.00

The men in the military are the flower of our youth, and our national conservation program is a good investment. "Earnestly we hope, fervently do we pray, that the mighty scourge of war speedily pass away." — A. Lincoln.

O. A. SAUER, Secretary

Report of the Board of Missions to the Deaf

The Board of Missions to the Deaf has held monthly meetings during the past triennium. Many problems were solved, important decisions were made, advice and support was given to the missionaries in their respective fields. God has been with our workers and graciously protected them on all their missionary journeys. To God, we have not lost one man since Synod met in 1950, whether by death, nor by resignation, nor by being called out of the ministry. God has been very gracious to us. Quarterly and annual reports were submitted by each missionary. Progress is

seen all along the line. Praise be to God for giving us faithful stewards of the mysteries of God.

Richly our Lord has blessed this work among the deaf and deaf-blind. The following figures will bear this out:

Year	Missionaries		Communicants	Baptized Adults	Confirmations	
	Full-time	Part-time			Children	
1950	27	4	3,434	98	100	
1951	29	4	3,549	72	121	
1952	32	3	3,751	89	105	

Contributions:

Year	Home Purposes	Outside Purposes	Totals
1950	\$45,359	\$ 6,485	\$51,844
1951	46,516	8,110	54,626
1952	53,249	15,896	69,146

Praise God for Our Goodly Number of Workers

At the time of this writing we have, thanks to God, thirty full-time missionaries, including the Executive Secretary, and part-time workers, one of whom also works for and among the deaf and deaf-blind. At the present time we have two vacancies, and these will be filled as soon as possible. In His grace God always has given us men for this work, and He will provide also for our present and future needs.

Praise God for Congregations and Preaching Stations

In our Mission there are 35 organized congregations, the largest being the Detroit congregation with 43 voters and 133 communicants, the Oakland congregation with 16 voters and 133 communicants, and the Los Angeles congregation with 20 voters and 124 communicant members. All congregations are being sustained excepting the Milwaukee congregation with 40 voters and 100 communicants. All congregations are urged to increase their pledges from year to year. Salary pledges have increased 100 per cent from 1949 to 1952. Aside from these congregations there are 235 preaching stations. The collections of these stations have increased by 277 per cent from 1949 to 1952 according to our treasurer's report. These offerings are divided thus: 75 per cent for traveling expenses and salaries and 25 per cent for the District and Synod budgets. In these congregations and preaching stations our men minister also to eighty-two deaf-blind. The statistical data given above shows the increase in the number of communicants and also the number of adult baptisms and confirmations. Our God has abundantly blessed the preaching of His Word also among the deaf. Many are brought to Christ. We thank Him for His blessings!

Praise God for Our Work in Schools for Deaf

In the United States there are 277 schools for the deaf with an attendance of nearly 21,000 deaf boys and girls. Among these schools are ten Catholic and two Lutheran schools, one in Detroit and the other in Mill Neck, Long Island, N. Y. By the way, these are the only Protestant schools for deaf in the United States. In State schools and 17 public day schools and in two schools for mentally retarded deaf children our men conduct religious classes with a total enrollment of 1,730. In eleven State schools for white children our workers address the assemblies, reaching about 2,300 and in eight schools for colored about 870 are spoken to. Thus precious seed of the Gospel is sown into the hearts of many boys and girls.

Praise God for New Workers and Expansion

Again many changes have taken place during the past triennium. Pastor R. W. Mackensen, Missoula, Mont., was installed in Jan., Wis., in 1950; Candidate Donald Simon, St. Louis, was placed in Columbus, Ohio, and Candidate Victor Mesenbring, Des Moines, Iowa. In 1951 Candidate Delbert Thies, Springfield, was ordained and installed in Memphis. In 1952 Candidate Wm. F. Reinking, St. Louis, was placed in charge of the Chicago field; in the same year Pastor E. Rische of South Dakota was called to, and installed in, the newly created Chicago field, especially for the work among the colored; Candidate Laurence Mesenbring, Springfield, was called into the Pittsburgh field. Vicar Lee Mesenbring, Springfield, was placed into New Orleans, later into Jackson, Miss., and served two years; Vicar L. Stacy worked one year in the Memphis field, and Vicar Donald Sallach, St. Louis, ministered to the deaf in the Jackson, Miss., field 1952—1953.

In 1950 the Milwaukee field was divided, the Milwaukee conference being self-sustaining; Pastor R. W. Mackensen took over the western stations of the field. The Omaha field was divided in the same year, Pastor E. C. Mappes retaining the west part of the field and Candidate Mesenbring taking over the eastern part. Next the Chicago field was divided, Pastor E. Scheibert thus being enabled to do more intensive work in Chicago, while still serving three other stations; Pastor E. Rische took over the remaining stations, especially the work among the Chicago colored. In 1952 the Pittsburgh field was divided, Pastor H. Rohe moving to Rochester, N. Y., and Candidate L. Stacy serving in the Pittsburgh area. Also in 1952 Pastor F. G. Gyle, St. Louis, was transferred to Florida, a new station. Candidate W. Reinking was placed into the St. Louis field. In the same year Pastor R. F. Cordes, St. Paul, was called to Sioux Falls, S. Dak., field; Pastor F. Possehl then was

moved from the Newark area to St. Paul, and thereupon Pastor C. R. Gerhold of the Boston area accepted the call into the New field. This current year the Oakland field has been divided, Pastor Geo. Gaertner remaining in the Oakland area, and Pastor T. Delaney of the Texas-Oklahoma territory will move into the Francisco area July 1.

At the present time three fields are to be supplied: the Boston field, vacant since August, 1952, the Texas-Oklahoma field, vacant in July, and the Jackson, Miss., field, which will be vacant when Vicar Sallach returns to the seminary. Calls have been extended repeatedly, but so far always have been returned. We heed the words of our Savior: "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." Matthew 9:37.

Here we may mention that Pastor N. P. Uhlig conducts Bible classes at the Springfield Seminary, and Pastor Reinking in St. Louis Seminary. During the past triennium a number of candidates who studied the sign language in these classes were assigned to us. With the help of God we are planning to go forward. According to our five-year plan we intend to place additional men in the Kansas City, the New York, the Los Angeles, the Washington, D. C., and the Newark fields, and into Canada. Thus, by God's grace, we hope to have about forty full-time workers by 1956.

Praise God for Conferences and Regional Meetings

The Ephphatha Conference did not meet in 1950; it convened in Minneapolis in 1951 and in Detroit in 1952. A number of regional conferences were held. The Dixie Conference met several times as did also the Northwest, the Northeast, and the Great Lakes Conference.

In the Ephphatha Conference all our missionaries meet; also the members of the Board attend. This conference is of great help and benefit to the workers in this specialized field. In the regional conferences also the laymen take part. Deaf men usually deliver papers. Some of the topics were: "The Christian and His Home," "The Christian and His Church," "The Christian and the World."

Praise God for New Chapels and Parsonages

In 1950 Trinity Church, Memphis, the Rev. V. Brugge, pastor, built a new parish house and in it set aside a room to serve as a chapel for the deaf furnished with altar and lectern. St. Paul Church, Fargo, the Rev. A. H. Grumm, D. D., pastor, also has set aside a room to the deaf Fargo congregation which is being furnished by the deaf themselves. St. Peter Church, Devils Lake, N. D., the Rev. L. Dierks, pastor, in its new church has included a chapel to be used by the deaf of that city, especially by the

men of the State School. May Synod remember to ask God's richest blessings upon these congregations for their thoughtfulness toward the deaf. Three thousand dollars have been assigned from the "Conquest for Christ" collection for furnishing the Devils Lake chapel. Other allocations from CFC are: \$3,000 for the rehabilitation of the St. Paul chapel, \$20,000 each for St. Louis, Rochester, and Delavan, Wis., chapel-parsonages, and a \$16,000 loan grant for the New York congregation. In Indianapolis a dwelling was purchased in which the deaf worship on the first floor and the pastor's living quarters are on the second floor; the same was done in Columbus. This could be done by securing loans from the General Church Extension Fund.

Praise God for Our Consecrated and Faithful Executive Secretary

In 1950 our Executive Secretary, the Rev. John Salvner, D. D., spent several days with Pastor H. E. Bollow of Pascagoula, Miss., who formerly served in our Mission and then took care of the field vacancy pastor. With him he visited the two schools of Louisiana at Baton Rouge, one for white and the other for colored, also the two schools in Jackson, Miss. Many of the superintendents think highly of our work and have only words of praise and appreciation for our Mission. The same year he spent seven weeks with Pastor E. W. Mackensen in Delavan, Wis., training him for the work and then installing him. After attending the Northwest Regional Conference he visited all stations of the Spokane field.

In January, 1951, he went to Florida, stopping off in St. Louis and visiting the sign classes at Concordia Seminary and speaking words of encouragement to them. After spending a few days with Mr. Lennon in Jackson, Miss., and also with Vicar Stacy in Memphis he journeyed on to Florida. Formerly a Methodist missionary to the deaf served all Florida cities. Upon his death his Church could find no one to take his place. Then a former Methodist pastor among the deaf wrote the following to one of our men: "The Lutheran Church has an able, consecrated man who can take the bill, let him come in rather than to see the field deteriorate and the devil take the field." Services were held in St. Augustine at the two schools, with the adult deaf of the city, in Tampa, and in Petersburg. These deaf rejoiced over the fact that they again had services. In the fall of the same year Dr. Salvner made a second trip to Florida. However, he first attended the dedication of the second Lutheran School for the Deaf in Mill Neck, Long Island, N. Y., visited the Newark, the Boston, the Washington, D. C., and the New York fields. Then he went on to Florida, where two services were held in the St. Augustine schools and also with the

adult deaf of the city; twice he preached also in Tampa, Miami, St. Petersburg, and once in Jacksonville and Gainesville. He did in five weeks of intensive work. In February, 1952, Pastor F. F. of St. Louis took over the entire field in Florida and has started the work in South Carolina and Georgia. Our Executive Secretary also trained Pastor E. W. Rische for Chicago and Carl date V. H. Mesenbring for Des Moines.

In August, 1951, the Ephphatha Conference met in Minneapolis to celebrate the golden anniversary of our Executive Secretary with praise and thanksgiving to God in a special service which was attended by many deaf and hearing friends. By the grace of God he is rounding out 52 years in the work of bringing Christ to His salvation to our deaf fellow men.

In 1951 he attended the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in Fulton, Mo., and there met many of the superintendents and teachers of the deaf. In 1952 he went to the Northeast Regional Conference and preached at the 30th anniversary of the Pittsburgh congregation. The same year he preached at the dedication of the Indianapolis chapel-parsonage. In the latter part of this year he visited the Pacific Coast field: Los Angeles, Oakland, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane, preaching, as he always does, in the congregations and all of the preaching stations. At the Great Lakes Regional Conference he made several addresses and preached the sermon on Sunday. In Fargo a reunion service, an annual affair, was held for the benefit of deaf who live great distances away and seldom have an opportunity to attend a service and Holy Communion. He preached the sermon and addressed them at a gathering after the service.

Thanks be to God that He has been with our Executive Secretary, protected him in all his travels, given him health and strength to continue in the work, and richly blessed him in all his endeavors. May God be with him also in the future!

Praise God for Opening Doors in Foreign Lands

Our attention has been directed to Japan. The 1951 Government Report on Deafness lists 41,251 totally deaf and 28,585 partially of-hearing. Other reports speak of larger numbers. From a letter of a teacher of the deaf in Japan sent to Mr. Luebke, headmaster of our Lutheran School in Long Island, we glean the following: There are 83 schools for the deaf in Japan which have an enrollment of 13,392. Eight churches for the deaf are listed, seven not connected with any church organization: one Christian Church for the Deaf, three Christian Meetings of the Deaf-Mutes, one Christian Brethren Meeting of the Deaf-Mutes, one Keiyu Church for the Deaf, one Prayer Friends Meeting of the Deaf-Mutes, and

Meeting of the Deaf-Mutes. From this letter we quote: "It will be wonderful if the Missouri Synod could send a pastor or two to work directly for deaf people all around the world. I myself am appealing to the authorities of the Seminaries to encourage their prospective pastors to think about deaf people who are in desperate need of the Gospel in every part of the world, but so far I have not yet succeeded in getting their interest." This material has been handed over to Dr. O. H. Schmidt,

Executive Secretary of our Foreign Mission Board.

God is opening the door unto us also in India. Missionary Dr. Lutz, who ministered to deaf in the States for two years before going to India, has met with teachers of a school for deaf children, several deaf, one of whom he knew from his childhood days. In the 1953 March number of the *Deaf Lutheran* he makes this statement: "I am wondering what I can do to teach the first deaf child that I have ever known. May God also bring her to the knowledge of salvation!" God is evidently calling us to bring the Crucified also to the deaf in foreign countries. May God bless the day!

In view of the many rich blessings of the past and the opening of many doors at home and abroad God manifestly would encourage our work among the deaf "while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."

Soli Deo Gloria

BOARD OF MISSIONS TO THE DEAF
 PASTOR WM. BUEGE, *Chairman*
 PASTOR ERNEST DREWS, *Secretary*
 MR. G. F. KRUSE, *Treasurer*
 PASTOR O. H. LOTTES
 MR. J. P. MILLER

Report of Board for Missions to the Blind

During the past triennium your Board for Missions to the Blind has tried to enlarge the scope of its activities by learning to enter the field as it is being developed by various State and Federal institutions serving the blind. Accordingly, our Executive Secretary, the Rev. Walter H. Storm, has attended several meetings of superintendents of State schools and workers among the blind to observe their approach to blind people. Of especial interest was the meeting of Braille transcribers recently held in Washington, D. C., giving us a far better understanding of the manner in which this work should be done, with more consideration given to the Braille readers than to the volunteer workers

who desire to give their time for this noble purpose. The experiences gained through these conferences should mean much in making a greater impact upon those in need of the Word who have not been served by our Church to date.

Shortly after the last convention the 25th anniversary of work among the blind was observed in a large number of congregations of our Synod. For this observance a historical pamphlet was prepared, and over 50,000 Braille alphabet cards were distributed to those requesting the same. Results were gratifying through the response of many individuals, unsolicited contributions, and requests for services to the blind.

After the anniversary the German Braille *Bote* was again taken into publication. The first issue was published in some 300 copies and was sent out from Marburg, Germany, prior to Christmas, 1950. It is a quarterly publication and as coeditor with Pastor O. C. Schroeder of Chicago we have Pastor Heinrich Huebner of our Lutheran Church in Frankfurt, Germany, who has been showing a deep interest in this work. Since the first issue appeared, the subscription of the *Bote* has grown to 472, with a steady increase being reflected each month.

Early in 1951 the old hymnal in Braille was supplanted by a new edition consisting, to begin with, of 100 of the most significant hymns of our Church. It is prepared in a loose-leaf edition so that the blind can either take the individual sheets with them to church, affording them the opportunity to sing with the congregation, making it possible for a larger edition later as demands may be made.

In January of 1952 the Library for the Blind was moved from Chicago to the Lutheran Building in St. Louis. At that time the Board engaged Mrs. M. Bruenig to work in the Library on a part-time basis. After eight months the volume of work so increased that she was employed full time. The Board is happy to report that Mrs. Bruenig has learned to read Braille and is able to operate the Braille typewriter, and so has increased her value to the Library tremendously. During the last year the number of blind readers who regularly use the services of the Library has more than tripled, from 40 to over 178. As a result the Library has added more books.

Concurrent with the moving of the Library to St. Louis we also transferred the publishing of our *Messenger* (monthly publication) to the American Printing House of Louisville, effecting a substantial saving in the publication cost. While the subscription to the *Messenger* and the *Herald* has remained rather stable, it does reflect a considerable change in the number of readers. For example, in 1952, with a subscription list of 1,248 readers, we

and removed 75. The *Herald*, published in Moon type, now has 510 readers, compared with 510 in 1949. In spite of the fact that it is read less, we have enjoyed this slight increase in the number of readers.

One complication has arisen in both our transcription work and also in the publication of books, namely, that State schools are now teaching children to read Grade 2 (a more advanced) Braille instead of Grade 1½ (which contains fewer abbreviations). Since 90 per cent of our books are transcribed in Grade 1½, we will soon have to increase substantially the number of Grade 2 books to prepare for this new demand.

While in 1950 we had but one Talking Book we have slowly been increasing the number of these books available to the blind through our Library. A set of four of Dr. Maier's sermons, entitled *Living for Christ*, has been placed in Talking Records, as well as *Jerusalem's Heaven*, Gockel's *This Is the Life*, and Kramer's *Heaven Can Be Yours*. We have also acquired several sets of entire Scriptures on Talking Records for our Library to make the Scriptures available to our readers in Talking Book form. We are entering this field of service to the blind rather slowly to see what demands will be made, and also because the production of Talking Records is a rather costly process.

Teen Time is our Church's new magazine in Braille for children of the ages of 13 to 19, to bring the light of the Gospel to the growing generation of the blind. This mission endeavor reaches about 6,500 children in State schools all over the country, with approximately 3,000 children within the age group of *Teen Time's* readers. As editor the Board has temporarily engaged the services of Pastor Harold Storm, son of our Executive Secretary, and assistant to his father, a graduate in journalism, who has been given freely of his time through the generous interest of Concordia in Cleveland, to visit the various State schools to learn to better the problems of blind children and then to edit this magazine in line with their interests.

In this magazine we are working under several handicaps. We are writing for children who, except for blindness, are completely normal with all the desires of normal children intensifying. As in other children's magazines, we find it necessary to cater to these desires.

Secondly, the children who read *Teen Time* are members of all denominations or of no church, Lutheran children of our Missouri Synod constituting a very small percentage.

Accordingly, to make this magazine appealing to children and to overcome these handicaps, *Teen Time* adds to its religious articles stories of general interest to the blind children. The maga-

zine reports the intramural sporting events of the blind, field stories, and stories about the various State schools, highlighting a different school each month. Thus *Teen Time* is attempting to be all things to all children that it might gain some for the Savior.

The Board is happy to report that this method has met with outstanding success. *Teen Time* is becoming well known and well received by the students and the superintendents of the schools. As a result, its subscriptions, in three months, have grown from 234 to 450, even though the magazine is being sent only to those children who ask for it. This is better than 10 per cent of all the children of that age group. Three State schools have also introduced *Teen Time* into their regular classroom instruction.

Another phase of this work should include the sight-saving children, children who are not totally blind, but whose vision is definitely impaired. The number of these children is almost ten times that of blind children. In Ohio alone there are 1,033 sight-saving children in 35 schools. These children require printed material of eighteen- and 24-point type in order to read. This type of printing is very costly, but as an experiment *Teen Time* is now being published in this large type, the only magazine religious or secular which has entered the field.

In the near future the Board must consider re-editing the Concordia Sunday school material in Braille, and later on in large type for the blind children to participate in regular Sunday school classwork. Also the Catechism and Prayer Book shall be re-edited and reprinted.

During the course of the past triennium a number of requests have come to the Board to establish a Home for the Blind, especially for aged blind in our Church. As a result a survey was made of all our Homes for the Aged to inquire whether they would receive blind and integrate them with the residents of the homes, since such procedure is generally encouraged rather than to isolate the blind in specific homes. The response of all our Lutheran Homes for the Aged, except one, indicated a definite willingness to accept the blind, and, accordingly, the Board has felt it advisable to consider this thought further for the present.

In conclusion we wish to acknowledge the splendid work done again during the past three years by our volunteer workers, who have given freely of their time for the transcribing of books for our Library and other Braille literature. Especially commendable has been the effort of the Lutheran Braille workers of California who have done much work in transcribing portions of the Scriptures in German Braille and the various Lutheran Hour Study Courses. While this group of workers has worked

mentally of the Board since its inception as an organization, the Board has tried to effect a co-ordination for more efficient service to our Church to the blind the world over, and we are happy to report that at the time of this writing a co-ordinated plan is being developed which we are confident will prove a real blessing to the physically handicapped and to our Church.

VICTOR M. SELLE, *Chairman*

GEORGE BRUEGGEMANN, *Secretary*

WALTER STORM, *Executive Secretary*

Report of the Board of Foreign Missions

As we survey the past triennium of our Foreign Mission enterprise we note that in many aspects and areas it has the character of the second phase of a Foreign Mission endeavor. No new territories were entered, unless one speaks of Formosa as such. The surge of mission expansion had carried us into the Philippines, New Guinea, and Hong Kong. Now came that second and so spectacular phase of digging in, of consolidating our position of building up regular church life and church activity, of diligent instruction, of edifying the elements already gained, of organization and taking on the appearance and pattern of a living church. This phase of the work is apt to be not so spectacular as the first advance and is characterized by a great deal of plain hard patient and persistent work, often somewhat discouraging, attended with many blessings and, in the aggregate, signalized substantial gains.

In the past triennium the numbers of our missionaries grew from 62 American pastors, 2 male teachers, 2 male lay workers, and 10 women workers as of January 1, 1950, to 79 pastors, 5 male teachers, 5 male lay workers, and fifteen women workers as of January 1, 1953. The number of souls rose from 22,970 to 27,827, that of communicant members from 7,389 to 9,396. It is to be noted that where our work was still new in many places, you could expect the number of communicant members to be very large in the stage of the work. Notable advances were made toward organization with the organization of the Ambur Synod in India, the Nagercoil area is near that point at this writing. In the Philippines a mission council was formed by which the native members themselves carry on mission work in the mountain province above Baguio. In many other places the native members had better organization and assumed more responsibility. And beginning for that was also made in a recent meeting of

representatives of our Tokyo and Yokohama churches in Japan. This is reflected also in the increased contributions on the part of the churches.

For the first time in our mission history a violent death claimed one of our workers, when in April, 1952, Miss Betty Rose, who had proved herself a devoted and successful worker in a short time she was in India, lost her life in a plane crash at Durgam Chittoor, India. After a blessed career of more than twenty years as a missionary in India, illness of a critical nature forced Missionary Dr. Chuvala to return to this country, where he passed away on February 20, 1953. Other cases of illness also caused dislocation of our work. On July 10, 1952, the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Thode returned from Hong Kong from Hankow, the last of our Synod's American missionaries to come out from behind the Bamboo Curtain of present-day China. When Missionary Thode reported in person to the Board of Foreign Missions, he stated their conviction that they were literally prayed out of China. He told of the faithful and courageous effort of many of our Chinese Christians to carry on and expressed the firm conviction that Communism would not be able to destroy Christianity in China. Decidedly, our work in China was in vain.

India

Speaking a bit more in detail of the various countries in which our mission work is carried on under the guidance of this Board, we may say that in India there was a steady forward march, unaffected by the various political and economic happenings, at least not in a serious way. Our missionaries repeatedly state their conviction that this is a time of opportunity for Christian work in India, and also a time when such work is urgently needed. While figures cannot tell the whole story, they do indicate a good bit of the progress. We therefore thank God that the number of souls and converts grew from 20,765, respectively 7,211 in 1950, to 23,641 respectively 8,589 as of January 1, 1953. A very significant fact is that of the number of native pastors, from 35 on January 1, 1950 to 77 on January 1, 1953. Together with a conscious effort at intensification and expansion in or near all our present fields, it is also possible to extend our work into new fields, such as Pappan near Vallioor, and the Valuvanad field near the Wynaad, and looking out also toward Bombay. Medical mission work has seen decided advance with the coming of Dr. Bulle and nurses K. Bach and Rasch to Ambur, and a large building program in that way there, made possible by a grant of \$70,000 by the Lutheran Women's Missionary League. In addition to the persons just mentioned, the following new workers just came into India: Andrew (Ceylon), George Luecke, and Miss Adeline Rink. On the

the Lord took out of busy mission activity Miss Betty Rose and Missionary Daniel Chuvala, while Missionaries R. H. A. J. Buehner, William Landgraf, George Schroeder, and [name] resigned from mission service.

China — Hong Kong

For China the last triennium was a time of most severe trial as our mission work was concerned. The three missionaries were still in China when last we reported to Synod have been to leave that country. One of these is planning to return to work among the Chinese in Formosa and another to the work in Hong Kong. In most of the stations where we had work, there is some church work going on, by native workers and members, but they face great difficulties. A truly amazing mission development took place in Hong Kong. From scratch three years ago we now have 691 members there, with active work at twelve stations and about thirty different places, with one missionary and women workers and about fifteen full-time Chinese workers, of whom several are regular evangelists. One of these, Paul Chang, has been ordained and is now to serve in the True Light Mission in New York. The work is carried on among regular residents of Hong Kong and Kowloon, and then also among the refugees who have been swarmed into Hong Kong literally by the hundreds of thousands, and many of these are in very destitute circumstances. In addition to the regular work of the mission, of preaching, teaching, and preparing people for Baptism and Communion, there are some special features in the work at Hong Kong, namely, a determined effort at Bible training, by which people should be enabled to give an effective witness for Christ. Perhaps 200 different people, to a great extent men of rather good former training or position, have been given four to five months of training, five days a week, and then on several such terms of intensive Bible study, combined with active field work. They are to witness for Christ now already in the crowded areas of Hong Kong and Kowloon, but we are thinking especially of the time when such people might be transferred to other countries, such as Formosa and Malaya, or when they might get back into the interior of China again, as most of them would like to do. In Hong Kong there is also very effective radio work, and much effort has to go into the providing of literature. By the nature of things, relief measures must also be undertaken, and this will also make demands upon the time of the staff although we are able to enlist some well-trained Chinese personnel for

Missionary H. A. Hinz returned to Hong Kong in 1950, when

Missionary Holt's health broke down and he had to return to country. The Board is keenly conscious of the fact that we are understaffed in that area, but every effort to secure additional missionaries has been in vain thus far, with the exception of adding Miss T. Profitt to the staff in 1952 and have Mr. Arlo Nau, a seminarian student, help out in Hong Kong for 4½ months in 1953. The Board hopes, however, to return two experienced missionaries to the Hong Kong area during the course of this year.

Formosa

Partly as a result of our work in Hong Kong, we then also were constrained to begin work on Formosa, where members gained in Hong Kong and moving to Formosa formed nuclei for work in Taipei and Chia-I. Miss Olive Gruen began work in Formosa in the fall of 1951, and Rev. Roy Suelflow came there in May, 1952. The Board hopes to add two experienced missionaries to the Formosa staff this summer.

Philippines

As to the Philippines, we are grateful to God to be able to report steady progress. The last three years have seen a growth of almost 300 souls and 80 communicants. This is very commendable, considering the newness of our effort. In Manila we are established in four strategically well-located places. Some 120 miles north is the nicely developing Binalonan field. Another 90 miles farther north is the Candon area, which has shown very rapid development, for instance, an increase of four times the attendance in Sunday services. In Baguio and north from there into the mountains a splendid new mission development has taken place among the Igorots, where Rev. Simon Bilagot, who was ordained here three years of intensified instruction by our missionaries, has been a great help, since he knows the local dialect. In Mindanao we are able to establish anchor points in Cagayan and Davao. Main problem shortage has troubled us in the Philippines, with Miss Buntrock, Buuck, and Wilenius leaving that field for health reasons, and only one new man secured for that field in the last three years. Rev. J. G. Scholz.

In the Philippines a very determined effort is being made to have this mission develop as an indigenous project just as far as possible, and good progress has accompanied these efforts. Nevertheless, there are certain needs which call for grants from the home church: chapels, missionary houses, jeeps, and mechanical aids, help for literature, etc. Ministerial training also has been developed in that country, as indeed a modest beginning has been made.

Japan

In respect to Japan, what we said at the beginning of this report applies in a very special sense, namely, that we are now in the second, not quite so spectacular stage of digging in, of consolidating our gains, of intensifying our work on the local level, training the members for personal mission work. In our report two years ago we said: "Thus far we have no chapels of our own." Today there is quite an array of chapels, together with a goodly number of homes for missionaries, and with our splendid work in Tokyo, which is really proving to be a center in many respects, and also a center for youth work in Sapporo on the upper island of Hokkaido. We thank God that so early in our work in Japan we are really a "going concern," a well-established church organization, strategically well placed, and with plans maturing and confidently carried out for progressive work in the northern part of the country. Since our last report to Synod, when we had twelve missionaries and could speak of but 193 souls and 114 communicants, we are good for the short time we were there, we can now report 250 souls and 459 communicants. In our services, classes, and Sunday schools, instruction for Baptism, etc., we reach many thousands of people. This is true also of the broadcast of the Lutheran Hour. You may rest assured that the Word will not return void.

Our work was aided appreciably by a grant of \$35,000 from the W. M. L. for the center in Tokyo, and \$5,000 by the Gamma Society for the furnishings of the same, as well as by a grant of \$10,000 on the part of the Walther League toward a youth center in Sapporo. Since our last report to Synod the following workers were added to our roster in Japan: Hugh Auw, E. J. Bergt, Ralph Swatt, Albert Carow, Delmar Glock, Richard Hintz, Robert Paul Pallmeyer, Milton Popp, O. H. Theiss, Max Zschiegner, Teachers Robert Epp and Robert Neujahr; Business Manager John Suelflow; while Missionary Suelflow was transferred to Formosa. The rapid development of the work and the urgency of capitalizing opportunities at once, the Board sent ten vicars to Japan in 1934, who could immediately attack the work through the vicars while the missionaries under whose guidance they were working could devote themselves more specifically to language work. These ten vicars were a very decided help.

Together with the regular work through preaching, through classes and Sunday schools, through personal evangelism, the great development of the missions through the Lutheran Hour broadcast and the resulting correspondence Bible study and mission follow-up calls. Three or four kindergartens in operation. A first attempt at a regular Christian day school is under way at Urawa, while at Hanno we have a high

school. The theological training program is also under way. It was a Bible institute, but from April of this year forward it is a regular theological school for training native pastors on an academic standard. Youth work, the production of literature, and the care of U. S. military and civilian personnel also is part of the work. For the latter, splendid aid has come in the person of a service center pastor in Tokyo. For Japan many needs continue, and we shall want to support this work generously also in the future, expecting that before so very long the emergence of an indigenous Church will signalize our mission efforts in Japan and that Christian influence and missionary work may go out from Japan to other nations in the Far East.

New Guinea

For New Guinea we are glad to report splendid progress manifested under God's blessing. From 4,000 to 5,000 people are reached every week with the Word of God; mission stations are established at four main stations and 27 outposts; some 60 boys and young men are in schools in which they are being trained to bring the Word of God to others; much effort has gone into developing an alphabet and material by which reading can be taught; many permanent buildings are being constructed; a hospital is being put up; a small experimental hydroelectric plant has been put in operation. But much more needs to be done. We need to expand our work by reaching farther out into areas that have not yet been touched, by intensifying the work where we are, by training native workers to take on leadership positions, and to help spread the Word. Since our last report to Synod, the Rev. Stotik and Erwin Spruth have been added to our staff, Ted George Hinlicky, Mr. Loren Wessel, Dr. Eric Hoopmann, and Wanda Fricke, R. N., have been added; while Missionary A. Freund has returned to work under the Australian Board of Christian Missions in another area in New Guinea. More manpower is needed. The Board has in mind to send a business manager out to New Guinea, since the absence of currency and the need to run everything on a community and barter basis makes for an endless amount of business transactions. At least one more nurse needs to be sent out quite soon. A jeep station wagon was donated by the Minnesota L. W. M. L., and the North Wisconsin L. W. M. L. made a generous grant toward the furnishing of a hospital in New Guinea. Perhaps we shall also need to have a plane by and by.

Mission Work Among the Mohammedans

Speaking of Mohammedan mission work, you will recall that less than three years ago a new start was made with this work through Missionaries Gall and Otten, in the Malabar area.

side of Southern India. After some time Rev. Gall returned to this country. About two years ago the Rev. H. Nau returned to India, where he had served as a missionary some thirty-five to forty years earlier, this time to take up Mohammedan mission work at Panyambadi. He was joined there early this year by candidate Ernst Hahn. During this summer the other part of the Mohammedan mission field is to get another worker in the person of the Rev. Roland Miller, who is to team up with Rev. Otten. Mohammedan mission work is, as we all know, a difficult undertaking, and footholds are being established, and gradually the work is going under way. In Rev. Otten's field a small clinic is being established, with something similar in prospect also in Rev. Nau's field, for that is an effective approach to the Mohammedan people. The Society for the Promotion of Mohammedan Missions has continued to interest itself greatly in this work and has come to the aid of it in a substantial manner several times.

Korea

During Rev. Koppelman's visit to our Foreign Mission fields in 1951-52 he also had a chance to see Korea, which may, by and by, become a mission field for us. Several Korean students are present in the U. S. A., with the thought of future activity for the Lutheran Church in Korea. One of these, Mr. Ji, has translated the Catechism into the Korean language. For this he was particularly subsidized by Jehovah Lutheran Congregation in Philadelphia.

The Board of Foreign Missions was able to function without interruption, with regular monthly meetings and additional regular meetings of the Finance Committee and occasional meetings of the Executive Committee and special subcommittees. Changes in the personnel became necessary when Rev. Berner was elected to office in the Central District, when Rev. Strieter accepted a call to Venezuela, and when the Lord called Dr. Keinath to his rest. Messrs. Holt and Voertman resigned from the Board on account of the pressure of their business affairs. Rev. Walter A. Raedeke, Mr. M. Petersen, Mr. Richard K. Fox, Sr., and Mr. Paul E. Schaefer became members of the Board.

We have already alluded to an official trip of visitation by the Rev. Herman H. Koppelman, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board, which lasted more than a year and in the course of which he visited New Guinea, Australia, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Formosa, the Philippines, Japan, and Korea.

In August, 1951, the office of the Board of Foreign Missions was moved into the new synodical office building, where it is on the same floor with all the other mission offices of Synod. This

makes it possible to have regular meetings with the other mission executives, and this has proved very helpful for the conducting of the work.

With deep gratitude to the Lord for past blessings we seek to maintain a forward look. For that reason the Board of Foreign Missions has tried to work out a plan for possible work for the next five years. Points which urgently require discussion at the next convention are an adequate appropriation for our Foreign Missions, a possible extension of our work to Korea, an increase in our missionary manpower, a strengthening of our seminaries and schools on the fields abroad. Likewise the strengthening of the mission departments in our seminaries here in this country and similar matters. Good stewardship demands that we find full employment for all the talents which the Lord places at the disposal of the missionary enterprise, that we work strenuously while it is day. Mobility and initiative must ever characterize the missionary activity of the Church, intensification and expansion must ever be maintained. The recent great gatherings, such as the "Conference for Christ" collection, have demonstrated an awakened sense of stewardship among our people and have brought forth some excellent training in stewardship approach and application. More power should become available in increasing degree, and more financial and material resources are needed for the implementation of this vigorous forward march in missions. The possibilities are before us. Now it becomes a matter of decision, of devotion, of flaming urgency and compulsion. Now let us follow through so that the momentum which has been gained is not dissipated or slowed down. A vigorous mission outreach is of critical importance if the Church is to be kept alive, awake, throbbing with love and moving with courage, to the honor of our God and the welfare of dearly loved souls.

R. G. LANGE, *Chairman*

W. A. RAEDEKE, *Secretary*

WILLIAM ARNDT

PAUL MEHL

L. M. PETERSEN

JOHN RUNGE

LOUIS DAU

RICHARD K. FOX, *Sec'y*

PAUL E. KUMMER

LOUIS PRANGE

HERMAN H. KOPPEL

Ass't Executive Sec'y

O. H. SCHMIDT

Executive Secretary

Opening Mission Work in Korea

WHEREAS, The Lord Jesus Christ gave His Church the command to preach the Gospel to all nations;

WHEREAS, The present situation in world affairs will emphasize the urgency of doing this with all vigor and speed, to work while the day;

WHEREAS, The sympathy of the people of our Church will go out in a special manner toward Korea at this time;

WHEREAS, Chaplains and soldier members of our Church have been in Korea and speak of the need and opportunity for Christian mission work there;

WHEREAS, The Lord has directed several Korean students into our midst who are preparing at our institutions for possible future work as missionaries in Korea if the Lord should make it possible for them to return to that country;

WHEREAS, The Lord has blessed our beloved Synod with the resources of manpower and material things to make it possible to undertake further missionary endeavors;

WHEREAS, The Board of Foreign Missions has been charged by and with the conduct of foreign missions especially in the East; therefore be it

Resolved, That permission be granted to the Board of Foreign Missions to begin mission work in Korea if they are convinced that the time and opportunity for that undertaking is at hand.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD
O. H. SCHMIDT, *Executive Secretary*

Report of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association

In submitting our first report to the venerable convention, we must first give expression of our profound joy and deepest gratitude to our Lord for the attention given, and the co-operation afforded, by our fellow Christians to promote this our latest and widest endeavor — the Lutheran Medical Mission.

It will be remembered that Synod, at its convention held at Milwaukee in 1950, at great length discussed a petition to place emphasis on medical missions. Synod expressed its appreciation of the interest taken and the thought given by physicians and other professional people in our midst to launch out upon an expanded program of medical missions. The convention also expressed its agreement in principle with the general objectives set forth in the general petition. Thereupon it resolved to request

in the financial ability of the Lutheran Medical Mission Asso-

Rather than permit the glorious work to become stagnant after an auspicious beginning during the very short time of its existence, the Lutheran Medical Mission Association takes courage and leads the cause of this mission and requests the venerable convention to empower the Fiscal Conference and the Board of Directors to grant such financial assistance as will be needed over and above a personal consecrated effort of the members of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association.

It is agreed that all plans for the further development of the medical mission program be presented to the Board of Directors for approval. The estimated need to meet the requirements for the coming year will entail an expenditure of up to \$10,000. May it please the convention to support the request made.

THE LUTHERAN MEDICAL MISSION ASSOCIATION

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE

Dr. Charles Obermeyer, M. D.

Dr. V. E. Michael, M. D.

Dr. Albert W. Seidel, M. D.

Mrs. Margaret Westberg, R. N.

Rev. F. C. Streufert, D. D.

THE ADVISORY BOARD

Rev. O. H. Schmidt, D. D.

Rev. K. Kurth, D. D.

Rev. H. A. Mayer, D. D.

Dr. Theo. Hanser, M. D.

Dr. C. E. Stindel, M. D.

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

Allow Missionaries on Furlough to Present Special Needs of Their Field and Gather Funds for Such Needs

WHEREAS, The missionaries on furlough are the best representatives for their missions; and

WHEREAS, They frequently move our people to immediate action; and

WHEREAS, A good and wholesome stimulus to generosity is neglected if the missionary is denied the privilege of presenting his needs; therefore be it

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod

to allow missionaries on furlough to feel free to present the needs of their field to our congregations and societies;

to allow them also to gather funds for such special needs;

to clear the project, however, through the Mission Board;

that the missionary should not be bound to remit personal

SOUTH AND EAST MICHIGAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE

AT WALDENWOODS

H. J. MALESKE, *Secretary*

V. CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

[501]

Report of the Committee on Constitutional Matters

The committee organized by electing President W. H. M. as chairman and the undersigned as secretary.

The first task of the committee after the last convention was to make the changes in the By-Laws as they had been adopted by Synod. We found that these changes were so numerous, especially in the field of Higher Education, that the whole Handbook had to be reprinted.

The committee was called together whenever it was necessary to take up matters assigned to it or to render an opinion requested. Our minutes record whatever action was taken.

We are ready at this time to submit the following recommendations:

1. To add to Section 2.05 a new paragraph, d: "By the President and Vice-Presidents and the Faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis:

"A. An Editorial Board for the *Lutheran Witness*.

"B. An Editorial Committee for *Der Lutheraner*."

2. In Section 8.47 after b add a new paragraph: "c. The Board shall publish Synod's publications for the blind. All publications issued by, and in the interest of, the blind shall be subject to censorship by the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis. Paragraph c would then become d, and d would become e. (Under the Topical Index, under "Concordia Seminary, St. Louis," the reference to 8.47b should be omitted. It should now read: 8.47c.

3. Insert in Section 3.61 a, in the third line, after "each of the words: "from among the pastors thereof" —.

4. In Section 2.07 add the words: "unless the By-Laws specifically provide otherwise."

5. In Section 2.97 the word "recommendations" in line four and five is to read "reports." (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 51.)

6. In Section 2.121, in the second line, after the word "President," add: "from among the accredited delegates." At the end of the paragraph add the sentence: "For this purpose they appoint tellers who need not be delegates."

7. Section 2.113 should be recast as follows:

"a. A Committee on Constitutional Matters shall be appointed by the President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents

Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be Secretary of Synod, *ex officio*.

b. Any overtures made to Synod asking for changes of, or amendments to, the Constitution of Synod or which in any manner affect the Constitution or By-Laws, shall be submitted to the Committee on Constitutional Matters in order that it may examine the contents and language as to their agreement with the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod.

c. At conventions of Synod this Committee shall be represented at the meetings of the committee appointed to consider Constitutional Matters.

d. Immediately after each convention of Synod, this Committee shall amend the synodical *Handbook* in harmony with the resolutions adopted by the convention.

e. This Committee shall also interpret the Constitution and By-Laws in cases of controversy."

(Note: The wording is changed only slightly, but the former Paragraph a is divided into a, b, c, and d, b becoming e.)

The Committee on Constitutional Matters is planning another meeting after the REPORTS AND MEMORIALS are out, to carry out the provisions of Section 2.113 b (as revised above).

THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS
M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

Suggested Changes and Additions to the "Handbook"

2.79 Board of Directors of Synod — Duties

Now reads: The Board of Directors shall cause regular audits to be made of all departments, boards, committees, and activities of Synod and shall cause examinations to be made of books and records of all subsidized Districts, so far as these relate to the subsidies received from Synod. It may at any time cause an audit to be made of any department, board, committee, or activity of Synod, independent of the audits hereinbefore provided.

Be revised to read: The Board of Directors shall cause a continuous and/or annual audit to be made of all educational institutions, departments, boards, commissions, committees, subsidized Districts and any other activity or spending agency receiving subsidies from Synod. These audits are to be initiated by Synod's Controller in consultation with the Board of Directors.

New paragraphs to be added:

t. The Board of Directors shall establish and prescribe standard practices relating to all accounting matters and procedures and the co-ordination of systems, including forms, records, reports, and procedures of every agency or organization receiving subsidies. Matters relating to educational institutions, consultation shall be had with the Board for Higher Education in establishing such standard practices so that they may conform to the requirements of accrediting associations and governmental agencies.

u. The Board of Directors, through the office of its Controller in consultation with the Board for Higher Education, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted accounting practices, shall establish and prescribe uniform accounting methods, financial controls, and budgetary classifications for each of the educational institutions of Synod.

6.141 Uniform Accounting Methods

(to be deleted because replaced by "u" above)

The Board for Higher Education, in consultation with the Board of Directors, shall establish and prescribe, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted educational practice, uniform accounting methods, financial controls, budgetary classifications and allocations for operating income and costs and for capital investments of each of the educational institutions of Synod.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

[503]

Reconsider Former Memorial re Creation of New Districts

We memorialize Synod to reconsider the memorial of the Synod on page 535, No. 518, dealing with matters pertaining to the creation of new synodical Districts and the consolidation of old ones.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

Amalgamation of the Congregations of the English District with the Territorial Districts

The Committee appointed by the *Praesidium* for the purpose of carrying out the 1950 Resolution 520 herewith makes its report.

The Committee at its first meeting adopted a threefold program:

1. To study the question of amalgamation of the congregations of the English District with the territorial Districts;

2. To make contact with the English District regarding this matter;

3. To formulate a report for the convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in Houston, Tex.

An earnest study was made of the history of the English District and of the important work the District has done for the Church. The Church received many blessings from the work of the English District during the decades when The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod was carrying out its mission chiefly through the medium of the German language. The Committee also studied the advantages and disadvantages of having a "District at large," such as the English District, working in a great portion of the area where the other Districts of Synod do their work.

It is a matter of general opinion that eventual amalgamation will be effected. The language is obviously no longer a question. However, this is not the only subject which now needs to be considered. Tradition, for example, with its influence upon thought and action must not be forgotten.

The Amalgamation Committee of the English District was introduced to the second meeting of the Committee. After a thorough discussion with the English District Committee and on the basis of its previous study, the Committee offers the following opinion and suggestion:

It is the opinion of this Committee that the matter cannot be settled in a very short time. It is the further opinion of this Committee that amalgamation should be the result of orderly historical development. Such a development can be made possible through cooperative efforts of Synod and the English District. The Committee, therefore, has one suggestion, namely, that the President of Synod appoint a continuation committee which will keep in touch with the English District and will make a report on this matter at the next convention.

OLIVER R. HARMS, *Chairman*
HERBERT BRUMMER, *Secretary*
CARL A. GEIST
ERWIN KURTH
J. J. OHLIS

[505]

Regarding the "Praesidium"

WHEREAS, With the growth of our beloved Synod more and more of its functions and activities require the full time of administrators, executive secretaries, directors, etc., together with their staffs; and

WHEREAS, This development tends to draw the administration farther and farther away from the grass roots, i. e., from the parishes of Synod; and

WHEREAS, This development, while definitely expediting the functioning of the Church, at the same time creates a serious threat of a growing bureaucracy, or even of a hierarchy, which will change the entire character of our Church, contrary to the principles based on the royal priesthood of the believers and the sovereignty of the local congregation; and

WHEREAS, The establishing of full-time administrators in many fields of Synod's work should at the same time remove more and more of the detail of administration from the *Praesidium*; and

WHEREAS, We conceive Synod to be an advisory body and a congregation of congregations, and consequently principles applying to the call of a pastor do not apply to the election of synodical officials; and

WHEREAS, The plan which we shall propose has proved successful in the administration of other large church bodies, i. e., in the Presbyterian Church with its Moderator; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition Synod to elect a committee of members of Synod who are not a part of the *Praesidium* or of its various boards, which committee is to study the feasibility of establishing the policy that members of the *Praesidium* shall be pastors of parishes within Synod, thereby maintaining it as a part of the grass roots of Synod;

That the same committee be instructed to consider the feasibility of limiting the terms of office of this *Praesidium* to one year, also the feasibility of the Committee on Nominations to propose candidates for the *Praesidium*;

That it be understood that in the event of such a change in the administration it shall not apply to the present, incumbent full-time members of the *Praesidium*.

GREATER CHICAGO PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

WILLIAM EIFRIG, *Chairman*

CARL L. RUTZ, *Secretary*

Change Arrangement re Full-Time Vice-President

memorialize Synod to alter the existing arrangement of the First Vice-President automatically is full-time Vice-President. We believe that better purposes would be served if Synod would first elect its four Vice-Presidents without indicating rank. After consultation with the Vice-Presidents, the President of Synod would recommend to the Synod which of the four would serve full time for the ensuing triennium. Thereupon the Synod would proceed by preferential ballot to determine the rank of each thereby the line of succession.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

Report of Committee on Convention Election Procedures

Function and Scope of the Committee

The *Proceedings* of 1950, page 875, contain this report of the Committee on Elections:

"We have distributed thirty-eight slates, with an average of 4,500 votes or a total of 171,000 votes. Having taken 38 ballots also that we interrupted the proceedings of Synod some 70 times. We now move that the President of Synod appoint a committee which shall study ways and means of simplifying election procedures."

"We are willing to convey to this committee thoughts which have come to us during these days and thoughts which others have expressed to us."

The recommendation was adopted with the following addition:

"The Committee on Nominations shall likewise aid this committee with suggestions which will be helpful to future committees on nominations."

— The scope of this committee was broadened to include the study of the policies and practices concerning the holding of synodical and general conventions. Cf. *Proceedings* of 1950, page 530, Memorial 513.

Paragraphs of the synodical *Handbook* studied by the Committee are the following: 1.51, 1.53, 1.57, 2.121, 2.129, 2.139, 2.141,

2.151, Electoral Circuits of Member Congregations.

The Committee recommends no change in this paragraph.

2.153, Election of Delegates to Convention.

Our Committee recommends that the last sentence of the paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"If these proceedings have not been printed or if in the mean time changes have become necessary, the certification of election by the District Secretary or the District President shall entitle delegates to vote, provided every lay delegate presents credentials as aforesaid."

Re: 1.57, Electoral Circuits of Advisory Members.

Our Committee recommends that the last sentence of the paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"The registered name in the printed Proceedings of the District or the certification by the District Secretary or the District President shall entitle the elected representative to recognition in Synod, but without vote."

Re: 2.121, Committee on Elections.

Our Committee recommends that this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"A Committee on Elections shall be appointed by the Presidium at least six months prior to the next convention. It shall consist of seven pastors, three teachers, and five laymen. The committee shall have power to augment itself. The members of this committee need not be voting delegates to the forthcoming convention. The Committee on Elections shall be responsible for the preparation of the official ballots, the balloting, and the tabulation of the votes cast."

Re: 2.127, Primary Election for President.

Our Committee recommends that this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"Balloting for candidates for the office of President shall done no later than the second business session of the convention."

Re: 2.129, Candidates for the Office of President.

Our Committee recommends that the following sentence be added to this paragraph:

"However, if on the nominating ballot any one candidate receives 75 per cent or more of all votes cast, he shall be declared elected."

Re: 2.139, Appointment of Committee on Nominations.

Our Committee recommends that the heading of this paragraph be changed to read:

"Election of Committee on Nominations."

Our Committee recommends that this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"At each regular convention of Synod a Committee on Nominations shall be elected to serve for the next convention. The Committee on Nominations shall consist of eighteen pastors, six elders, and twelve laymen. The various areas of Synod shall be represented on this committee. In case a vacancy on this committee occurs, the vacancy shall be filled by the *Praesidium*. The members of this Committee on Nominations need not be voting delegates to the next triennial convention, and they cannot succeed themselves in office."

Re: 2.141, Publication of Committee on Nominations.

Our Committee recommends that the heading of this paragraph be changed to read:

"Soliciting Suggestions for Candidates."

Our Committee also recommends that this entire paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"The Committee on Nominations shall solicit, by questionnaire, from all congregations of Synod, suggestions for candidates for the various offices to be filled. However, any individual member of Synod, too, may suggest suitable candidates for the various offices."

Re: 2.145, District Presidents to Suggest Candidates.

Our Committee recommends no change in the contents or wording of this paragraph.

Re: 2.147, Suggestion for Boards of Control and for Board Directors of Concordia Publishing House.

Our Committee recommends that this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"Each District in which an educational institution of Synod is located shall propose two approved slates of candidates for the Board of Control of said institution, one of which slates shall be approved by the convention. The slate of candidates receiving the greatest number of votes in the District shall be placed first on the electoral ballot. Names of candidates for the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House shall be solicited in like manner."

Re: 2.151, Nominations Submitted to Convention.

Our Committee recommends that the following be substituted for paragraph 2.151:

"The Committee on Nominations shall be required to obtain and have available pertinent information concerning each candidate proposed by the committee."

Our Committee recommends the addition of this new paragraph:

2.154 Publication of Lists of Candidates

The Committee on Nominations shall have its complete list of candidates for all offices published in "Today's Business" at least one day prior to the time when the convention shall be asked to approve the slate. The approved slate shall thereupon be published in the next issue of "Today's Business," and the official ballot shall be printed. At least one full day shall have elapsed after approval of the slate of candidates by the convention before voting begins.

Our Committee recommends also the addition of these paragraphs:

2.156 Time, Place, and Manner of Balloting

a) There shall be no balloting during convention sessions except for the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod, and to determine the rank of Vice-Presidents.

b) In the session immediately following the completion of election of Synod's *Praesidium*, the convention shall receive the report of the Committee on Nominations.

c) The Committee on Elections shall have received from the Secretary of Synod, or from the Registration Committee, a complete file of all voting delegates in attendance.

d) Voting delegates shall call for their ballot at a time and place designated by the Committee on Elections. Polling places shall be closed during the sessions of the convention. The Committee on Elections shall also officially announce a deadline to terminate the balloting, and then to announce the elections closed.

e) Tabulation of the votes shall be done in the customary manner of one reader and one tabulator working as a team.

f) The chairman of the Committee on Elections shall furnish a copy of tabulated votes of each election, certified by at least three members of the committee, to the convention chairman, to the Secretary of Synod, and to Synod's Department of Public Relations.

g) All ballots of each election shall be separately bundled and preserved until the close of the convention. The preservation and the destruction of all ballots shall be the specific duty of the chairman of the Committee on Elections.

PASTOR E. A. SCHUETT, *Chairman* (Glencoe, Minn.)
PASTOR A. G. FEHNER, *Secretary* (Mankato, Minn.)
MR. ERNEST BALKE (Tulsa, Okla.)

Installation of Voting Machines

We memorialize Synod to consider the installation of voting machines at conventions to reduce the work of the Committee on Elections in the counting of votes.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

General Personnel Policies for Staff Employees, etc.

Resolved, To memorialize Synod to establish a general personnel policy for staff employees of boards and agencies with offices in the synodical office building.

This general policy is to be developed by the Board of Directors in prior consultation with the boards, officers, and employees concerned.

The policy is to include salary and wage scales with graduated increments, provisions for tenure, promotion, vacations, and service leaves, dismissal, retirement, pension, and other employee welfare and benefit provisions.

A statement of this policy shall be available for public inspection and for examination by any present or prospective synodical employee.

The Board of Directors shall provide for annual revision of the policy, and at least triennially it shall be reviewed by the General Conference.

THE WEST MISSOURI PASTORAL CONFERENCE
A. F. C. PFOTENHAUER

Authorize President to Approve Executive Secretaries, etc.

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod to make explicit and affirm the executive function of the President of Synod by authorizing him

To recommend men approved by him when executive secretaries or officers with equivalent authority and responsibility be called or appointed by the various synodical boards, commissions, and committees. (The boards of control of the various colleges and seminaries are to be exceptions, since he already has a prior voice in the selection of the executive heads of these institutions.)

To approve in advance the recommendations made to these

same boards, commissions, and committees by their respective executive secretaries or officers, when men are to be called, appointed as assistants or associates in their respective synod offices.

The respective boards may set up desirable standards of competence, experience, and training and may secure the names of possible nominees by all legitimate means, but they shall call appoint from the persons thus recommended or approved by Synod's President.

The Committee on Constitutional Matters shall adjust all pertinent regulations of Synod to conform to this provision.

THE WEST MISSOURI PASTORAL CONFERENCE
A. F. C. PFOTENHAUER

[511]

Resolution re "Auxiliary Agencies" Within Synod

WHEREAS, For certain understandable reasons many congregations have denied themselves the privilege of giving adequate support to the various "auxiliary agencies" in Synod; and

WHEREAS, Our experience clearly indicates that congregations show greater interest and financial support when the agencies present a unified budget and a co-ordinated appeal for support;

WHEREAS, We have learned that congregations respond more readily and liberally when they have the assurance that their programs and the budgets of the agencies have been approved by a responsible and capable review board; and

WHEREAS, We are of the opinion that congregations have the right to request all agencies which appeal to them for financial support to channel their appeals through their designated representatives; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod, assembled in Houston, Tex.,

1. Instruct the Council of Lutheran Agencies (should the Council be approved) to urge upon its members the co-ordinating of their appeals and budgets as soon as possible.

2. Instruct its Board of Directors to be responsible for an annual review and approval of the programs and budgets of the "auxiliary agencies," which review is to be completed before any of the said agencies solicit the congregations not located in their synod District for financial support.

3. Instruct the Council of Lutheran Agencies (should the Council be approved), or its individual members, to respect the privacy of the congregations of any District concerning the manner and time of solicitation for support.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
CARL M. ZORN, Secretary

Proposed "Handbook" Changes for Department of Public Relations

12.01 Personnel and Appointment

The Department of Public Relations shall be administered by a Board of seven members, three pastors, three laymen, and one member of the faculty of one of our teachers' colleges. This board shall be appointed triennially by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the President together with the Vice-Presidents.

12.03 Functions and Duties

The department shall be responsible for the work of Synod's public relations organization, co-ordinating the efforts of Synod's ancillary organizations to develop greater understanding of Synod, its doctrine and its work, among the public.

The department shall disseminate factual information on Synod and its work through all accepted means of communication.

The department shall present the Lutheran viewpoint on current events of the day.

The department shall answer attacks against our Church.

The department shall co-ordinate and conduct Synod's relations with governmental agencies, promoting the interests of Synod and safeguarding constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State.

The department shall be responsible to the President of Synod for policy and action but shall be related to the Board of Directors of Synod in financial and all other matters.

12.05 Executive Secretary

An Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for Public Relations, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be Synod's Director of Public Relations. He may be removed from office by the Board for Public Relations, with the approval of the Board of Directors.

12.07 Headquarters

The Board for Public Relations shall establish and maintain headquarters for its Executive Secretary in one of the nation's principal cities to be determined by the Board in consultation with the Board of Directors.

12.09 Budget

The Board shall annually submit a budget to the Board of Directors of Synod for recommendation and for reference to the General Conference, which shall allocate funds for the department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

OSWALD C. J. HOFFMANN, D. D., *Executive Secretary*

[513]

Procedure in Calling Teachers

Immanuel Lutheran Congregation, in regular meeting assembled on March 12, 1953, and after due consideration of problems involved, adopted the following resolution and begs to submit the same for your careful study and possible favorable action:

WHEREAS, The present practice of calling parochial school teachers at all times of the year tends to cause considerable inconvenience at locations in the schools of those who accept a call during the present school term, thus disrupting the orderly progress of the school in addition to the vacant position already disrupted; and

WHEREAS, Under present circumstances many teachers who accept a call in mid-term feel somewhat embarrassed about remaining to the end of the school term after acceptance of the call; and

WHEREAS, This practice frequently gives rise to feelings of resentment and dissatisfaction with our parochial school system; and

WHEREAS, A uniform procedure in this matter could do much to foster and increase the good will of many of our members toward our parochial schools, and would in no way affect the divinity of the call; be it therefore

Resolved, that we, Immanuel Lutheran Congregation of Sheboygan, Wis., bring this problem to the attention of Synod, respectfully suggesting that Synod advise and encourage its congregations wherever possible to follow this or a similar uniform procedure.

When calling a teacher to fill a vacancy, the calling congregation should stipulate that the teacher called is not expected to leave his present position until the end of the current school year. If this were the general practice in Synod, the teacher involved would feel no reluctance to stay and finish the school year. In a congregation whose teacher received the call would certainly welcome such an arrangement, both because that would keep the school in normal operation, and it would give the congregation ample time to provide for a replacement.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CH.
Sheboygan, Wis.

H. J. A. BOUMAN, Pastor

Revision of Section 14.03 re Communing Lodge Members

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is firmly opposed to lodges or societies of an unchristian or anti-Christian character and has laid down certain principles and practices in dealing with this question in Section 14.03 of the By-Laws to its constitution, which it earnestly urges pastors, congregations, and members to observe; and

WHEREAS, Paragraph f of Section 14.03 states that it shall be the practice in Synod not to administer Holy Communion to members of such lodges and paragraph g of Section 14.03 states that a conscientious pastor may make exceptions to this practice in unusual cases; and

WHEREAS, Instances are known where congregations have admitted such lodge members to communicant membership as exceptional cases under paragraph g, in the hope that such closer relationship with the Christian congregation and regular participation in the Sacrament will convince them in time of the irreconcilable conflict between such lodges and Christianity, with the result that they will renounce their lodge membership; and

WHEREAS, Such procedure would seem to be due to a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the intent and spirit of Section 14.03 and in conflict with Synod's position;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned voting members of various congregations in Baltimore, Md., affiliated with The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, hereby

petition Synod to make its position unequivocally clear as to the true intent of paragraphs f and g of Section 14.03 by revising the same so that they shall hereafter read as follows:

It is, and shall be, the practice in Synod not to administer Holy Communion to members of such lodges *nor to admit such persons to communicant membership in our congregations.*

A conscientious pastor may in cases which present unusual circumstances, rendering their classification difficult, administer Holy Communion to a person who is still outwardly connected with such lodge. But in such a case the pastor shall earnestly beware of alienating and giving offense, and to this end he shall freely and conscientiously consult with his church council and congregation, his brethren in the ministry, and with the officials of Synod, in each case may be. *It is not intended, however, that such exceptions may include the administration of Holy Communion publicly*

to non-members of the congregation who are members of lodges or societies of an unchristian or anti-Christian character or the actual admission of such persons to communicant membership in our congregations.

EMIL A. HOPPENSTEADT IVAN E. TAYLOR
of Calvary Lutheran Church

HENRY F. KRUELLE JOHN W. SCHMIDT
of Bethlehem Lutheran Church

HERBERT F. KUENNE ERNEST F. PETERSON
C. LOUIS MCCLEAN
of Martini Lutheran Church

E. HOWARD ASENDORF
of Redeemer Lutheran Church

ALBERT G. GEIGER
of Mount Olive Ev. Lutheran Church

CARL H. KRUELLE
of Lutheran Church of Our Savior

WILLIAM C. L. RACH
of Immanuel Lutheran Church

VI. INTERSYNODICAL AND DOCTRINAL MATTERS

Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity

In conformity with a resolution of the Milwaukee Convention a committee on Doctrinal Unity, consisting of Pastors George Maas-Geo. J. Meyer, and Werner H. Jurgens; Profs. Walter A. Miller, Martin Franzmann, and Alfred O. Fuerbringer; and Walter Blume and Herbert A. Knopp, was appointed in fall of 1950. The members of this committee, with the exception of Pastor Jurgens, who in September, 1952, asked to be excused from further service, have, throughout the triennium, carried out the task assigned to them to the best of their ability and herewith their report to Synod.

I

We wish to acknowledge the grace of God, whose aid we always relied for our task and who, we are convinced, guided us in its execution. We are grateful for the presence of Dr. J. W. Behnken at our meetings and that of Dr. Herman Harms at practically all of them. Both of these leaders of our Church took a deep interest in the work of the committee and were of great help to us. We wish to acknowledge the interest, understanding, and help of many of the members of our Synod who gave us advice and encouragement and supported us with their prayers. We wish to express our appreciation to the representatives of the other synods at the Synodical Conference for their willingness to meet with us and to discuss in a fraternal spirit the problems that confronted us. We did not reach agreement with all of them on all points, but we are hopeful that this may yet come to pass. The very friendly and cordial spirit of the members of the American Lutheran Church with whom we met and the honesty with which they faced some of the difficult situations served to make our task lighter.

II

In accordance with the instructions of Synod the committee served as a clearinghouse and a steering committee with regard to matters affecting the negotiations with the American Lutheran Church and, especially, the *Common Confession*. At its first meeting, held on December 4, 1950, the committee carefully considered all of the resolutions of the Milwaukee Convention pertaining to its sphere of activity. The committee recognized Synod's position that the *Common Confession* as adopted at Milwaukee reflected the doctrinal differences of the past. At the same time we were aware that Synod made provisions for clarifications of, and

additions to, the *Common Confession* in case further study or developments made them necessary or advisable. Therefore the committee has made itself available to all who wished to consult it and as a result met with individual members and groups of members of our Church, listened to their presentations, and endeavored to answer their questions. Members of the committee have appeared before conferences and District conventions and have answered whatever correspondence was directed to them on these matters.

III

The committee has also had meetings with representatives of the other synods of the Synodical Conference to discuss the *Common Confession* in a very thorough manner. (Other intersynodical matters do not belong to our sphere of activity.) At meetings held in January, 1951, and in April, 1951, and attended by representatives of all the constituent synods, attention was focused on the sections of the *Common Confession*, as adopted at Milwaukee, regarding which some need for clarification was felt. At the invitation several members of the committee were present at the convention of the Wisconsin Synod, held at New Ulm, Minn., in August, 1951, and at the convention of the Slovak Church, held in Detroit in the same month.

The Norwegian Synod resolved at its convention in June, 1951:

WHEREAS, The matter of the *Common Confession* has been placed before our Synod by our sister synod, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, for our consent to the course of action outlined in the resolutions of the Missouri Synod, be it

Resolved, That we cannot give our consent to the *Common Confession* as a settlement of doctrinal differences between the Synodical Conference and the American Lutheran Church, for the following reasons:

The *Common Confession* does not reject the errors of the American Lutheran Church. The document does not reject the false doctrine which has been expressed in the American Lutheran Church, that some parts of Scripture are not divinely inspired. (John 10, 35; II Tim. 3, 16.) On the contrary, when describing the origin of Scripture the *Common Confession* uses the expression "content and fitting word," which is acceptable to many of those who also accept the false doctrine aforementioned.

Secondly, although the justification of all mankind (objective justification, Rom. 4, 5; 5, 18) has been openly taught within the American Lutheran Church, yet the *Common Confession* does not definitely state that God has declared all mankind righteous in Christ.

Thirdly, the error of the American Lutheran Church, that some people are converted to Christ while others are not, but the converted offer only a natural resistance, while others offer willful resistance, — this error is not rejected in the *Common Confession*. Rom. 3, 22, 23.

Fourthly, the *Common Confession* does not reject the error in the American Lutheran Church, that God elected His people to eternal life in view of their foreseen faith. Acts 13.48.

Fifthly, the *Common Confession* does not reject the error in the American Lutheran Church, that the Means of Grace belong to the essence of the Holy Christian Church. Eph. 2.19; Acts 2.38; Matt. 23.35. (The saints in heaven do not need the remission of sins.)

Sixthly, The *Common Confession* does not wholly reject such things in the doctrine of the Last Things as the American Lutheran Church is tolerating, as, for example, that the Papacy may not be Antichrist until the last day: (II Thess. 2.8); that an unusually large number of Jews will be converted to Christ in the future (Matt. 23.35; Rom. 8.7), and that there will be some kind of millennial reign of Christ (II Tim. 3.1).

These are examples sufficient to show that the *Common Confession* is not a settlement of the differences.

We therefore earnestly entreat our sister synod, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, to reconsider its adoption of the *Common Confession* and to reject it as a settlement of its doctrinal differences with the American Lutheran Church.

We further entreat The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to continue negotiations with the American Lutheran Church exclusively on the basis of a full acceptance of the "*Brief Statement*." (Article 3.10.)

Our concern for the truth and for the continuation of our fellowship with the Missouri Synod on the doctrinal basis which we have employed in the Synodical Conference through these many years moves us to draw up these resolutions. We desire our fellowship on the basis of right doctrine and practice to continue. God grant that the unity which once prevailed in the Synodical Conference may be restored by a steadfast adherence to the Scriptural principles that have united us.

The Wisconsin Synod received a *Review of the "Common Confession"* prepared at the request of its Standing Committee on Church Union. This *Review* finds "a number of serious omissions in the articles '[of the Common Confession.]' dealing with the doctrines that have been in controversy" (VI: Justification, VII: Condemnation, IV: Election, V: Means of Grace, IX: The Church, XII: Last Things) and adds that a statement on the doctrine of the Day ought to be included. The pertinent resolutions of the Wisconsin Synod are as follows (*Proceedings, 31st Convention*, pp. 147-148):

1. Be it *Resolved*, That we concur in the findings of the Standing Committee on Church Union as found in the document *Review of the "Common Confession,"* and herewith make them our own.

2. Be it further *Resolved*, That we inform The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod that we not only find the *Common Confession* to be inadequate in the points noted (cf. *Review of the Common Confession*), but that we also hold that the adoption of the *Common Confession* by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod involves an untruth and creates a basically untruthful situation,

since this action has been officially interpreted as a settlement of past differences which are in fact not settled.

3. And be it further *Resolved*, That we ask The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to repudiate its stand that the *Common Confession* is a settlement of the doctrines treated by the two committees (Mo.-ALC.)

4. And be it further *Resolved*:

a. That we direct the attention of our sister Synod of Missouri to the position which the American Lutheran Church has taken in the *Friendly Invitation* of March 4, 1947, with the remark coming for "an area where there exists an allowable and wholesome latitude of theological opinion on the basis of the teaching of the Word of God," and that we indicate to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod that this position of the American Lutheran Church challenges the clarity and therefore the authority of the Scriptures (Ps. 119:105). This can only cause confusion and disturbance in the church. Therefore negotiations should be suspended.

b. That we further indicate to the sister Synod of Missouri not until the American Lutheran Church recognizes this as a basic problem which must first be considered and settled, will no obstacle to the renewal of doctrinal discussions have been removed (Cf. *Convention Proceedings of the Joint Synod*, 1939, page 61 and c.)"

The Slovak Church adopted this resolution:

WHEREAS, The *Common Confession* of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and of the American Lutheran Church has been placed before the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod for the purpose of securing the consent of our Church to the course of action of our sister Missouri Synod as outlined in its resolutions; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this request, the *Common Confession* under the prayerful guidance of the Holy Spirit and in the fear of God has been diligently studied by our Pastoral Conferences and thoroughly examined and discussed daily at the sessions of the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church in convention assembled;

WHEREAS, The Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the basis of this thorough study has come to the conviction that the *Common Confession* does not contain anything contrary to the Word of God and the Confessions of the Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, The Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church regards the *Common Confession* as sufficient basis for further negotiations with other Lutheran bodies toward the attainment of true unity of doctrine and practice; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church express its agreement with the doctrines set forth in the *Common Confession* and grant its consent to the course of action as outlined in the resolutions of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

It added the following note:

Although the *Common Confession* has been adopted by unanimous vote of the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church we wish to bring to your attention a few pertinent observations which may help you in arriving at any clarification or expansion of the *Common Confession*. (Followed by seven suggestions for improvement in wording.)

A further meeting with representatives of all of the Synodical Conference groups was held in April, 1952. At this time the tentative draft of Part II was discussed.

At the convention of the Synodical Conference held at St. Paul, Minn., in August, 1952, the following resolution was adopted (*Proceedings, 42d Convention*, pp. 159f.):

WHEREAS, Not all brethren of the Synodical Conference are persuaded that the *Common Confession* is adequate as a settlement of doctrinal differences between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, as provided for by the Missouri Synod *Convention Proceedings*, p. 585, has prepared a tentative Part II of the *Common Confession* to meet the objections raised against the *Common Confession*; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Synodical Conference postpone all further action with reference to the *Common Confession* until said Part II has been completed and presented to the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference and to the American Lutheran Church."

When the final draft of Articles VIII and IX of Part II of the *Common Confession* had been completed, another meeting was held with representatives of Synodical Conference groups. This meeting took place in Milwaukee in January, 1953. The Norwegian Synod was not represented, but its committee agreed to hold a meeting with the Missouri Synod representatives on April 15, 1953, which at the time of this writing is still in the future.

IV

The main portion of the committee's work was the completion of the *Common Confession*. All of the suggestions made to it relative to the wording of Part I were carefully weighed by the committee and discussed also in joint session with the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church. The members of the committee were very sympathetic to the requests of members of the Missouri Synod and the other Synodical Conference synods for clarifying statements, spelling out more clearly some of the statements in Part I. They stressed, however, that in order to avoid confusion, these clarifications should be incorporated in the tentative Part II, which should then be made one document with Part I. In all, six plenary meetings of both committees and as many meetings of the editorial subcommittee were held. The tentative draft of Articles I to VII and Article X of Part II (present number—) was printed in the church papers of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church in April, 1952, and printed copies were mailed to all pastors of both churches thereafter. The final draft of the entire document was submitted to all pastors in April of this year.

The American Lutheran Church, meeting in Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1950, adopted Part I of the *Common Confession*. At a convention in Waverly, Iowa, in October, 1950, it received Part II in its tentative form as a progress report.

It is the committee's conviction that the entire *Common Confession* as now presented to the convention is an adequate statement of doctrine and practice, which, if also Part II is adopted by the American Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church, will be a blueprint according to which, with the help of God, full unity in doctrine can be attained and agreement in practice can be achieved between the two Churches.

In accordance with another resolution of the Milwaukee Convention a meeting bringing together the committees, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and District Presidents of the two Churches was held in February of this year. About 70 men were present at a three-day meeting. The history of the union movement involving the two Churches was reviewed, and the *Common Confession* was discussed with special emphasis on church fellowship and Christian organizations. As in all of the other meetings of the committees, the discussion was very frank, but friendly. This meeting, in our opinion, constituted a major step forward. The group resolved that further meetings of this kind should be held in order to corroborate and verify the unity in doctrine and bring about unity in practice as well as eventual church fellowship.

Throughout the triennium your Committee was not unaware of the fact that the American Lutheran Church is contemplating an organic merger with the four other bodies of the American Lutheran Conference. The document which is to form the doctrinal basis for this union is entitled the *United Testimony on Faith and Life*. While the American Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Evangelical Lutheran Church have adopted the *United Testimony* and are willing to enter the proposed merger, the Augustana Synod at its meeting in June, 1952, indicated that it would not participate in the present merger, and the Lutheran Free Church, also meeting in June, 1952, would not commit itself to the goal of organic union. Your Committee had a discussion of the *United Testimony* for the agenda at several of its meetings with the committee of the American Lutheran Church, but lack of time prevented the realization of this discussion. In case the proposed merger comes to pass, an entirely new situation will have arisen, which will require the attention of our Synod.

V

Your Committee herewith officially presents to this convention the *Common Confession*, as augmented in accordance with the provisions of the Milwaukee Convention.

The Common Confession (Parts I and II)

Foreword to Part I

The common confession of faith is the composite work of two committees: the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, authorized and empowered to prepare a statement by its 1947 convention, and the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church, authorized and empowered to negotiate with The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod for the same purpose by its 1948 convention. These two committees voted in joint session on January 7, 1949, to request a joint subcommittee consisting of Dr. Edward C. Fendt, Dr. John C. Fritz, Dr. Bernard J. Holm, and Rev. Werner H. Jurgens to prepare the preliminary draft of such a confession. This draft was written by these men in Chicago, Ill., on August 29 and 30, 1949. Revisions were offered in sessions of the two official committees meeting separately (the American Lutheran Church committee in Chicago on September 15, 1949, and The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod committee in St. Louis on September 16, 1949). On October 21, 1949, the joint subcommittee embodied these revisions in the document and submitted the revised draft to all the members of the two committees. On December 5 and 6, 1949, the two committees met jointly and approved the copy herewith submitted. This confession of faith, unanimously approved by the two official committees as their report to their Synods, is hereby respectfully submitted to the Synods for adoption.

Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church— Missouri Synod

Dr. W. Arndt, Chairman
Dr. John W. Behnken
Dr. John H. C. Fritz
Dr. F. H. Brunn
Prof. Walter Baepler
Rev. Geo. J. Meyer
Rev. W. H. Jurgens
Mr. H. W. Knopp

The Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church

Dr. Em. Poppen, Chairman
Dr. Edward C. Fendt
Dr. Bernard J. Holm
Dr. L. Ludwig
Dr. W. L. Young
Mr. Carl E. Schock
Augmented by the Executive
Committee of the American
Lutheran Church:
Dr. Wm. Sodt
Dr. Julius Bodensieck
Dr. H. L. Yochum

Chicago, Illinois, December 6, 1949

**Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity
of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod
and of the Committee on Fellowship
of the American Lutheran Church**

In order to give expression to our common Christian Faith hereby declare the following to be our mutual conviction and testimony:

I. GOD

We believe and teach:

- (1) The one and only God is the God who has revealed Himself to us as the Creator of the world and its Preserver, to whom the entire creation and all creatures are subject, who is the Lord and Ruler over all things. Through the Holy Scriptures He has revealed Himself to us as the Righteous and Holy One and also as the God of our salvation from sin and death. He has designated and manifested Himself as the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the work of creation, redemption, and sanctification. We therefore confess our faith in this Triune God, three distinct Persons in the one Godhead.
- (2) All men can know of the existence and activity of God, deriving such knowledge from the creation of the world, their own conscience, and history. But who God is, how He is minded toward man, and what He has done for man's salvation from sin, can be known only from God's revelation of Himself in Jesus Christ through the Holy Scriptures. In Jesus Christ, God became incarnate. "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the Only-Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth," John 1:14.

Cf. Acts 14:15-17; 17:24-31; Romans 1:19-20; 2:14-15; 1 Corinthians 2:10-14; Ephesians 2; Colossians 1; 2 Timothy 3:14-17; Hebrews 1-2.

II. MAN

We believe and teach:

- (1) God in the beginning created man in His own image, according to His Law which God had written into man's heart, but man disobeyed God and thereby became a sinner, alienated himself from God, and bringing sin and death upon himself and all his posterity. "As by one man sin entered into the world and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned," Romans 5:12. Therefore all men are born into this world with original sin; and being unable to observe God's divine commands, they willfully continue to transgress God's holy Law in thoughts, words, and deeds. Man as sinner has delivered himself

the bondage of sin and of the devil, from which man cannot free himself by his own powers. From this desperate condition man may only God can set man free.

Genesis 1—3; Psalms 51 and 130; Romans 1—7; Ephesians 2:14-18.

III. REDEMPTION

We believe and teach:

God from eternity decreed to send, and in the fullness of time sent, His Son to fallen man as Savior, to fulfill the Law in the stead and to suffer the sinner's punishment in his stead. He was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our justification," Rom. 4:25. God "laid on Him the iniquity of us all," 1 Cor. 5:21. Christ entered into death in order to bring man, held under the grip of death, unto life with Himself. In His victory over death He brings to man a life of freedom from death. God by His resurrection of Christ from the dead proclaimed to the world that He has completed the atonement for man's sin as completed and that Christ, God-Man, shall reign as Lord forever.

Isaiah 53; Matthew 20:28; Luke 24; John 11 and 14; Acts 2:21-22; 1 Corinthians 15; 2 Corinthians 5:14-21; 1 Timothy 2:4-6; Hebrews 1:18-25.

IV. ELECTION

We believe and teach:

God from eternity, solely because of His grace in Christ and without any cause whatever in man, elected as His own all those whom He makes and keeps members of His kingdom and heirs of eternal life. The Holy Spirit by the Gospel has called us and justified us of our status before God, testifying to us that He has chosen us for Himself in Christ from the foundation of the world, and by the imputation of Christ's righteousness has given us the assurance that He will present us faultless before the throne of His glory.

Acts 13:48; Romans 8; Ephesians 1; 1 Peter 1:1-9.

V. MEANS OF GRACE

We believe and teach:

God has willed that the knowledge and benefit of Christ's redemption from sin be brought to man through His means of grace, namely, through the Gospel in the Word and in the Sacraments. Through these means he not only offers but actually bestows His grace in Christ unto forgiveness of sins and a life of fellowship with Him.

The Word. Through the Holy Scriptures, which God caused to be written by men chosen and inspired by Him, God instructs and assures us regarding His will for us. The Holy Scriptures

constitute His Word to men, centering in the revelation of Himself in the person and work of Jesus Christ for our salvation. Through the Holy Scriptures God continues to speak to men of all ages until the end of time. He speaks as the infallible and unchanging God, whose message to mankind never changes. The Holy Spirit by divine inspiration supplied to the holy word the content and fitting word, therefore we acknowledge the Holy Scriptures in their entirety as the inspired Word of God. His Holy Spirit testifies in our hearts that His Word is true, that He will keep all His promises to us, and that our faith in Him is not in vain.

- (3) We therefore recognize the Holy Scriptures as God's inspired Word, and this Word of God alone shall establish articles of faith (cf. Smalcald Articles, Part II, Art. II). We pledge ourselves to teach all things taught in the Holy Scriptures, and nothing but what which is taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.
- (4) The Holy Scriptures teach both Law and Gospel, but the content of the Holy Scriptures is the Gospel. The Law enters into the service of the Gospel by bringing man to a knowledge of his sins and by convincing him that he is under God's judgment because of his sins, and by telling the believer what fruits of the Spirit he should produce.
- (5) *Baptism.* In the Sacrament of Baptism, God adopts men and women and their children. In Baptism, God confers the benefits of Christ's redemption and graciously bestows the washing of regeneration and newness of life. We recognize it as the Lord's will that men should be baptized even in their infancy, knowing that the promise of the Gospel also applies to little children.
- (6) *The Lord's Supper.* In the Sacrament of the Altar, Christ gives us His body, offered up for us, and His blood, shed for us, to eat and to drink for the forgiveness of sins, the strengthening of our faith, and the increase in holiness of life. In this Sacrament we receive Christ's body and blood orally as well as spiritually. Communicants receive Christ's precious body and blood together with the bread and wine, but only the believers obtain the blessing of the Sacrament. Christ is not only present at the celebration of the Sacrament, but in this Sacrament He enters into the most intimate communion with the members of His Church, bringing them His body and His blood by which He made atonement for their sins.

Cf. The Word: 1 Corinthians 1-2; 2 Timothy 3:14-17; 1 Peter 1:12-21.

Baptism: Matthew 28:18-20; John 3:1-13; Acts 2:37-39; Romans 6; Titus 3:4-7.

Lord's Supper: Matthew 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:19-20; 1 Corinthians 10:16-17; 11:23-29.

VI. JUSTIFICATION

believe and teach:

His redemptive work Christ is the Propitiation for the sins of the whole world; hence forgiveness of sin has been secured and made for all men. (This is often spoken of as objective justification.) "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the Word of Reconciliation," 2 Corinthians 5:19. Hence no sinner is eternally lost on account of his sins. God offers this propitiation and reconciliation freely to all men through His means of grace. There is nothing in sinful man or in what he may do to merit God's declaring him righteous. God justifies the sinner solely on the basis of Christ's righteousness, which He imputes to the sinner through the Gospel and which the sinner accepts by faith. Faith is wrought in man by the Holy Spirit. Through this faith the sinner not only receive from God but also retain the blessed assurance of His righteousness in His sight for Christ's sake.

Romans 3—5; Galatians 2:16—3:29; Colossians 1; 1 John 2:2.

VII. CONVERSION

believe and teach:

The sinner's conversion takes place when God brings the sinner to faith in Christ as his Savior. This change of heart involves a turning away from sin, and this reliance upon Christ for salvation from sin is wrought in the work of God the Holy Spirit, without any co-operation on the part of sinful man. "No man can say that Jesus is the Lord but by the Holy Ghost," 1 Corinthians 12:3b.

Acts 5:31; 26:18; Ephesians 2:1-9; Jeremiah 31:18-19; Ezekiel 36:26-27.

VIII. SANCTIFICATION

believe and teach:

The believer in Christ can no longer enjoy living in sin, but is cleansed and enabled by the love of God in Christ and by the indwelling Holy Spirit to live according to God's commandments and to be minded toward all things as God is minded. "I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ lives in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the power of the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me," Galatians 2:20.

Therefore, out of gratitude to God, seek to glorify Him by living in good works, without which faith is dead. In glorifying God we seek to serve Him and our neighbor in love, as He commands us in both tables of His Law.

- (3) In this present world the Christian can never attain perfect sinlessness, because sin inheres in him until death. But we strive for the goal that is set before us and by daily contrition and repentance make progress in our Christian life. We look forward to the life to come, when we shall be cleansed of every defilement of sin and shall share with Christ His perfect life.

Cf. Romans 12:2; 1 Corinthians 6:9-11; 2 Corinthians 5:17 and 7:1; Ephesians 2:10; Philippians 2:13 and 3:12; Colossians 3:9-10; 1 Thessalonians 4:3; Titus 2:11-14; 1 Peter 1:15; 1 John 3:6-9.

IX. THE CHURCH

We believe and teach:

- (1) All believers in Christ constitute the one, holy, Apostolic and catholic (universal) Church, in agreement with the Apostles' doctrine, and Jesus Christ is its Head. Through the means of grace He calls all its members into fellowship with Himself and also unites the members in fellowship with one another.
- (2) To all members of His Church the Lord has given all the promises and prerogatives set forth in His Word. Every Christian has the right of direct access to God without a human mediator.
- (3) To the Church has been given the commission to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments. It is therefore the duty of Christians to unite in local congregations for this purpose. In such local congregations the presence or activity of any unbeliever or hypocrites does not nullify the power of the Word of God. The efficacy of the means of grace does not depend on the faith of the ministrant, but inheres in the Word of God itself.
- (4) In this present world, Christ does not promise His Church any earthly reign over the affairs of men. His Church will remain a kingdom of the cross until His return for Judgment; but He sustains it according to His promise: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it," Matt. 16:18b.
- (5) It is the duty of the Church to be faithful to its Lord and His Word in all its testimony, to be steadfast in its confession of the truth at all times, and to avoid and combat error. It is the duty of the Church to mold and keep its practice in conformity with the Lord's directives in the Holy Scriptures. Therefore we dare not condone error or have altar and pulpit fellowship and unscriptural co-operation with erring individuals, church bodies, or church groups that refuse to be corrected by God's Word. We must be alert and susceptible to the Lord's leading to establish and maintain fellowship with those whom He has made one with us in the faith and to seek to win the erring and wayward for unto the true faith. We are mindful of our Lord's intercessory prayer

we, who are His brethren, may be one, even as He and the Father are one.

Matthew 28; John 8:31-32; 15; 17; 20:22-23; Romans 12:16; 1 Corinthians 1:10; 3:12; Ephesians 2; 4:1-16; 5:6-11; Colossians 1; 1 Timothy 6; 1 Peter 2:9-10; 1 John 4:1; 2 John 9-10.

X. THE MINISTRY

We believe and teach:

The ministry of the Word and Sacraments exists by divine ordinance. God continues to call men into this holy office and entrusts the spiritual welfare of His congregations to these pastors as His gifts to the Church. It is the will of God that congregations receive as their pastors only such men as have the qualifications required in the Holy Scriptures. Pastors are required by God to be faithful and as faithful pastors are entitled to the love and respect of their congregations.

Acts 20:28; Romans 10:12-18; 1 Corinthians 4:1-2; 2 Corinthians 4; Ephesians 4:11-15; 1 Timothy 3; 5:17; Hebrews 13:7-17.

XI. THE LUTHERAN CONFESSIONS

We believe and teach:

The Lutheran Confessions (Book of Concord, 1580) are true interpretations of the truths of the Holy Scriptures. Therefore it is fully required that every pastor and congregation in the Lutheran Church subscribe to and uphold the doctrines taught in the Confessions without any omission, deviation, or reservation.

XII. THE LAST THINGS

We believe and teach:

The Church of Jesus Christ will exist and endure on earth, according to the promises of Christ, until His return for Judgment. When Christ returns for Judgment, He will raise up all the dead — believers in Him to eternal life, and all others to everlasting damnation.

Among the signs of His approaching return for Judgment the distinguishing features of the Antichrist, as portrayed in the Holy Scriptures, are still clearly discernible in the Roman Papacy, the usurpation of all human usurpations of Christ's authority in the Church. We hold it to be an error to teach anything as a sign of Christ's second advent not promised or foretold in the Holy Scriptures, such as the expectation of a mass conversion of the world, a preliminary resurrection of martyrs, and a visible millennial reign of Christ on the earth before the Day of Judgment.

- (3) "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time, wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations; the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ, who having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory, receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls." 1 Peter 1:3-9.
- (4) "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is," 1 John 3:2.

Cf. Matthew 16:18; John 5:28-29; 6:40; 18:36; Romans 8:17; 2 Thessalonians 2:1-10; 1 John 2:18; Revelation 20.

Foreword to Part II

Part II of the *Common Confession* was prepared in a period of two years by the members of the Committee on Doctrinal Union of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Committee on Doctrinal Union and Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church. Part I was adopted by these two Synods. Part II is intended as a supplement to Part I, and the two parts in reality form a doctrinal statement. Neither part is to be regarded as complete itself or unrelated to the other. Part II was written to give clarification where misunderstanding of Part I was encountered, as well as adding some doctrines which were omitted in Part I. The aim of the joint committee was to let the Holy Scriptures speak authoritatively and with finality in all matters discussed and summarized, so that past controversies might be allayed and future controversies avoided.

The entire *Common Confession* does not claim to be a complete review of the Christian faith and life, but it manifests common insights and emphases in our understanding and formulation of many Christian doctrines as held and taught in our churches. It constitutes a common and united devotion to the Word of God and the teaching of our churches in our times.

Part II as unanimously adopted by our two official committees.

Last joint meeting in Chicago, Ill., on February 9, 1953, is
 are being submitted to our Synods for thorough discussion
 found in harmony with the Holy Scriptures, for adoption.

**Committee on Doctrinal
 of The Lutheran Church—
 Missouri Synod**

**The Committee on Union
 and Fellowship of the
 American Lutheran Church**

Walter A. Baepler, Chairman
 John W. Behnken
 Martin Franzmann
 Alfred O. Fuerbringer
 Herman Harms
 George Maassel
 George Meyer
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 Mr. L. E. Fisher
 Mr. Fred Lentz
 Dr. W. L. Young

**Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity
 of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
 and of the Committee on Union and Fellowship
 of the American Lutheran Church**

in the belief that our common conviction and testimony re-
 ing the Christian faith as expressed in the *Common Confes-*
 must express itself in the life and corporate activity of the
 we submit the following statements as indicative of, and
 tive for, Christian life in our congregations and Synods:

THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD

i. THE CHURCH'S MISSION

The Church, as the company of those who are born
 reborn again, is the salt of the earth and the light of the
 world. It confronts a mankind which without the
 working of the Holy Spirit is totally corrupt in trespasses
 is completely blinded to the will of God, and willfully
 every endeavor of God to save it from destruction. It is the
 of the Church to proclaim in word and deed the glorious
 of all men in Christ. God "will have all men to be
 to come unto the knowledge of the truth," 1 Timothy 2:4.
 duty of the Church to testify that salvation is wholly and
 and through Christ. "Neither is there salvation in any
 there is none other name under heaven given among men
 by we must be saved," Acts 4:12.

- (2) **Communion of Saints** The Church, as the communion of saints, enjoys fellowship with God and is nourished and sustained by His presence and by His activity in the means of grace. God speaks to the assembled congregation in the Word and the Sacraments, and the assembly of believers responds in hymns, prayers of adoration, intercession, petition, and thanksgiving to God. Through the Word and the Sacraments God constantly assures the Church of its status before Him and enables it to fulfill its function in the world. The Church thus enabled is commissioned by God to "show forth His salvation from day to day," "declare His glory among the heathen, His wonders among all people," Psalm 96:2-3.
- (3) **Beloved of God** The Church, as the beloved of God, reflects its love for God by ministering to all men, especially to the household of faith. Following the example of Lord Jesus Christ, the Church seeks and works for the common well-being of all men. "This commandment have we from the Father, that he who loveth God love his brother also," 1 John 4:21.
- Matthew 5:13-16; Ephesians 2:1; 1 Corinthians 2:14; Romans 2 Corinthians 5:18-21; 1 Peter 2:9-10; 1 Timothy 2:3-6; Matthew 18-20; Ephesians 2:8-10.
- John 14:23; Exodus 20:24; John 8:31-32; 1 Timothy 2:1; 1 Peter 2:15-16; 2 Timothy 1:7-14; 4:1-5.
- Matthew 25:31-40; Galatians 6:10; 1 John 4:7-21; Luke 25-37.

ii. THE CHURCH'S RESOURCES

- (1) **Presence of God** The Lord, who commissions the Church to preach the Gospel to every creature, promises to be with the Church to the end of the world. He sends His Spirit to dwell in the Church forever and to bring to its remembrance all that which Christ as its Head has said and still says in the Scriptures. As the Church faithfully proclaims His Word, Christ's promise "He that heareth you, heareth Me," is fulfilled, Luke 10:16, to whom all power is given in heaven and in earth has promised to grant whatsoever the Church needs and asks in His name.
- (2) **Means of Grace** As the Good Shepherd Christ guides and guards the Church through perils and assaults in a hostile world, and the Holy Spirit as the Chief Builder cleanses and sanctifies the Church as the habitation of God. Through the means of grace, the Gospel in the Word and Sacraments, the Holy Spirit calls, gathers, enlightens, sanctifies the whole Christian Church on earth, and keeps it in union with Jesus Christ in the one true faith, and thus directs and enables it to do the will of God. Where the means of grace are in use, there God builds His Church.

The Lord always bestows His gifts on the Church in a generous and abundant measure. He gives to the Church pastors after His own heart who preach God's Word and administer the Sacraments in the name of the Christian congregation. He also calls and equips other workers for their respective diverse ministrations of love in every generation.

God's Word never returns unto Him void, but always accomplishes that which He pleases and prospers in the thing whereto He sends it. Through the Gospel Word and Sacraments He is at work in and through the Church to call men from sin and death and to make them heirs of everlasting life. Those who believe in Him enjoy fellowship with Him forever, are made laborers together with God in the work of His kingdom, and by their faith triumph over the world. "For whosoever is born of God overcometh the world; and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith," 1 John 5:4.

Matthew 28:18-20; John 14:26; 16:23-24.

John 17; Ephesians 5:25-27; 2:14-22; 2 Timothy 1:9; Romans

Acts 1:8; Ephesians 4:7-16; Romans 12:4-8; 1 Corinthians 14; Acts 6:1-7; John 13:12-15.

Isaiah 55:10-11; 2 Timothy 3:14-17; John 5:24; 8:31-32; Acts 2:42; Galatians 2:20; 1 Corinthians 3:9; 2 Corinthians 6:1.

iii. THE CHURCH AND ITS MINISTRATIONS

All members of the Church are royal priests. In calling a pastor to preach the Word of God and to administer the Sacraments on their behalf, the members of the congregation exercise their royal priesthood and by no means relinquish it. The privilege and the responsibility of ministering to the saints of God remain the privilege and responsibility of the members of the Church.

From the exercise of this ministry no one is exempt. Every Christian, man or woman, old or young, rich or poor, skilled or unskilled, learned or unlearned, as God gives power and opportunity, is to edify the Church of God; to feed the lambs and the sheep; to instruct and exhort others; to visit the sick and help the needy and distressed; to seek, admonish, rebuke, forgive, and restore the erring; to detect and remove false teaching; to endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace; to speak in defense of all the truth; being ready to give an answer to anyone concerning the faith that is in them; and to support with prayers and gifts the exercise of this ministry in areas and spheres which he himself

cannot reach. Christian congregations and synods take counsel and co-operate with each other in seeking God-pleasing and effective ways to perform the work the Lord has assigned to all members of His Church.

- (3) **Universal Application** The blessings of this ministry are meant for all men and conditions of men. From these blessings none may be excluded, since no one is excluded from the forgiveness spoken by God to the world in the death and resurrection of His Son Jesus Christ. Christian love, having its source in that forgiving love of God, is spontaneous and unrestricted. It knows no barrier of race, class, or color, even as Christ's propitiation not only for our sins, but also for the sins of the whole world.

1 Peter 2: 9; Revelation 5: 9-10; 2 Corinthians 2: 10.

Romans 12; 1 Corinthians 12; 14: 29; Jeremiah 23: 9-40; Ephesians 3: 14-21; 4: 1-6; 1 Peter 3: 15; 1 John 4: 1-6.

2 Corinthians 5: 19; Colossians 1: 19-22; 1 John 4: 7-21; Hebrews 9: 26; Acts 17: 24-28; 1 John 2: 2.

iv. THE CHURCH AND THE HOME

- (1) **Marriage** God has ordained and blessed the estate of marriage and has established the relation of mutual helpfulness and love between husband and wife. Marriage is intended by God to be a lifelong union. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder," Matthew 19: 6.
- (2) **Parents and Children** In love and wisdom God has blessed the marriage state with the privilege and responsibility of parenthood. "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth," Genesis 1: 28. "Children are an heritage of the Lord," Psalm 127: 3. Parents are responsible for their children and are to rear them in the fear and admonition of the Lord. God has established the home as the foundation of society and the training place for Christian character. Over against the sins of impurity, immorality, neglect, and all other causes that may lead to divorce, the Church emphasizes the sacredness of the home and the blessedness of the parent-child relationship.
- (3) **Christian Home** The Church under the impulse of Christ's Gospel teaches the youth, encourages Christian companionship, upholds purity of life, and teaches God's will regarding courtship and marriage. The Church upholds the all-inclusive character of the home, where the old and the new generations are together in love and esteem. To rear children in the fear of the Lord and to care for aged and infirm members of the family remain the responsibility of the family.

family Christians enjoy the blessings of the family altar, where God's Word is read and the entire household unites in prayer. Christian parents present their little ones to be baptized as early as possible and regularly bring their entire household to the house of God for worship and spiritual growth and understanding. When parents fail to recognize and discharge their duties as God's representatives in the home, God will hold them responsible for any resulting delinquency of their children. Christian parents remember Joshua's example, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord," Joshua 24:15.

Genesis 2:18-24; Ephesians 5:22-33; Matthew 19:3-9; 1 Corinthians 7:10-16.

Psalms 127; Ephesians 6:1-4.

Ecclesiastes 11:19-12:1; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18; 2 Timothy 2:22; Malachi 4:6; 1 Timothy 5:4.

Genesis 18:19; Deuteronomy 6:6-9; Colossians 3:16; Mark 10:14; Hebrews 10:23-25; Ephesians 6:3.

V. THE CHURCH AND VOCATION

Christian Every earthly relationship is sanctified through fellowship with God, and for the Christian, whatever his vocation may be, the whole of life is a sacred stewardship from God. The Church, therefore, recognizes and proclaims the dignity of all labor that glorifies God and serves the welfare of man. All believers are responsible servants of God; and their time, talents, and treasure are a sacred trust from God, to be employed for Christ in their respective vocations. As a steward of God the individual Christian constantly faces the question, "Is my vocation God-pleasing?" The choice or change of his vocation must be prompted not by selfish gain, but by a desire for better service to God and man according to the abilities which God has granted to him. The Church reminds its members to heed the divine injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," Ecclesiastes 9:10, in the assurance that a good and perfect kind of work is one which has for it the commandment of God.

Management In the relation of management and labor the Church is obligated to proclaim to its people with strength the twin admonitions, "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven," Colossians 4:1. "Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye service as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God; and whatsoever ye do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men, knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance; for ye serve the Lord Christ," Colossians 3:22-24. The emphasis in

all management-labor relation should not be on selfish or gain, nor on depriving others of the benefit of their labors, but on unselfish Christian service to the neighbor and the community.

- (3) **Christian Stewardship** God blesses such labor and through it provides necessities of life for the individual and his dependents, the things that are good and beautiful, the maintenance of good government. Above all, He supplies means for the support and extension of His kingdom and resources for that Christian charity which has compassion on the neighbor and promptly and personally supplies his needs. The Christian views the fruits of his labor as blessings bestowed on him by God and as a trust to be administered to the glory of God.

1 Timothy 4:4-5; Colossians 3:17; 1 Corinthians 10:31; 23; 1 Thessalonians 3:10-13.

Proverbs 3:5-10; 1 Timothy 6:17-19; James 5:1-6; Philippians 2:4; 1 Thessalonians 4:11-12; Matthew 7:12.

Psalms 145:15-16; Ephesians 4:28; 1 Corinthians 9:14; Galatians 6:9-10; Matthew 25:31-40; 1 Corinthians 4:7; 1 Chronicles 29:11.

vi. THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION

- (1) **The Great Commission** The Church continues to heed Christ's charge to go into all the world and to make disciples of all men, teaching them to observe all that whatsoever Christ has commanded.
- (2) **Bible in Education** The Church has the duty to provide for all its members throughout their lives the best possible instruction in the Holy Scriptures. The Holy Scriptures are God's verbally inspired Word, that is, God moved men to write what He wanted recorded in the words which He wanted employed. They alone constitute God's inerrant Word to men. They alone "able to make" men "wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus," 2 Timothy 3:15. They alone train men in the living. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is able for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works," 2 Timothy 3:16-17.
- (3) **Christ-Centered Education** The Church places all the arts and sciences in the service of God and therefore brings the Word of God to bear on education at all levels for all professions and occupations. It insists that education for a pleasing life must be Christ-centered. Therefore it considers complete any program of education which omits as its paramount consideration the existence and activity of the Triune God in the world. The Church corrects such programs with its own program.

teaching the truths revealed by God in His Word. "Seek ye the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," Matthew 6:33.

Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:15-16; Isaiah 40:9; John 14:6-23;

Peter 3:17-18; 2 Timothy 3:14-17; Psalm 78:1-8; John 10:35;

Isaiah 40:8; 1 Peter 1:23-25; 2 Peter 1:19.

Psalm 19:7-14; 111:10; Acts 17:24-28; 1 Corinthians 1:18-31; Timothy 4:8.

vii. THE CHURCH AND GOVERNMENT

The Church recognizes governmental authority as ordained of God, as subject to the will of God, and as designed to seek the good of its citizens. It is the function of such government as God's representative to punish those who do wrong, to approve those who do right, and to protect from injustice. The Church supports such government by exhorting its members to obey the laws, to pay taxes, and to render personal service in time of peace and war as the government require, provided only that "we ought to obey God rather than men," Acts 5:29.

The Church calls upon its members to pray and work for good government. They are enjoined not only to keep themselves unspotted from the evils of the world, but are also called upon to work as citizens for the correction of evil practices in government. To assist in the nomination and election of honest men to public office, to promote enactment and enforcement of proper and salutary legislation, to encourage Christian men and women to hold public office, and to support all officers in the faithful exercise of their duties, remain the responsibilities of all Christian citizens. The liberty of Christian citizens should not be abused to heap disrespect upon the incumbents of government offices, however frail these officers may be. The Church constantly prays "for all that are in authority, that they may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty," 1 Timothy 2:2. God's Word requires that government officers minister their high trust with integrity, sobriety, and humility, and they shall be judged by God.

The Church recognizes war as an evil and emphasizes that sins, both personal and national, are the cause of war, and earnestly stresses the need of repentance. If repentance does not take place, the judgment of God may become manifest in war. In times of war as well as in times of peace the Church proclaims the will of God for all men, combats the passions of hatred and revenge, and always seeks to alleviate the suffering

caused by war. Christians, while careful not to provoke war, nevertheless in times of war have the responsibility to defend their country when in danger or under attack from enemies.

Romans 13; 1 Peter 2:13-17; Titus 3:1-2; Matthew 22:15-22.

Jeremiah 29:7; 1 Timothy 2:1-4; Romans 13:6-7.

Matthew 5:43-48; James 4:1-2; 1 Timothy 2:1-6; Romans 9-21; Luke 3:14; Matthew 5:9.

viii. THE CHURCH AND CHURCH FELLOWSHIP

A. The Basis, Nature, and Extent of the Church

- (1) **Church Universal** All believers in Christ, and only believers in Christ, are members of the one, holy, Apostolic, Universal Church. They are made and kept members of the Church solely through the gracious work of God. God is at work wherever His Word is preached and His Sacraments are administered. It is in the one Christ, who comes in the Word and Sacraments, that the Church Universal possesses its unity.
- (2) **Church Unity** The oneness of the Church is not a goal to be achieved or a task to be completed. It is a unity that belongs to the essence of the Church because the one Christ, Lord of heaven and earth, is its Head. Either a man belongs to this one Church, or he does not. Either the Church is the Church, or it is not the Church. This union with Christ as Head also brings about the union of believers with one another. The uniting power of the Gospel becomes manifest both in congregations and groups of congregations throughout Christendom.
- (3) **Marks of the Church** The means of grace (the Gospel in the Word and Sacraments) are the only genuine marks of the Church, and by them Christ through the Holy Spirit creates and preserves faith in the hearts of men. Through the Church manifests itself on earth. The Gospel in the Word is not to be thought of as an inarticulate possession of the truth, but as a real proclamation of the Christ for us, the declaration of forgiveness for the sake of Christ, our Substitute, "who was offered for our offenses and raised again for our justification." Likewise, it is not mere knowledge about the Sacraments which constitutes a mark of the Church, but the actual administration of the Sacraments according to the institution of Christ. Without the Gospel preaching and Sacraments it would be impossible to speak of the Church, for then the Church would be non-existent.

Acts 16:30; Mark 16:16; Galatians 3:26-28; Romans 10:9.

Ephesians 4:1-16; Acts 2:41-47; Romans 12:4-5.

1 Peter 1:23-25; Romans 10:17; 1:16; Matthew 28:19-20; 16:15-20; Matthew 26:26-28; Luke 22:19-20; 1 Corinthians 11:23-26.

B. The Basis, Nature, and Extent of Church Fellowship

1. Church Fellowship as a Fellowship of Faith

Authority of Scriptures Fidelity to the source and norm of Christian doctrine, that is, submission and obedience to the Word of God, the Holy Scriptures, is required on the part of all members of the Church. If a person (or group of persons) does not acknowledge God's grace and the guidance of the Spirit acknowledges the Holy Scriptures as his only authority in all matters of faith and practice and conforms thereto, and does not deny, contradict, or ignore any word of God in the Holy Scriptures, he is to be regarded and acknowledged as a brother in the Lord and a fellow worker in the Kingdom of God. Not to recognize him as such constitutes a denial of Christ's work in the brother and leads to schism in the Church.

Disruptions of Church Fellowship On the other hand, teaching otherwise than the Word of God teaches, setting up dogma contrary to, or without warrant from, the Word of God, as well as neglecting or omitting any part of the Word of God, creates divisions in the Church and disrupts its unity. To overlook divergences from the Word of God in the teaching and life of other Christians, to tolerate false teaching and practice contrary to Scripture, and to be silent in the face of denials of the Word of God likewise contribute to the disruption of the unity of the Church.

Matthew 28:20; John 8:31; 1 Corinthians 10:16-17; Acts 4:32; 27-28; 1 Corinthians 3:11.

Acts 18:24-28; Galatians 2:11-14; Matthew 18:15-18; Romans 17:20; Matthew 16:6; Ephesians 5:11.

2. Church Fellowship as a Fellowship of Confession

Function of Confessions The Church's response and witness to the Word of God, particularly in the face of denial and attack, finds expression in the confessions of the Church. Fidelity to the Ecumenical Creeds and the Lutheran Confessions therefore essentially fidelity to the Holy Scriptures. We hold them not merely because they have been formulated and accepted by the Church as the expression of its faith, but because they constitute the right understanding and exposition of the Scriptures. The Scriptures remain the norm by which every confession must be interpreted and judged.

Primacy of Gospel This confessional loyalty is of particular importance with reference to the witness of the Confessions to the central theme of the Scriptures, the Gospel. Agreement in the Gospel is fundamental to church fellowship, for the Gospel constitutes the center from which all teachings of the Scriptures are to be viewed. Ultimately all the doctrines of the

Holy Scriptures have an organic connection with the central theme of the Scriptures, which is the Gospel. A denial of any teaching of the Scriptures involves a mutilation of, and departure from, the complete Gospel, and it is for this reason that a full and common obedience to the Holy Scriptures is an indispensable requisite to church fellowship. It is impossible to recognize as equally valid such confessions as are mutually contradictory. The validity of a confession is established not by the mere claim that it is in harmony with the Scriptures, but by the fact that it is in actual agreement with them and is a faithful restatement of the Gospel as the central theme of the Scriptures.

- (8) **Contending for the Truth** The Lord directs His Church in every age to determine how the testimony to the truth of His Word can be given most effectively, so that all men may hear and know the authority of that Word in such matters. In order to protect the flock of Christ against errorists, it may be necessary to give this testimony in their presence, or it may be necessary to testify by withdrawing from them. There is no warrant in the Scriptures to disregard error and errorists. The Lord makes it the duty of the Church to expose the error to the errorists on the basis of the Holy Scriptures and thus seek to win the erring brethren by love. If the Church's admonition of love remains unheeded, separation as a final endeavor of love becomes inevitable, for even in withdrawal or excommunication for reasons of heresy and apostasy the real purpose is not to exclude the erring brother forever from the fellowship of faith, but to win him back into such fellowship.

Hebrews 10:23; 1 Peter 3:15; Galatians 1:8; 1 Corinthians 12:10

1 Corinthians 3:11; Galatians 1:8; 2 John 9—11; 2 Corinthians 14-18; Romans 1:16-17; Isaiah 8:20; Matthew 28:20.

Matthew 7:15; Acts 17:11; 1 Timothy 6:3-5; Titus 3:10; Romans 16:17-20; 2 Thessalonians 3:6, 14, 15; 1 Corinthians 5:4-5; James 19-20; 2 Cor. 2:6-10.

3. Church Fellowship as a Fellowship of Love

- (9) **The Bond of Love** Church fellowship is characterized by love for the brethren. Following the example of the Lord, who gave Himself for the Church, the members of the Church are to "consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works"; "forbearing one another in love, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." As Christ loved the Church, so His followers are enjoined to love one another. This love for one another has compelling implications for church fellowship. Christian love yearns for fellowship with the brethren, shuns the loneliness of separation, and is nourished and sustained by

personal relationship of Christ with the Church and the members of the Church with Christ and with one another. It is the nature of Christian faith and love to be expressed in fellowship with brethren.

Christian love for the erring brother is clothed in humility and candor. Humility demands that a Christian remember that he, too, is frail and that his judgment of a brother may be partial and erroneous. Lovelessness, arrogance, and arbitrariness have no place in the treatment of an erring brother. Great and grievous sins of an erring brother may lie concealed behind a pretense of avowed faithfulness to the truth. Candor demands that fellowship or the avoidance of fellowship be motivated and fortified by the relevant teachings of the Word of God. Neither separatism nor unionism may be validated by using selected Scriptural texts out of proper context to prove it correct and by dismissing other relevant Scriptural admonitions. It is required of brethren to listen to each other's testimony, to respect each other's conscience, and to judge all relationships in the light of the entire Scriptures.

John 15:9-17; Romans 12:3-21; Ephesians 4:16; Hebrews 10:25; Galatians 6:1; Acts 18:24-28; Matthew 18:15-18; Acts 9:26-30; Acts 19:49-50; Romans 14:1; Galatians 6:1-5; 2:11; Acts 20:27; 1 Corinthians 13:8.

4. Church Fellowship as a Fellowship of Work

The Lord's A fellowship of faith, confession, and love will find expression in a fellowship of work. Such behests of the Lord to the Church as "Go ye," "Pray ye," "Labor ye" are commands not only for individual, but also for joint or corporate activity. The work of proclaiming the Gospel in word and deed is the task both of the individual Christian and of Christians joined together. However, such co-operation among Christians, based on the fellowship of faith, confession, and love, must not be confused or identified with co-operation in external matters. If such co-operation in external matters is not contrary to Holy Scriptures or the Lutheran Confessions, it becomes an exercise of Christian freedom and may be undertaken for reasons of stewardship and efficiency.

The Lord — The Lord has given many gifts to the Church, not only for the edification of a few, but for the edification of all. The Lord has assigned tasks to the Church for which He enlists the co-operation of all its members with Himself and one another. It would be a misreading or a misunder-

standing of the Gospel to insist that each Christian or each of Christians must work entirely alone or that each Christian the Lord in his own self-chosen way. Such an attitude results in confusion, suspicion, and poor stewardship. One of the purposes of the Gospel is to bring Christians to serve the Lord together in the Lord's way.

- (13) **One Word — One Mind** This fellowship of work can become a reality when a fellowship of faith, confession, and love exists.

It is only when Christians confess the same faith and are agreed to let the Word of God be authoritative and normative in all matters of faith and life that a real fellowship of work can result. God's Word requires that Christians "stand fast in the faith, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

John 13:13-17; 17:18; Galatians 6:2; Matthew 28:19; Luke 22:19; Romans 15:26-27.

1 Corinthians, chs. 12-14; 16:1.

John 15:1-5; Ephesians 4:13-16; 2 Corinthians 6:1; Philippians 1:27.

IX. THE CHURCH AND ANTI-CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS

- (1) **Church Under Cross** The Lord has warned His disciples that as long as this world stands, the Church will be under the cross. Christ's name will be mocked by unbelievers and His authority usurped by impostors within and without Christendom. As for the faithful members of the Church, the warning of the Lord always applies: "If they have persecuted Me, they will persecute you," John 15:20. The Church as the company of faithful witnesses will continue under bitter attack and must endure grievous tribulation.
- (2) **Church in Combat** In the face of these onslaughts of the enemies of the Church must stand firm in the faith. It does not fight but bears and suffers. It unmasks, condemns, and rebuffs with the sword of the Spirit all religions and sects which contradict or displace the redemption wrought by Jesus Christ by their devices or efforts; all organizations and movements which seek to deprive God of His sovereignty; and all humanistic and naturalistic philosophies which exalt the powers of man and refuse to give to God the glory that is due Him.
- (3) **Church in Witness** The Church must be alert to detect such Christian propaganda everywhere, even where it appears in moralistic and pseudo-Christian forms in those lodges and fraternal orders which explicitly or by implication remove Christ from His position of mediatorship between God and man and thus deny the central teaching of Scriptures, that

solely and wholly through Christ. Over against the teaching of such organizations the testimony of the Church must be clear and unequivocal. By proclamation and by salutary discipline all must be shown and must be made to face the fact that they must serve two masters. To compromise with work-righteousness and endanger the whole Church; and each and all must share the burden of safeguarding the faithful, of extricating those who have become involved in organizations which proclaim salvation by works, and of denying fellowship to those who stubbornly refuse to turn to the Word of God by continuing in their anti-Christian positions. Synods as well as Christian congregations cannot remain indifferent or inactive in the exercise of salutary discipline motivated by such divided loyalty. This task, like all the tasks of the Church, must be done in holy fear and in holy love.

Mark 12:1-12; Matthew 16:24-28; 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12.

Ephesians 6:10-19; Romans 1:18-2:16; 1 Corinthians 1:18-31.

Galatians 1:8-9; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18; Matthew 18:15-18; 6:24; 27.

x. THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD TO COME

The Church in all its activities in the world remembers that its life in Christ is eternal. The fact that the Church exists, that men believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, is due ultimately to the eternal election of God, who has chosen us in Him [Christ] before the foundation of the world, "that we should be holy and without blame before Him," Ephesians 1:4. God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through the washing of the Spirit and belief of the truth, whereunto He has called you by our Gospel, to the obtaining of the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ," 2 Thessalonians 2:13-14. God by His Word and Spirit calls men to faith and keeps them in that faith unto the end. Remaining humbly and gratefully conscious of its origin in God's elective will, the Church is preserved from the fatal error that it is a self-caused and self-sustaining institution; that each individual member lives and works in the blessed assurance that nothing shall separate him from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord.

The Church remembers also that it is the beginning of the new world in the midst of the old, that the goal of all its working and striving is not in this present world, but in the body of the Christ whose Kingdom is not of this world, but of the Christ who is to come. Since we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, the Church's life is marked by an alert responsible expectancy and striving, and measures all its actions by the inescapable and just judgment of Christ upon those who live. Such a life cannot fail to be a life of daily repentance.

- (3) **Church in Triumph** The Church's expectancy of its Lord's return is a joyous hope: the Bridegroom who will return even now made the Church's life the evening before the feast. This solemnly joyous expectancy frees the Church from a sole and desperate concern with things earthly and temporal, makes the Church free to act spontaneously according to the promptings of the love that is the pulse beat of its faith. Despite all the seeming triumphs of Satan, the Church possesses for its work in the world a serene courage and an undisturbed vision and assurance of victory. "In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us."

Ephesians 1:3-14; Romans 8:28-39; John 10:27-28; Luke 12:32-34.

Ephesians 2:19-22; Colossians 3:1-2; Luke 12:42-48.

Luke 21:28; Matthew 25:1-13; 1 Corinthians 7:29-31; Romans 8:31-39; Revelation 22.

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VI

In connection with our report we submit the following recommendations:

1. We request that Part II of the *Common Confession* as presented be adopted and that Synod declare that Parts I and II hereafter be regarded as one document.

2. Since Part II of the *Common Confession* was drawn up in compliance with a resolution of the Milwaukee Convention, we repeat a recommendation made and adopted three years ago, regard to Part I (*Proceedings, 41st Convention*, pp. 586, 587). The constitution of the Synodical Conference provides that fellowship with another church body cannot be established by any one constituent synods without the consent of every synod in the Synodical Conference. The American Lutheran Church, motioned in 1938 in its Sandusky Resolutions, declared itself ready to the agreement reached with the Missouri Synod before its constituent synods for approval and acceptance. Therefore we recommend that after favorable action has been taken by the American Lutheran Church and The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod on Part I of the *Common Confession*, the indicated procedure pertaining to sister Synods on both sides be followed and that the Presiding Synod be requested to take whatever steps are proper on our part to secure such action.

3. We ask Synod to declare that in its dealings with the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference it wishes to keep in mind to remind the other synods of Article 4 of the constitution of the Synodical Conference, which reads:

The purpose of the Synodical Conference of North America shall be: to give outward expression to the unity of spirit and life among the constituent synods; to encourage and strengthen each other in faith and confession; to further unity in doctrine and practice and to remove whatever might threaten to disturb such unity; to co-operate in matters of mutual interest; to strive for unity in doctrine and practice among Lutheran church bodies.

4. Since Synod has now had a committee of this kind for many years, and in view of the widespread union movements in the Lutheran Church, we recommend that Synod authorize the appointment of a committee of this kind.

Committee on Doctrinal Unity for the new triennium. We recommend that this committee be given the status of a permanent committee and be so listed in paragraph 2.05 of the *Synodical Handbook*; its duties should be delineated and listed under Section H of Chapter II of the *Handbook*.

We also recommend that this convention request and authorize further joint meetings of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of both Churches, together with the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church and the Commission on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri.

Inasmuch as several steps remain to be taken before church fellowship can be established between us and the American Lutheran Church, we recommend that the resolution of the Milwaukee Convention given on page 587 of the *Proceedings* be reaffirmed: "By the grace of God everything necessary for fellowship has been accomplished, this fact is to be announced officially by the President of Synod. Until then no action is to be taken by any member of Synod which would overlook the fact that we are not yet united."

VII

We close with the prayer that our gracious God may guide and bless the efforts put forth to achieve and keep a unity of doctrine and practice that is pleasing to Him. We ask it for our entire Synod, for those with whom we are now in fellowship, for those with whom we are negotiating, and for as many others as it may please Him to bring into contact with us.

WALTER A. BAEPLER, *Chairman*
 WALTER BLUME
 MARTIN FRANZMANN
 ALFRED O. FUERBRINGER, *Secretary*
 HERBERT W. KNOPP
 GEORGE MAASSEL
 GEO. J. MEYER

[602]

Refer ACDP Report, August 15, 1951, Back to the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice

On account of the many implications of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice, issued as "Addendum to the *Praesidium*," August 15, 1951, and for which it was stated that "The *Praesidium* will submit this report to the next convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod," be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the 1953 convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod that this report be referred back to the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice.

THE LUTHERAN UNITY CONFERENCE
OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT
J. R. SHEPPARD, Secretary

[603]

Set Up a Commission on Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice

Various questions of doctrine and practice are causing dissension in our Synod.

This is borne out by the synodical reports of recent years and especially by the fact that some members have left our Synod in protest and have organized the Orthodox Lutheran Conference.

Attempts to settle these questions of doctrine and practice by means of discussions in convention committees, discussions on the convention floor, and by resolutions of Synod have failed to bring about Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice. Other attempts have proved inadequate.

At Synod's conventions much of the time is taken up with business matters, leaving too little time for questions of doctrine and practice.

There is also too much temptation to use unscriptural methods, like, first, winning votes by techniques of oratory rather than by Scriptural persuasion; secondly, persuading delegates to follow the leader rather than following the voice of Christ giving specific instructions out of Scripture; thirdly, applying group pressure rather than relying solely on the persuasiveness of Scripture; fourthly, arbitrarily limiting debate rather than providing full opportunity for adequate application of Scripture; and fifthly, calling for a vote while delegates are still in the process of discussion rather than giving them ample opportunity to become convinced.

ture; and, sixthly, deciding the issue by majority vote rather than by unanimous assent to the teaching of Scripture.

To let things drift would be sinful.

To call a special session of Synod to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice would be difficult. Because of the large number of men in a convention of Synod and because a convention must have to work under a definite time limit, this method of restoring Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice might be cumbersome, inefficient, or even unworkable.

Still, it should not be impossible to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice. We recognize Holy Scripture as our sole authority on doctrine and practice. We acknowledge that the doctrinal decisions of the Lutheran Confessions are binding upon our churches for the reason that they agree with Scripture. We also recognize the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod* as a Scriptural statement binding upon our churches. If everyone concerned will make the necessary effort to be consistent and to conform to these standards of doctrine and practice, Scriptural peace can be restored.

One possibility that commends itself is that of setting up a *Commission on Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice* and instructing this commission to use procedures which will give Scriptural peace free and full opportunities to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice.

Under the circumstances, with so many persons involved in questions of doctrine and practice, such a commission may perform its work most effectively if persons representing conflicting positions in a certain controversy are brought together in a *Concord Committee*, say, of five to nine members, with from one to three members of each party serving on the Concord Committee. Acceptance of the commission on a Concord Committee would constitute a promise, first, to be guided by the Lutheran Confessions, secondly, to uphold the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod* without any reservation whatsoever, and, thirdly, to give Scriptural peace free and full opportunity to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice.

It may be advisable to set up separate Concord Committees for different phases of doctrine and practice; for instance, one Concord Committee on doctrines, including the doctrine of the Trinity, the doctrine of Fellowship, and the doctrine of the Last Things; another Concord Committee on restoring Scriptural peace amidst regarding the so-called *Common Confession*; another on restoring Scriptural peace between us and the Orthodox Lutheran Conference; and another on restoring Scriptural peace between us and the Wisconsin Synod and the Norwegian Synod.

The work of such Concord Committees needs supervision and critical review. This would make it advisable to have a *Board of Review*. The duty of this Board of Review would be to supervise the work of the Concord Committees, and to be responsible for a thoroughgoing critical examination of reports of the Concord Committees. This reviewing of reports should preferably consist of two phases. The first is that the Board of Review critically examine a report and get necessary changes made by the Concord Committee concerned. The second phase is that the report, after examination and emendation by the Board of Review, be sent to all pastors and congregations of Synod for examination, criticism, and suggestions for improvements, such criticism and suggestions to be turned over to the Concord Committee concerned for consideration and possible adoption. After a report of a Concord Committee has gone through this procedure the first time, it would be wise to repeat the procedure; for it is extremely important that our pastors and congregations have confidence in the work done by the proposed Commission on Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice.

It would seem wise to set up a *Council* within the Commission to serve as an extra check against the human tendency to depart from Scripture of free and full opportunities to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice. The task of the Council would be to examine reports of Concord Committees after these reports have been given final approval by the Board of Review. Two things should be checked by the Council: 1) Is the report Scriptural throughout? 2) Is the report adequate as a document to be used in restoring Scriptural peace on the issue concerned? If the report is found to be satisfactory, the Council would then submit the report to the Commission with a recommendation that the report be approved and recommended to Synod for adoption.

The Commission would then take up the report for consideration and action, either approving it and recommending it to Synod for adoption or referring it back to the Concord Committee concerned.

In order to co-ordinate the various activities of the Commission, it may be advisable to set up a small *Executive Committee*.

While the Concord Committees, the Board of Review, the Council, and the Executive Committee should preferably be limited to about five to nine members each, it would seem advisable that the Commission have a larger number of members in addition, including the President of Synod, the Vice-President of Synod, all District Presidents, and a goodly number of members at large consisting of pastors, teachers, and laymen.

Scriptural doctrine is basic for all our activities in Church

kingdom, and any deviation from Scripture may, like leaven, penetrate into every phase of our activities. Scriptural practice should be according to the will of our Lord; and unscriptural practice may result in loss of souls and finally in loss of the Gospel. It would seem wise, therefore, that the proposed Commission meet at least once a year, first, for the purpose of considering the general cause of establishing, promoting, and preserving Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice; secondly, for the purpose of considering the work of its Executive Committee, the Council, the Board of Revision, and the Concord Committees, especially reports submitted for approval and for recommendation to Synod; and, thirdly, for the purpose of filling vacancies occurring on its staff between conventions of Synod.

I herewith respectfully petition Synod, first, to set up a *Commission on Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice*; secondly, to draw up regulations for this Commission; thirdly, to elect the members of this Commission at the convention in June; and, fourthly, to refer to the Commission all questions of doctrine and practice regarding which Scriptural peace has not yet been restored in our midst.

ARNOLD H. GEBHARDT

[1904]

Joint Study of Scriptures to Remove Disturbances

1. Since there is much confusion in the Church caused by the bitterness in our polemics and the emphasis on philosophy and formalism;

2. Since the liberals do not think it necessary, and the conservatives often consider it useless, to study the Scriptures together to remove the confusion;

3. Since we know of no other way to achieve true unity than through His gracious Word, and since God wants all men to be saved and come unto the knowledge of the truth and miracles are performed in bringing errorists to the truth; therefore we urge the

4. *Re-emphasizing* of the urgency of jointly studying the Scriptures to remove the disturbances, asking the Holy Ghost to lead us to realize more fully that this is the only guide in what we believe and how we live;

5. And to this end encourage our men to testify wherever they have the opportunity. Compare Acts 17:1 ff., and Jesus' association with publicans, sinners, and Pharisees.

ARTHUR E. BECK, *Pastor*
Henning, Minn.

[605]

The President's Theses on "The Church"

Resolution from the Minutes of the Central Regional Pastors' Conference, Northern Illinois District, Assembled at Bensenville, Ill., February 10—11, 1953

Resolved, That a copy of the paper "The President's Theses on 'The Church,'" accepted by the conference, shall be filed with the Secretary of Synod.

Amendment: That Dr. Theo. Dierks be authorized by the conference to submit said paper to the Houston Convention.

The amended resolution was adopted.

WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

(The conference paper will be delivered to the Floor Committee — J. W. Behnken.)

[606]

An Evaluation of the President's Theses on Fellowship

Resolution from the Minutes of the Central Regional Pastors' Conference, Northern Illinois District, Assembled at Bensenville, Ill., February 10—11, 1953

Resolved, That a copy of the paper "An Evaluation of the President's Theses on Fellowship," accepted by the conference, shall be filed with the Secretary of Synod.

Amendment: That Dr. Theo. Dierks be authorized by the conference to submit said paper to the Houston Convention.

The amended resolution was adopted.

WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

(The conference paper will be delivered to the Floor Committee — J. W. Behnken.)

[607]

Do All Matters of Doctrine and Conscience Still Require Unanimous Agreement?

WHEREAS, Article III of the Constitution of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod states that the first object of Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true Church" (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17); and

WHEREAS, Article VIII, C, expressly states: "All matters of doctrine and conscience shall be decided by the Word of God; and other matters shall be decided by a majority vote"; and

WHEREAS, The Western District in 1862 declared: "Matters of doctrine and conscience can be disposed of only by unanimous agreement";

agreement according to the Word of God and the Confessions of the Church, Is. 8:2" (*Die rechte Gestalt*, p. 61; cf. *Theol. Quarterly*, I, p. 405; Walther, *Pastorale*, p. 372); and

WHEREAS, The Central District declared in 1875: "When a controversy in doctrine arises, then it is ungodly to settle the controversy by a majority vote" (quoted in Kansas District, 1901, 10); and

WHEREAS, Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters in an opinion, dated May 18, 1951, declared: "The vote at Milwaukee on acceptance of the *Common Confession* was certainly a 'matter of doctrine and conscience'" (II, 6); now therefore be it

Resolved, That St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Congregation of Morrison, Ill., hereby requests The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod convention assembled at Houston, Tex., to answer the question: unanimous agreement to the Word of God still required for final disposition of all matters of doctrine and conscience within the Missouri Synod?

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION OF MORRISON, ILL.

HAROLD DENIG, *Chairman of Congregational Meetings*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Communication from the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States

Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

Convention at Houston, Texas

May 17 to 27, 1953

BRETHREN:

The fact that in the Synodical Conference we have these many who have enjoyed the blessings and comforts of a full unity in doctrine and practice compels the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States to tell you frankly that it is our firm conviction that your body for a number of years has been deviating to an ever-increasing extent from the position we have so long maintained and defended together and thereby has most seriously disrupted our God-created relation and has placed our two Synods on opposite sides on a number of important issues, making it impossible for us to join you in the new course you have taken.

Our Synod made an earnest effort to prevail on the convention of the Synodical Conference to settle our controversies according to the Scriptures, but, as you know, without avail.

Our Synod is, therefore, addressing itself to your convention at Houston, 1953, earnestly pleading with you to remove the offenses of

which we have for years complained to the Committee on Inter-synodical Relations, to the Synodical Conference, and to your convention as well, and so to restore mutual confidence and brotherly co-operation.

That we are not misinterpreting your resolutions and actions during the past years is attested by utterances heard from other Lutherans, by some leaders in your Synod, and by the protests of dissenting individuals and groups of your brethren, as well as by the fact that some have actually renounced membership in the Missouri Synod for "the sake of conscience."

For the sake of the truth and our common good we ask you to do the following in order to preserve the Synodical Conference and to make it possible for us to continue our affiliation with you and our joint labors in the service of our Lord:

1. Rescind the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we rejoice and thank God that the 'Common Confession' shows that agreement has been achieved in the doctrines treated by the two committees . . . and be it further

"Resolved, That if the American Lutheran Church, in convention assembled, accepts it, the 'Common Confession' shall be recognized as a statement of agreement on these doctrines between us and the American Lutheran Church."

NOTE: A statement of our reasons for rejecting the *Common Confession* as inadequate is in the hands of President Behnken.

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2. Suspend the doctrinal discussions with the American Lutheran Church until that body in convention clearly and unequivocally has declared itself against unionism as defined in the *Brief Statement* and has begun to put this principle into practice.

NOTE: This has been our position since 1939, and we are convinced that we have shown with sufficient clarity that it is correct according to the Scriptures. It will not be necessary to refer to the *Sandwich Resolutions*, the quotation from the "Friendly Invitation," the declaration for "Selective Fellowship," and the associations which the American Lutheran Church has continued to maintain and new ones which it has recently entered.

[610]

3. Reverse your resolutions on "Scouting," and reconsider your position on "Joint Prayer," as well as your answer to the "Questions" our Synod addressed to yours in 1949.

NOTE: President Behnken has the necessary documents.

We hope that you will find it possible to discuss these issues on the floor of the convention and that all of your delegates will learn all of the facts. May the gracious Lord guide you and give you the spiritual strength to do His will.

We are requesting this action on your part only because we are making the restoration of our previous relationship on the basis of the position we once held jointly and from which we find ourselves unable to depart.

If we are invited to do so, we will be glad to send a delegation to the Committee on Church Union to expatiate on the matters which we have set down briefly.

Praying for peace and brotherly understanding and for true unity in the Synodical Conference,

THE EV. LUTH. JOINT SYNOD OF WISCONSIN
AND OTHER STATES

JOHN BRENNER, *President*

Clarify Synod's Policy re Scouting

While the matter of Scouting may have been settled to the satisfaction of the majority of congregations within our Synod, nevertheless our own congregation, together with others in our immediate vicinity, still is experiencing difficulties with reference to Synod's stated policy regarding Scouting.

At Saginaw in 1944, again at Chicago in 1947, and yet again at Milwaukee in 1950 Synod adopted this policy concerning Scouting: "That the matter of Scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod consider her interests sufficiently protected." (*Proceedings of the Forty-first Regular Convention*, page 669.)

Frankly, our congregation feels that this statement of policy is not at all clear; that it is, on the contrary, rather ambiguous.

To set forth our point: Since the resolution leaves the matter of Scouting to the individual congregation to decide, could a congregation, for example, decide *against* Scouting, that is, not only *not* to have its own Lutheran troop, but also decide *not* to accept Scouts or others connected with the Scouting movement as communicant membership; decide *not* to confirm Scouts; and decide that communicant members do *not* become affiliated with the movement? We maintain that the resolution, as it now reads, definitely gives any congregation the right to act in the manner determined in the previous sentence, provided that that same congregation does not attempt to prescribe to sister congregations just what their policy should be, but rather recognizes and honors the right of sister congregations to formulate and adopt their own policy with reference to Scouting. — But is this the intent of the synodical resolution?

Furthermore, we are not posing a hypothetical case. Our congregation has been in the throes of this problem a number of years.

Accordingly, we, Zion Lutheran Congregation of Milwaukee, Wis., respectfully submit the following memorial to Synod:

WHEREAS, Synod's stated policy concerning Scouting, namely, "That the matter of Scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod consider her interests sufficiently protected," obviously is not expressed in language sufficiently clear to indicate just what a congregation may decide with reference to Scouting; and

WHEREAS, Congregations of our Synod undoubtedly have had with problems in attempting to determine a policy regarding Scouting — problems which could not be resolved satisfactorily because of Synod's inadequate resolution; and

WHEREAS, This synodical resolution, despite its unclear nature, has been permitted to stand as a guide to our congregations for almost a decade; be it therefore

Resolved, That our Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., *clarify* its stated policy with reference to Scouting in order that existing ambiguity may be eliminated.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

RALPH SCHUMACHER, *President*
CARL R. MARQUARDT, *Secretary*
O. W. SCHAEFER, *Pastor*
HENRY C. TESCH, *Pastor*

[612]

Antitheses in the "Common Confession"

WHEREAS, The Lord has thus far blessed The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church in their mutual efforts to gain doctrinal unity on the basis of Scripture;

WHEREAS, It is possible for error and misunderstanding to creep into our Church through the *Common Confession*, since no antitheses are stated; and

WHEREAS, The Formula of Concord states: "Since for the preservation of pure doctrine and for thorough, permanent, godly order in the Church it is necessary, not only that the pure, whole doctrine be rightly presented, but also that the opponents who otherwise be reproved, 1 Timothy 3 (2 Tim. 3:16)" (*Concordia glotta*, Of Articles in Controversy, p. 855); and

WHEREAS, The Handbook of The Lutheran Church — Missouri states (Art. VIII, c): "All matters of doctrine and of conscience shall be decided only by the Word of God," cf. also 1 Cor. Eph. 4:3; be it therefore

Resolved, That we thank the Lord for the progress which He thus far granted; and be it further

Resolved, That we request Synod:

1. To direct its Unity Committee in conjunction with the corresponding committee of The American Lutheran Church (should negotiations continue) to draw up antitheses which are to be added in, or added to, the *Common Confession*;

2. To accept the final draft of the *Common Confession* with additions only after *all Scriptural* objections have been removed.

THE BIBLE CLASS OF ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
Belvidere Township, R. 3, Goodhue, Minn.

BERNARD KEHREN	MARTIN WIEBUSCH
DONALD BURFEIND	CLARENCE BOESCH
REINHOLD R. KEHREN	LE ROY MICKELSON
CALVIN H. BOLLUM	ROBERT D. STAFFORD
WALTER KEHREN	REYNOLD KOHRS
GERALD BURFEIND	PAUL C. MUELLER, <i>Pastor</i>

"An Evaluation of the 'Common Confession' — Section V"

Resolution from the Minutes of the Central Regional Pastoral Conference, Northern Illinois District, Assembled at Bensenville, Ill., February 10—11, 1953

Resolved, That a copy of the paper "An Evaluation of the *Common Confession*, Section V, Means of Grace, Paragraphs on Word," accepted by the conference, shall be filed with the Secretary of Synod.

Amendment: That Dr. Theo. Dierks be authorized by the conference to submit said paper to the Houston Convention.

The amended resolution was adopted.

WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

The conference paper will be delivered to the Floor Committee. (Behnken.)

[614]

Action of Synod in Milwaukee, 1950, Declaring Adoption of the "Common Confession," Is Null and Void

1. The motion before the convention read: "Resolved, That we accept the *Common Confession* as a statement of these doctrines in harmony with Scriptures." (1950 *Proceedings*, p. 585.)

2. When the vote was taken, the chairman announced that "scattered nay vote" was heard.

3. Before the motion was called, various speakers had earnestly contended on the floor of the convention that in several articles the *Common Confession* was devoid of Scripturalness.

4. In the "Constitution of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod" Article VIII C reads: "All matters of doctrine and of conscience shall be decided only by the Word of God."

5. As a case of discipline in a congregation a nay vote means excommunication by a majority vote null and void, so here the "scattered nay votes" cast in "matters of doctrine and of conscience" have made the action taken by majority vote null and void.

GUSTAV H. STEFFEN

[615]

Reconsider the Adoption of the "Common Confession"

The Central Regional Pastoral Conference of the North Illinois District on February 11, 1953, adopted a memorial requesting the Houston Convention to "reconsider" the adoption of the *Common Confession* by the Milwaukee Convention in 1950. The enclosed paper formed the basis for such resolution. However, since a final decision on adopting the paper *as such* was not made by the conference for lack of time—the matter will be taken up again at the fall conference—it was suggested that the undersigned submit this paper to the Houston Convention for consideration.

THEO. DIETRICH

(The conference paper will be delivered to the Floor Committee—J. W. Behnken.)

[616]

Reconsider Resolution 14 of the Milwaukee Convention

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod stated "that the *Common Confession* shows agreement has been achieved in the doctrines treated by the committees" (*Missouri Synod Proceedings*, 1950, p. 585); and

WHEREAS, The Missouri Committee on Doctrinal Unity informs

representatives of the sister synods in the Synodical Conference the *Common Confession* constitutes "settlement of those doctrinal controversies that were before the Church up to the time of adoption of the *Common Confession*" (Minutes of Committee on Original Unity, April 10, 1951); and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the Synodical Conference provides that fellowship with another church body cannot be established by any one of its constituent synods without the consent of the Synod in the Synodical Conference; and

WHEREAS, Two of the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference have objected to the *Common Confession* as a settlement of doctrinal differences between The Lutheran Church — Missouri and the American Lutheran Church (*Wisconsin Synod Proceedings*, 1951, p. 147; *Norwegian Synod Report*, 1951, p. 54); and

WHEREAS, The Central Regional Conference of the Northern Illinois District is of the considered opinion that Part I and the "new Part II" of the *Common Confession* are an insufficient and inadequate basis for church fellowship with the American Lutheran Church; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Regional Conference of the Northern Illinois District hereby requests The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in Houston, Tex., to reconsider Resolution 14 adopted by a majority of the Milwaukee Convention (*Proceedings*, 1950, p. 585).

THE CENTRAL REGIONAL PASTORAL CONFERENCE
NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

Reject "Common Confession"

WHEREAS, Our congregation holds firmly to the Scriptural doctrine and practice of Old Missouri; and

WHEREAS, We feel it our duty, as Scripture says, in matters relating to church union with other church bodies, to insist that we be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment" (1 Cor. 1:10); and

WHEREAS, We have studied the *Common Confession* and find it wanting not only in clarity as to its use as a basis for unity of fellowship with the American Lutheran Conference, but also that it does not measure up to its necessary standard for use by laymen as being clear, concise, and Scriptural; and

WHEREAS, We find the *Common Confession* adopted in Milwaukee does not clearly defining and ruling out unscriptural doctrines and teachings of the American Lutheran Conference on

inspiration, election, objective justification, the ministry of the Church, on last things, and on the Antichrist, which things are clearly taught in Scripture; and

WHEREAS, We feel that much confusion has resulted by the manner in which the *Common Confession* was adopted at the convention and that the status of the document as a church confession is not clear to the laymen even today; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reject the *Common Confession* as a document effecting any degree of union between The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Conference.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, GOSHEN, IND.

FRED H. OBERKROM, *Vice-President*

PAUL R. NOEL, *Secretary*

[618]

Reconsider 1950 Vote on Part I of "Common Confession"

WHEREAS, There is some dissatisfaction among members of the Missouri Synod with the doctrinal statement adopted by majority vote in 1950, now known as Part I of the *Common Confession*; and

WHEREAS, The addition to Resolution 14 (Milwaukee Convention *Proceedings*, p. 585) indicates that the convention itself was aware of some deficiencies, stating, e.g.: "Not all phases of the doctrines of the Scriptures are treated in the *Common Confession*;" and: "Further study of future developments may show the need of clarification or expansion of the *Common Confession*;"

WHEREAS, Synod's Constitution (Art. VIII, Par. C) clearly states that "All matters of doctrine and of conscience shall be decided only by the Word of God. All other matters shall be decided by a majority vote," thus indicating that a unanimous vote is required in doctrinal matters; and

WHEREAS, It is admitted that the vote of the Milwaukee Convention, supported as it was by a large majority, was never unanimous (see *Lutheran Witness*, Vol. LXIX, No. 14, p. 14: "On this issue the convention overwhelmingly passed the following set of resolutions"; also *Lutheran Witness*, Vol. LXIX, No. 15, p. 228: "Only a few votes were cast against the proposed resolutions");

Therefore we, the undersigned, on behalf of the pastors of the Vancouver Circuit of the Alberta and British Columbia Districts respectfully request Synod to reconsider the 1950 resolution on the *Common Confession*.

FRED L. GABERT

L. H. GOSWAMI

E. F. BICKEL

Postpone Action on Part II of the "Common Confession"

WHEREAS, Part II of the *Common Confession* proposed by the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri and the Committee on Unity and Fellowship of The American Lutheran Church is being submitted to the convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in June, 1953, for approval or rejection; and

WHEREAS, This document is intended as a basis for fellowship between the two above-mentioned synods and hence is one of great and far-reaching importance; and

WHEREAS, Any document of such importance should be thoroughly studied, not only by all pastors, but also by the conferences and pastoral conferences; and

WHEREAS, Part II of the *Common Confession* has not as yet (Jan 16, 1953) been released for general publication;

Therefore the undersigned circuit conference is of the humble opinion that there will not be sufficient time for all pastors and delegations to thoroughly study this document, nor for any of the pastoral conferences to give it the due consideration it deserves, and that hence the delegates representing our Church at the 1953 convention will not have been able by that time to ascertain the convictions of their respective Districts concerning this document. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Vancouver Circuit Conference of the Alberta British Columbia District hereby petition our honorable Synod to postpone any action on the proposed Part II of the *Common Confession* until the 1956 synodical convention.

VANCOUVER CIRCUIT CONFERENCE

REV. C. BEIDERWIEDEN, *Visitor*

REV. F. GABERT, *Member*

REV. E. BICKEL, *Member*

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1953 Convention Take No Action on "Common Confession," Part II

Since Part II of the so-called *Common Confession* has been in our hands long enough for sufficient study before the date on which overtures are accepted for print, on or about April 8, 1953, be it therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the 1953 convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to take no action on Part II of the *Common Confession*.

THE LUTHERAN UNITY COMMITTEE
OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT

J. R. SHEPPARD, *Secretary*

[621]

Our Confession and Petition

We herewith present for your earnest and prayerful consideration

Our Confession and Petition

Bound by the clear Word of God, 1 Cor. 1:10; Eph. 4:3, by the historic Confessions of the Lutheran Church to which all members of Synod are obligated, and by the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*—a faithful confession of the teachings of Holy Scripture and the Missouri Synod, we declare

1. We reject the Presidency's report of the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice of August 15, 1951, because it surrenders the Scriptural confession of our Synod and especially Iowan errors heretofore properly rejected by the Missouri Synod—on the Church, the Last Things, Antichrist, and Open Question.

2. Together with two sister synods of our Synodical Conference we reject the *Common Confession* because it fails to meet the needs of the Church, leaves unsettled the doctrinal differences between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church.

3. We reject the unretracted "A Statement" issued in Chicago in 1945, because it champions unscriptural teaching and practice.

For the reasons stated we request Synod

- 1) To reject the report of the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice in its present form,
- 2) To reconsider and set aside the majority action of the Milwaukee Convention regarding the *Common Confession*, and
- 3) To resolve according to the Word of God the issues

by "A Statement" by rejecting the false teaching and practice advocated in "A Statement," which are disturbing and disrupting our confessional fellowship. That the Presidency's Theses have not adequately resolved the issues is indicated by the fact that members of Synod and entire pastoral conferences have found parts of the Theses unacceptable because they are not in full accord with the Word of God.

ERNEST T. LAMS

BOARD OF DEACONS AND OTHER
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CARL UNERTL

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THEO. DIERKS

C. A. NOFFKE

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CLIFFORD E. HAZLEY

F. J. REUTER

HENRY A. QUITMEYER

ELEANOR VOELZ

WILBUR BLUME

HERMAN BLUME

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THEO. KRETZMANN

LOUIS G. ELGERT
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REINHOLD PETT
EDWARD LAMPIEN
EDWARD DABEL
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RAYMOND I. HOWARD
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STEPHEN MARECEK
LOUIS J. ROEHM
CARL BLOEDEL
EDWARD MILLER
E. H. BUERGER
REINHOLD R. KEHREN
BEN KEHREN
ERNEST C. SCHUTT
WILLIAM WEHRS
ARTHUR W. OETTING
FRANCES E. DAHLGREN
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FRED ZUHLKE
MARTIN T. PETT
ROBERT PETT
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ELINOR M. ZORN
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FREDERICK H. HITZEMANN
GERALD BURFEIND
DONALD BURFEIND
ADOLPH KOESTER
WILHELMINE MOLLER

O. H. LINNEMEIER
HOWARD A. HUNTER
J. KENSEY CLARKSON
OSWALD SKOV
DOROTHEE BUENGER
CARL VOELZ
MRS. R. L. MEENTEMEYER
ROSCOE L. MEENTEMEYER
MRS. TRYGVE P. AMUNDSEN
TRYGVE P. AMUNDSEN
EDWARD OLDENBURG
HENRY BLIEVERNICH
H. C. GADE
H. W. ROMOSER
HAROLD O. FICHTE
E. H. GRAVES
ELMER A. BURGDORF
EDWIN JASCHINCKY
ELSIE L. BACKUS
F. L. TRESKOW
GERHARD F. VOELZ
MARVIN PIEPENBRINK
ERWIN H. SCHULTZ
WILLIAM POLZIN
H. PREKEL
JOHN E. BLUM
O. F. FICHTE
L. B. RAETHER
FRANK C. LIETZ
KARL H. RABEY
F. O. TILSNER
JOHN SEDORY
G. ELBERT
VICTOR G. STORBECK
EDWIN J. BECKER
HENRY T. GESLING

TRINITY EV. LUTH. CHURCH
OAK PARK, ILL.
E. L. KREFT
J. L. HOELTER
E. A. FANDELL
WM. L. STREU
W. E. PERLICK
ARTHUR A. BRAUER

HELENE M. LUEBKE
 RICHARD F. BLUM
 ERNA F. BLUM
 JOHN M. RHAME
 JOHN H. LUCKSTEAD
 LAWRENCE A. BURGDOFF
 OTTO SCHULTZ
 C. J. SCHUTH
 HARRY GRAF
 HAROLD MARTENS
 EDWIN MENKE

ANNE WEHRS
 GERTRUDE A. BURGDOFF
 HENRY J. LUCKITZ
 EDWARD J. WULF
 ANDREW H. BUELL
 J. BUENGER
 F. E. BARTLING
 R. A. FRICK
 GEORGE STADT
 HENRY BOHL
 HENRY PFINGSTEN

OLGA A. LUEBKE

Fellowship with the American Lutheran Church

WHEREAS, Synod in adopting the report of its convention committee No. 19 in 1929 "emphasized that future discussion" with synods constituting the American Lutheran Church "be contingent on the following two conditions:

a. That the move toward fellowship between the Ohio and Norwegian Synods, on the one hand, and the Norwegian Lutheran Church" ("the party of the Norwegian Opjoer") "on the other, be first adjusted according to the Word of God;

b. That future deliberations proceed from the exact point of controversy and take into account the pertinent history" (*General Conference Proceedings*, 1929, p. 112 f.); and

WHEREAS, A contrary course has shown itself to be obstructive to the unity; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Synod restate and put in practice the principles which it conditioned discussions toward possible fellowship with synods constituting the American Lutheran Church; and be it further

Resolved, To apply these principles also to the present move toward fellowship between the American Lutheran Church and the Churches of the American Lutheran Conference and of the National Lutheran Council.

PAUL H. BURGDOFF

[623]

Is It Contrary to Scripture to Speak of a "Visible Manifestation of the One, Holy Christian Church"

Resolution from the Minutes of the Central Regional Pastoral Conference, Northern Illinois District, Assembled at Bensenville, Ill., February 10—11, 1953

Resolved, That a copy of the paper "Whether or Not It Is Contrary to Scripture to Speak of a Visible Manifestation of the One, Holy Christian Church," accepted by the conference, shall be sent to the Secretary of Synod.

Amendment: That Dr. Theo. Dierks be authorized by the conference to submit said paper to the Houston Convention.

The amended resolution was adopted.

WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

(The conference paper will be delivered to the Floor Committee by J. W. Behnken.)

[624]

Report of Committee "To Study the NLC Matter"

Relative to membership on the part of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in the National Lutheran Council, the synod convention assembled in Milwaukee in 1950 adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The constitution of the National Lutheran Council lists among its purposes and objectives joint activities in church work, such as missions, education, and student service (Article III, g) despite a lack of doctrinal agreement . . .

"WHEREAS, Therefore much of the program of the Council is of a unionistic nature, as is plainly shown in the majority report of the Committee on Membership in the National Lutheran Council . . .

"*Resolved*, That under the present conditions we decline to apply for membership as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council."

"WHEREAS, There are certain areas of purely external endeavor in which our Church may participate, as it has done in the past, be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That we express our continued willingness to cooperate with the National Lutheran Council wherever it can be done without compromising Scriptural principles."

Your Committee appointed by the President to keep the question of membership in the National Lutheran Council under survey during the past triennium begs leave to report that the factors which obtained at the time of the 1950 Milwaukee Convention and which persuaded the convention to adopt the above resolutions are unchanged. We are happy to report that the co-operative relationship between the National Lutheran Church and The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in areas of purely external endeavor is continuing, and we recommend to the convention assembled in Boston

That we express our Synod's willingness and eagerness to cooperate with the National Lutheran Church wherever it can be done without compromising Scriptural principles.

L. MEYER, *Secretary to the Committee*

Lutheran World Federation

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation has issued an invitation to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to accept the privileges and responsibilities of membership in the Lutheran World Federation; and

WHEREAS, The objectives of the Lutheran World Federation require study before The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod can commit itself to an application for membership; and

WHEREAS, Other types of permanent association with the Lutheran World Federation (e. g., consultative membership, etc.) have been ruled out, for all practical purposes, by the Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation in order to protect the exclusively Lutheran character of the Lutheran World Federation; and

WHEREAS, Certain programs (e. g., resettlement of refugees, church aid, etc.) of the Lutheran World Federation merit immediate support of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; and

WHEREAS, An informal association of a purely temporary character between The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the Lutheran World Federation seems desirable in order to study the constitution and program of the Lutheran World Federation and to facilitate the immediate support of urgently required aid to our fellow Lutherans now being rendered by the Lutheran World Federation; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President of the Synod to study the objectives of the Lutheran World Federation,

with recommendations for action on the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation; and be it further

Resolved, That the report of this committee be distributed no later than January, 1955, to all the congregations of Synod for their study and consideration; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod approve the establishment of purely temporary relations with the duly constituted organs of the Lutheran World Federation to facilitate this study as well as to make possible the immediate support by our Synod of selected programs of the Lutheran World Federation until such time as Synod shall have arrived at a decision on the question of membership in the Lutheran World Federation.

THE MANHATTAN-BRONX-WESTCHESTER PASTORAL
CONFERENCE, ATLANTIC DISTRICT

ALEXANDER F. VON SCHLICHTEN, D. D., *Chairman*
THEODORE H. BUSHMANN, *Secretary*

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Overtures of Council of Lutheran Agencies

Preamble

The last convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod held in Milwaukee, Wis., during the summer of 1950, passed a resolution calling for the setting up of a co-ordinating council of the various "auxiliary agencies" within Synod. (See *Convention Proceedings*, pages 767—769, with reference to Memorial 805.)

Pursuant to the resolution of Synod, representatives of Synod itself and of the various agencies within Synod falling into the classification of "auxiliary agencies" met to organize "The Council of Lutheran Agencies." This group has conducted regular meetings at stated intervals, has adopted a constitution, and has set its stated purposes.

The Council of Lutheran Agencies herewith desires to report to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod the action taken in compliance with the last convention resolution and seeks the approval of Synod on its organization and purposes.

To that end the Council of Lutheran Agencies herewith submits two overtures to the triennial convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in Houston, Tex., in the early summer of 1953.

Overture 1

WHEREAS, In its last convention, held in Milwaukee in 1950, Synod passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a coordinating council of the various "auxiliary agencies" within Synod; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this resolution, the Council of Lutheran Agencies has been established and organized; and

WHEREAS, Its constitution and purposes have been reviewed by the duly authorized officers and representatives of Synod and found in keeping with Synod's principles and practices; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., recognize the Council of Lutheran Agencies and approve its organization and purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod ask God's rich blessing upon the work of the Council, to the end that the Savior's kingdom may thereby come and His good and gracious will be done in the hearts of men.

Overture 2

WHEREAS, Our beloved Church, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, has been singularly blessed by our heavenly Father with a far-reaching awareness of the challenge of our times and with wide and varied opportunities to meet this challenge; and

WHEREAS, Certain phases of the Church's great work are performed in a splendid and God-pleasing manner through agencies not provided for, or included within, the constitutional organization of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The work of these so-called "auxiliary agencies" requires continued and expanding support; and

WHEREAS, The Holy Spirit's power has so touched the hearts of our Church's members with the love of the Lord Jesus Christ that they have been moved to contribute generously and regularly to many fine charitable and educational undertakings conducted within the framework of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the work of these "auxiliary agencies" be called to the attention of our Church's membership, to the end that they may become more fully acquainted with their purposes and activities and that any possible misunderstanding or confusion be eliminated; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., officially recognize that

these "auxiliary agencies" are a vital and important part of the work of the Church notwithstanding their separate corporate identities; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod officially commend these "auxiliary agencies" to its Districts, circuits, congregations, and members and urge them to give them a full measure of financial support, also remembering them in their prayers, so that they may continue to serve our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, to their fullest potential

THE COUNCIL OF LUTHERAN AGENCIES
W. F. WEIHERMAN, *Secretary*

[627]

Report of Committee on the Status of the Teacher

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I. Introduction

At the Milwaukee Convention in 1950, Synod adopted the following resolution on the status of the teacher:

"WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has requested Synod officially to approve the clarification given to the Government by Synod's officials; be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That Synod grant approval of this action of its officials in said matter; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That such approval is in no way to be construed as Synod's final acceptance of all statements made on this subject; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to review and study the question of the status of the teacher, and that the committee to report back to Synod at the next delegate convention.

The Honorable John W. Behnken, President of Synod, in November, 1950, appointed President W. H. Meyer, Prof. M. J. Neumann, and Dr. A. L. Miller to this committee. These men requested Dr. Behnken to add two additional members to the committee. Dr. Behnken acceded to this request and appointed Dr. F. E. Mayer and Dr. A. W. Klinck to serve on the committee. Dr. F. E. Mayer four

necessary to resign from the committee for reasons of health. To replace Dr. Mayer, Dr. Behnken appointed Dr. Theo. Hoyer.

The committee held its first meeting in January, 1951, and its last meeting in March, 1953. Fifteen meetings were held by the committee, and some of these were two-day sessions.

The work of the committee covered specifically four points: (1) Study of selected essays and papers on the status of the teacher; (2) Study of what the New Testament says concerning the office of the ministry; (3) A historical study of the office of the ministry within the Missouri Synod, with particular reference to the status of the teacher; (4) Discussion of the problem of the status of the teacher with a number of individuals who had given special study to the matter. The following essays and papers were studied by the committee:

Hoyer, J. F., Sr. "The Call of the Teacher." *Building the Parochial School of Tomorrow*, 1941, pp. 49—58.

Teacher, H. J. "The Call of a Parochial School Teacher." Unpublished essay, Twin Cities Mixed Pastoral Conference of the Synodical Conference, Feb. 19, 1941.

Heggeman, H. C. "The Public Ministry in the Apostolic Age." *Concordia Theological Monthly*, February, 1951, pp. 81—109.

"Church and Ministry" (Brief summary of the doctrinal position of the Wisconsin Synod on church and ministry), *Concordia Theological Monthly*, July, 1950, pp. 531—533.

W. H. T. "The Lutheran Philosophy of Education as Applied to the Elementary School Level." Essay prepared for the 1941 Educational Conference.

Program of Vocation sent to Teacher T. Glaeser by the School Association of St. Paul's and Emmanuel Congregations of Fort Wayne, Ind., December 21, 1868.

Case, "Supplemental Brief on the Appeal of the Ruling in the Egen Case." Submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., May, 1950.

Heer, Kurt V. "The Status of the Lutheran Parochial School Teacher in the Light of Recent Developments." Unpublished essay, Northern Illinois District Pastoral Conference, April 23, 1952.

W. E., Nitschke, W., and Meyer, W. H. College of Presidents, Preliminary Report of Committee on Status of Parochial School Teacher, 1950.

Mann, P. E. "Reviving a False Position with Regard to the Doctrine of the Call." (A critique of Dr. A. C. Stellhorn's paper "The Lutheran Teacher's Position in the Ministry of the Congregation.") 1949.

Mann, P. E. "The Doctrine of the Call." Northern Nebraska District Conference, 1934.

Heer, Elmer J. "Concerning the Ministry of the Church." *Concordia Theological Monthly*, June, 1951, pp. 385—416.

Heer, A. C. "Status of the Lutheran Teacher." Unpublished manuscript, October 23, 1950.

Heer, A. C. "The Lutheran Teacher and the Ministry of the Church." Unpublished essay.

Heer, A. C. "The Status of the Parochial School Teacher." Unpublished essay, March 24, 1948.

- Nicol, O. J., Pflueger, A. H., and Lettermann, H. C. "Comments on 'Reviving a False Position with Regard to the Doctrine of the Church.'" A critique of Dr. P. E. Kretzmann's critique of Dr. A. C. Stells paper.
- Pflueger, A. H., and others, "Supplement to 'The Status of the Christian Day School Teacher.'" Pittsburgh Teachers' Conference, June 1952.
- Pflueger, A. H., and others, "The Status of the Christian Day School Teacher." Eastern District Teachers' Conference.
- Stellhorn, A. C. "The Lutheran Teacher in the Ministry of the Church." Essay at Western District Teachers' Conference, Nov. 5-7, 1952.
- Stellhorn, A. C. "The Lutheran Teacher's Position in the Ministry of the Congregation." *Report of the 1949 Educational Conference*, pp. 55 to 60.
- Stellhorn, A. C. "The Position of the Lutheran Male Teacher." Published essay, Joint Missouri and Wisconsin Synod Teachers' Conference of Minnesota and North Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23, 1952.
- Weidenschilling, J. M. "Office of the Ministry and Those Serving in the Office." Unpublished statement.
- Zobel, L. G. "Theses on the Call of the Lutheran Day School Teacher." *Lutheran School Journal*, LVI (April, May, June, 1921), pp. 136 ff., 170 ff.
- Zorn, C. M. "The Public Ministry Within the Church." Unpublished manuscript, translated by Rev. A. C. Mueller.

In studying the New Testament terms concerning the office of the ministry, the committee was fortunate in securing the assistance of Dr. Wm. Arndt, who made a thorough study of certain pertinent Bible passages and discussed them with the committee at one of its sessions.

The historical study of the office of the ministry within the Missouri Synod was assigned to Dr. Herman O. A. Keinath, Concordia Teachers College, River Forest. He made a thorough study of the literature and had completed his taking of notes when he was ready to begin writing the report when illness made it impossible for him to continue. His untimely death was a severe blow to our committee; but the notes that he had taken were turned over to us, and we made use of them in preparing Part III of the report.

The persons invited to appear in person to discuss the problem of the status of the teacher were the following: Dr. A. C. Stellhorn, Rev. A. C. Mueller, President A. O. Fuerbringer, and Prof. C. M. Moeller.

The problem of the status of the Lutheran high school teacher was referred to our committee by the College of Presidents at May 2, 1952.

This report is an outgrowth of the several phases of our study. The committee has sought to give diligent attention to its assignment and commends the following report to Synod for consideration.

II. The New Testament Ministry

In seeking to define the status of a Christian teacher we are first concerned about what the Scriptures say of the office of a minister in the Church. We must, however, be reminded that Christ did not give His Church detailed laws or rules according to which it was to organize and establish itself. The New Testament is not a practical handbook with constitution and by-laws for the administration of the Church. And just as there is no prescribed constitution, so there is no prescribed form of the public ministry in the Church. Christ has, however, given the Church the Gospel and the Sacraments to create and maintain faith. The importance of the ministry of the Church in relation to this saving faith is brought out in Article V of the Augsburg Confession:

"That we may obtain this faith (spoken of in Article IV), the ministry of teaching the Gospel and administering the Sacraments is instituted."

One of the offices developed by the church for the teaching of the Gospel is that of the Christian teacher. In considering the office of the teacher, we must see his office in relation to the Church, the ministry of the Church, the call, and other concepts.

All Christians have the spiritual priesthood and with it the power to spread the Gospel.

Christ gave the power to forgive or retain sins, to preach the Gospel, and the Gospel, originally and immediately to all believers.

But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy people, a peculiar people, that ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light," (1 Peter 2:9). Compare also Matt. 16:15-19; Matt. 18:15-20; Luke 10:16.

The Church is the communion of all believers, the sum total of those who at all times and in all places have been led to faith in Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit by the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the Sacraments.

That the Church is the communion of believers in Jesus Christ is evident from the following Scripture passages:

"And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it" (Matt. 16:18).

"Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, both theirs and ours" (1 Cor. 1:2).

"Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness and hath translated us into the kingdom of His dear Son" (Col. 1:13).

"Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God" (John 3:5).

C. In the New Testament the name "Church" (*ekkleesia*) is given by Holy Scriptures to individual local congregations and to groups of congregations in a geographic area as well as to the sum total of believers.

The term *ekkleesia* is at times translated as "church"; sometimes as "congregation" (Luther: "*Gemeinde*" and "*Kirche*" which may lead to misunderstandings, e. g., as if a local congregation were not the "Church." (See Kittel, *Theol. Woerterbuch zum N. T.*, for many examples of the use of *ekkleesia*.)

"Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, both theirs and ours" (1 Cor. 1:2).

Compare also the following:

"The church which was at Jerusalem" (Acts 8:1).

"The churches of Galatia" (1 Cor. 16:1).

"The churches of Judea" (Gal. 1:22).

"Then had the churches (Nestle: church) rest throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria" (Acts 9:31).

"Christ is the Head of the Church" (Eph. 5:25), and many other passages in Ephesians referring to the sum total of the believers.

A congregation using the means of grace is properly called the "church" by virtue of the believers in it, regardless of the fact that some of the members may only be using the means of grace while they reject the Holy Spirit's gift of faith.

D. Just as the Church has been called into being and is preserved through the means of grace, so it is to use these same means of grace to strengthen and extend God's kingdom.

The following Scripture passages emphasize the fact that the Church is built by the means of grace.

"Then they that gladly received His Word were baptized, and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls" (Acts 2:41).

"Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ" (1 Peter 2:5).

"And He gave some, Apostles; and some, prophets; and some,

realists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ" (Eph. 4:11, 12).

Each congregation is endowed by the Lord of the Church with the Power of the Keys, that is, the same power which is given to the whole Church and to the individual Christian.

That every Christian congregation has the Office of the Keys is shown from the following Scripture passages:

"And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican. Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in My name, for there am I in the midst of them" (Matt. 18:17-20).

"But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy people, a peculiar people, that ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light" (1 Peter 2:9).

The public exercise of the Power of the Keys Christ has committed to the incumbents of a special office of the ministry which is instituted for the very purpose of building His Church. This office is to be established in and by the Church.

Christ called the Apostles, as described Luke 6:13: "And when the day was come, He called unto Him His disciples; and of them He chose twelve, whom also He named Apostles." He "appointed other men also" and sent them as laborers into His harvest, Luke 10:1. The Great Commission in Matthew 28 and Mark 16 and the words of Christ in John 20 and 21, although describing the duties of all ministers, point out particularly the duty of the public ministry.

The distinction between the general priesthood of all believers and the special office of the public ministry is clear from the following:

"Are all Apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers?" (1 Cor.

"How shall they preach except they be sent?" (Rom. 10:15.)

"And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to Himself by His Christ and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the Word of Reconciliation. Now, then, we are ambassadors for

Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray for Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God" (2 Cor. 5:18-20).

"For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest order the things that are wanting and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee" (Titus 1:5).

Although all members of local congregations are priests, it does not mean that all should preach or teach publicly. Qualified Christians are elected as ministers. The persons thus elected are on account of their office "priests," but are rather servants of the congregation which elected them.

This public ministry is not a human, but a divine arrangement. It is God's will that the Christians in a local area gather together and found a congregation and call persons with special gifts. These persons, as the representatives of the congregation, to proclaim God's Word and administer the Sacraments both in meetings and privately to the individual Christian.

"The things lacking" mentioned in Titus 1:5-7 are not inconsequential things, attention to which might be left to the creation of the members, but we must rather conclude that what the elders or bishops (pastors) had as yet been appointed, something was wanting which ought to be supplied. The text implies that without the office of the pastor the congregation is not properly constituted.

G. An immediate call, direct from God, or a mediation through a local congregation, gives the authorization for the teaching and preaching of the Word on behalf of the congregation.

This necessity of the "call" to the public ministry is clear from the following passages of Scripture:

"How, then, shall they call on Him in whom they have believed? And how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent?" (Rom. 10:14, 15.)

"And God hath set some in the Church, first, Apostles; secondly, prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that miracles; then, healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues. Are all apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers? Are all workers of miracles?" (1 Cor. 12:28, 29.)

"I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not sent them, yet they prophesied" (Jer. 23:21).

The Apostles were called directly by the Lord. However, those who had been called through the instrumentality of another congregation are represented as having been called by God.

"Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and unto all the flock which

the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers" (Acts

Let a man so account of us [Paul, Sosthenes, Apollos] as of the
of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God" (1 Cor.

God acts through His Church in calling the servants needed by
Church. He alone gives to the Church Apostles, prophets,
relists, teachers, and other ministers.

There is, however, no detailed procedure prescribed for calling
of the Word. The important fact is that the Church ex-
a call. Compare Acts 1:23, the choosing of Matthias, with
6, 7, the election of Stephen and his colleagues, and with
23, the appointing, or electing, of elders. One and the same
of the Greek language is used for "appointing" and "electing"
(*protonao*).

*It is the call which distinguishes the public ministry of the
and the preaching of the Word by the individual Christian.*

That every Christian has the responsibility to carry out the
Commission of our Savior is clear from Scripture. In Acts
we read, "Therefore they that were scattered abroad went
where preaching the Word." And in Col. 3:16 the Apostle
to Christians generally: "Let the Word of Christ dwell in
richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in
songs and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your
to the Lord."

It is clear from these and other passages that it is God's will that
Christian deal with His Word. Each one is to be concerned
the spread of the Gospel. Each one has the Office of the
Each one is to make use of the Word in teaching and ad-
monishing. When Christians are thus engaged in the use of the
they do not act in the name of the congregation, but are
exercising their responsibility as individual Christians.

*The men who publicly (i. e., officially, for the congregation
in the name of the congregation) exercise the duties of the
of the Word are not a special spiritual order apart from the
of all Christians; rather the incumbents of the public ministry
are servants under the authority of Christ and His*

The basic truth that Christ through His Word is the only Ruler
Church regulates the relationship of one servant of the Word
to another.

According to the Scriptures, all believers and only the believers
are, as has been previously stated (1 Peter 2:9). They are
in Christ (Gal. 3:28). They are all brethren (Matt. 23:

8-12). Luther speaks of all being made priests by Holy Baptism. The relation of the called ministers to the members of the congregation is that of servants (*diakonoi*) acting for the congregation for Jesus' sake.

Since the relation of one servant of the Word to another is regulated by the Lord of the Church, there never ought to be a question of who is great or greater. There ought only to be a question of how to serve best the interests of the Church, the interests of Christ.

"But be not ye called Rabbi, for one is your Master, Christ; and all ye are brethren. And call no man your father upon the earth, for one is your Father, which is in heaven. Neither shall ye be called masters, for one is your Master, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant (*diakonos*). And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted" (Matt. 23:8-12).

"But Jesus called them unto Him, and said; Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you; but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister [*diakonos* — servant], and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant [the word *doulos* means slave]; for as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20:25-28).

"For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake" (2 Cor. 4:5).

A Christian congregation may, in Christian liberty, assign to its servants special responsibilities with corresponding authority and leadership and supervision as circumstances may require for the sake of good order. These are human arrangements, not divine ordinances. However, the law of Christian love demands that if such arrangements have been established, they are to be respected by all concerned.

J. While God has given a variety of gifts to the Church, as enumerated in 1 Cor. 12:28, 29 and Eph. 4:11, 12, yet He has given of one office which is essential for each Christian congregation.

The terms "bishop," "elder," "pastor," and "teacher" are used to refer to this office that is essential for each congregation. This office carries with it the responsibility for the entire ministry of the Gospel in the congregation. In Titus 1:5-9 this office is designated as that of "elder" and "bishop." In Acts 20:28 this office is designated as that of an "overseer" of the congregation. In 1 Peter 5:2 the elders are exhorted to feed the flock of God and to take the oversight thereof. In 1 Timothy 3 the qualifications of bishop

sons are enumerated. In verse 5 it is emphasized that the function of the bishop or deacon is to "take care of the Church of God." According to these Bible passages . . . the terms "bishop," "elder," "pastor" all imply leadership and rule over the congregation. In applying what the New Testament says about the ministry of the local congregation to a particular situation, we find the simplest and most direct application in the calling of one man to the office of pastor. This man is to preach the Gospel and administer the Sacraments. He is responsible to God and the congregation for the spiritual leadership of the congregation and is to rule over the congregation according to the Word of God. He is a "*presbyteros*" or "*episkopos*" as described in the New Testament.

A congregation may decide to have one or more additional men in the full ministry. If they have been called to the full ministry, it is assumed that they are qualified to preach the Gospel, to administer the Sacraments, and to assume responsibility for the spiritual life and growth of the entire congregation. Each of these would be a "*presbyteros*" or an "*episkopos*." The specific duties of these ministers and their relation to one another would be determined by the congregation.

K. *A congregation has in Christian liberty the authority to create additional offices, delegating to them and limiting for them the functions of the public ministry.*

A congregation may decide to have one or more persons who are servants of the Word, but do not have the full ministry. Such persons are assigned specific functions of the public ministry which require special attention in the congregation.

A group of congregations can organize to perform jointly some of the work which is the responsibility of each congregation. For this work they jointly have the authority to create additional offices within the public ministry.

A group of Christians from within several congregations banded together to carry out some phase of Kingdom work has a similar authority, but must respect the sovereignty of the local congregation and must be guided by fraternal consideration of the welfare and interests of the local congregation, the District, and the Synod. Persons properly called to such offices created to meet the needs of the Church as related to its ministry of preaching and teaching the Gospel in all the world participate in the public ministry of the Church.

Examples of such offices are: the parochial school teacher in the local congregation, missionary at large at home or abroad, professor at a synodical college, Lutheran high school teacher, synodical

official, chaplain in the Armed Forces, deaconess. These all, like the pastorate, are derived from the ministry of the Church.

L. All congregational, synodical, and extracongregational offices that are based on a regular call from a congregation, a group of congregations, or a group of Christians, must be considered divine, because these offices are derived from the divinely instituted public ministry.

The norm for characterizing any office as divine is that it takes of the essence of the public ministry. A call to such an office is extended by those who have the Office of the Keys and who delegate all or a part of the public exercise of this power to an individual. Duties not a part of the ministry of the Church may, for Christian liberty also be assigned to servants of the Word. Such duties are sacred obligations of the incumbents of such offices but do not in themselves make such offices a part of the ministry.

The needs of the Church often may require services in which a person is asked to do both; to serve in all or part of the ministry of the Church and also to do work necessary for, and of benefit to, the Church but not included in the obligations placed on servants of the Word by Christ, the Head of the Church. In such a case the person is a minister of the Word by reason of his call and his work in the ministry (*iure divino*), but he is a President of a Synod, President of a District, professor, etc., by reason of the order of the constitution of the Church he serves (*iure humano*).

Again, a person may be assigned work that can only be done properly in the spirit of Christ and in obedience to His Great Commission, even though the work may seem to involve mainly "secular" duties. A Lutheran schoolteacher, for instance, who is called by a congregation to teach any or all of the subjects popularly considered "secular," would be disregarding the divinity of his call if he taught these matters without attempting to fit every subject to the pattern of Christian thinking and living. Since his task is to teach all subjects from a Christian point of view and to integrate the principles of the Christian faith into all of his activities, his is truly a divine call.

Since the Christian congregation is in immediate possession of the Office of the Keys, the privilege and right of calling servants of the Word is inherent in the congregation. When the congregation extends a "call" to an office, it is divine, because it involves some part of the preaching or teaching of the Word of God.

A group of congregations or the Synod itself may similarly extend a "call" for positions that involve specific functions of the public ministry.

Groups of Christians may similarly organize for the purpose

care of specific endeavors within Christian life and service. Theoretically all such endeavors might well be the work of the Church. Practically, the Church may find it difficult, if not impossible, to deal with all these matters. Groups of Christians may, therefore, band together to deal with them. Such causes should receive the approval, either direct or tacit, of the congregations of an area or of the District or Synod. Such approval implies that the congregations are delegating the discharge of such a desirable function to a group of Christians within the several churches. With the delegation of the discharge of the function there is also delegated the right to call the person or persons who may be required for this work.

When a congregation calls a parochial school teacher, it assigns to him a portion of the public ministry of the Word.

The teacher has a divine call; his duties are specified in the call. It may include a wide range of activities beyond the work in the classroom. The teacher is not a pastor; he is, however, a "minister," a servant of the Word in the congregation, and might well be designated a "minister of Christian education." He is not an "episcopos" or a "presbyteros" in the sense that he is placed over an entire flock or a local congregation. His work, however, partakes of the essence of the duties of those whom Scripture calls "*episkopoi*" and "*presbyteroi*." The teacher is not a layman; he is a layman.

III. The Historical Background of the Teacher's Status in The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod

The following paragraphs are summaries and excerpts of content, articles, and essays dealing with the status of the teacher included in the official publications of the Missouri Synod. It is not our purpose in this historical overview to judge the writers or their products. It is, rather, our purpose to present relevant statements concerning the status of the teacher that have been made in the official publications of the Church and by leaders of the Missouri Synod at selected time intervals. This section does not attempt to show how the principles enunciated were applied in the decisions of Synod.

The references used are indicated in the footnotes to this section. These quotations and summaries are not exhaustive, but are a selection from the materials on the status of the teacher. It is to be noted, however, that nothing of primary importance has been omitted in this presentation.

Teachers in the first Constitution of the Missouri Synod.—In the first Constitution of the Missouri Synod the teachers were

classified as advisory members.¹ The relation of Synod to teachers was described in the following objects of Synod: 1. The supervision of the pastors and teachers of Synod with regard to the performance of their official duties. 2. The conscientious examination of candidates for the office of pastor and of teacher. 3. The training of pastors and teachers for the service of the Church. It is to be noted that in each of these matters both pastors and teachers are mentioned.²

According to the Constitution of Synod, the individual pastor had considerable authority in examining candidates for the position of teacher in the congregation. It was assumed that the pastor was perfectly competent to conduct such an examination.

The regulations of Synod stated that each new school teacher was to be installed in his office in a public and solemn service.³

It was also provided that the President himself was to supervise by personal visitation, the teaching and official activities of the pastors and teachers of Synod.⁴

It was further made the duty of the teachers as well as of the pastors to pay at least one dollar a year into the synodical treasury. This money was to be used for the running expenses of Synod and for synodical institutions.⁵

Walther's "*Kirche und Amt*." — In 1851 Dr. C. F. W. Walther submitted to the Fifth Convention of the Missouri Synod the draft of the treatise entitled "The Voice of Our Church on the Question Concerning the Church and the Ministry." This essay was a counterattack on the charge that the Missouri Synod, which had been organized on the basis of congregational sovereignty, was actually unscriptural and un-Lutheran in this teaching. Dr. Walther's essay was really an attack on every type of arrogant Lutheran clericalism. The 1851 synodical convention unanimously voted its approval of Walther's essay and ordered its publication. The first edition of *Kirche und Amt* appeared the following year.

It is not relevant to our study of the historical background of the teacher's status to indicate Walther's theses on the Church. It is pertinent, however, to list his theses on the ministry. These are the following:

Thesis I — The holy ministry, or the pastoral office, is an office distinct from the priestly office, which belongs to all believers.

¹ *Lutheraner* III (Sept. 5, 1846), p. 3.

² *Ibid.*, p. 3.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

Thesis II — The ministry, or the pastoral office, is not a human ordinance, but an office established by God Himself.

Thesis III — The ministry of preaching is not an arbitrary office, but its character is such that the church has been commanded to establish it and is ordinarily bound to it till the end of days.

Thesis IV — The ministry of preaching is not a peculiar order, set up over and against the common estate of Christians, and holier than the latter, like the priesthood of the Levites, but it is an office of service.

Thesis V — The ministry of preaching has the authority to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments and the authority of a spiritual tribunal.

Thesis VI — The ministry of preaching is conferred by God through the congregation, as holder of all church power, or of the power and by its call, as prescribed by God. The ordination of those with the laying on of hands, is not by divine institution, but by Apostolic church ordinance and merely a public, solemn confirmation of the call.

Thesis VII — The holy ministry is the authority conferred by God through the congregation, as holder of the priesthood and of all church power, to administer in public office the common rights of the spiritual priesthood in behalf of all.

Thesis VIII — The ministry is the highest office in the church, from which, as its stem, all other offices of the church issue.

Thesis IX — Reverence and unconditional obedience is due to the ministry of preaching when the preacher is ministering the word of God. However, the preacher may not dominate over the church; he has, accordingly, no right to make new laws, to arrange different matters and ceremonies arbitrarily, to impose and execute excommunication *alone*, without a previous verdict of the congregation.

Thesis X — According to divine right, the function of passing judgment on doctrine belongs indeed to the ministry of preaching. However, also the laymen have this right, and for this reason they have the seat and vote with the preachers in church courts and councils.

In connection with Thesis VIII Walther pointed out that the ministers of the public ministry have in their public office the administration of the keys of the kingdom of heaven which the church possesses originally and immediately. The office thus possesses the entire authority of the Church and is, therefore, the highest office in the Church. He argues that every other public office in the Church is only a part of the office of the ministry, or an

auxiliary office, which is attached to the ministry of preaching. Walther stated that the office of schoolteacher, of almoner, of secretary of precentor in public worship, and other similar offices, were not to be regarded as sacred offices of the Church. He pointed out that each of these has a portion of the one office of the Church; all aids to the ministry of preaching.⁶

Teachers in the Constitution of 1855.—The synodical Constitution of 1855 again classified the teachers as advisory members of Synod.⁷ Teachers coming from an unorthodox church body wanting to be taken into membership in Synod had to have a colloquium just like the pastors.⁸

The relation of the teacher to the pastor.—In 1863 Walther discussed the relations of the teacher to the pastor in *Lehre und Wehre*. He asserted that the teacher was an assistant of the pastor in the handling of God's children for the purpose of teaching, training and that the pastor had official supervision of the teacher in these two fields.⁹ According to Sihler, there was no parity between the pastor and the teacher, but a definite subordination of the teacher to the leadership of the pastor. Sihler emphasized, however, that this subordination of the teacher to the pastor should be for both pastor and teacher a schooling in humility.¹⁰ In his relation with his assistant in caring for the lambs of Christ, the pastor should follow the general instructions of the Holy Spirit, who through Paul emphasizes the principle of "in honor preferring one another." The pastor should recognize and honor the teacher's spiritual gifts; he should give him merited recognition for faithfulness and diligence in the use of these gifts; he should stand by him in his many tribulations and with the sweet comfort of God's Word lighten the crosses he would have to bear as a teacher.

On the other hand, Sihler emphasized that in humility the teacher should recognize the pastor as his superior and should not be misled because in this or that formal knowledge or skill he may excel the pastor.¹¹ Sihler urged that the teachers get the pastor to advise them with respect to discipline in the school. He pointed out that it could easily happen that there would be too much

⁶ Walther, *Kirche und Amt*, 1852 ed., p. 387; 1911 ed., p. 342; *Church and the Church*, pp. 71—86.

⁷ *Constitution of 1855*, chap. III, Part 2.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Part 2.

⁹ W. Sihler, "Ueber das evangelische Verhalten eines christlichen Gemeindegemeindeführers theils gegen seine Schulkinder, theils gegen die Gemeinde, theils gegen den Pastor." *Lehre und Wehre* (January, 1863), p. 12.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 12, 13.

discipline, or that there would be the utilization of ill-considered means of discipline and the use of legalistic measures.¹² On the other hand, Sihler pointed out that the relationship of pastor to church included not only cordial respect, but also brotherly love, and this accounts for the fact that the respect of the church does not turn into cautious timidity. Both pastor and church are children of the same heavenly Father in Christ and are, therefore, brothers in the Lord. One does not have more or less of Christ than the other. Both have essentially the same noble and glorious calling with the final objective to use the Word of God to bring young and old to salvation in Christ. In seeking to reach this end, pastor and teacher should be bound together in intimate brotherly love.

The love that the teacher should show his pastor includes brotherly admonition and comfort. It could happen that in younger congregations, particularly those that were geographically isolated, the teacher would be so close to the pastor as the teacher of the congregation. Should the pastor blunder in his relations with the congregation with impatience, anger, or unwise remarks, the teacher should have the obligation to give the pastor a brotherly admonition. The teacher should also seek to comfort his pastor when crosses and troubles bother him in his heart, in the home, and in the congregation.¹³

Definition of the teacher's office. — An article from the *Schulblatt*, 1867, defines the office of the teacher in the following words:

"The real office of teacher in a parochial school consists of that they take baptized children who are teachable and not yet confirmed and teach them God's Word, help them to acquire the chief parts of Christian doctrine and the story of God's kingdom on earth, help them to learn to read so that they search the Scriptures and find Christ therein, and help them to acquire Bible hymns, and skill in singing, so that in later years they can comfort themselves and with the congregation of adults sing God's Word and glory."¹⁴

It is to be noted that the function of the teacher as here conceived is pointed entirely to the teaching of religion, both as a sub-ordinate in school and as a justification of the other things that he does. The same article pointed out that the teachers, because they taught God's Word, were servants of the Word and spiritual

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

"Pastor und Schullehrer." (This series of articles, though unpublished, is apparently by J. C. W. Lindemann.) *Schulblatt* II (Jan., 1867),

pastors (*Seelsorger*). The author pointed out that as a rule teachers were not called to teach adults, nor called to administer the Sacraments, nor called to assist in ruling the church like the pastor, but their special service was in the teaching of school, and this was done under the supervision of the pastor. It was mentioned that frequently the teachers were asked to read the sermon, to conduct catechetical classes in the absence of the pastor, also to read a word of comfort at funerals, to lead the singing on such occasions, and to discharge other similar duties. The fact that it is mentioned that as a rule they were not called to teach adults or to do the other things mentioned, suggests that other duties could be assigned and perhaps at times were assigned.¹⁵

As to the origin of the teacher's office the article pointed out that the congregations removed from the sphere of activities of the pastor the service in the school and for this purpose appointed special persons who were to be assistants of the pastor.¹⁶ The teacher, however, did not become the sole religious teacher of the young, because the pastor remained also the pastor of the church and was teaching them through the sermon, the *Christenlehre*, the confirmation instruction, and through visits to both home and school. Even though the congregation called a teacher, the pastor remained the pastor of the entire congregation, also of the school-age children.¹⁷ Since the teacher is called by the entire congregation, like the pastor, and since he is called to teach God's Word, therefore his office is a church office and part of the public ministry. This point is fortified by a series of quotations from Luther in which he included the teacher among those who are in the "spiritual office founded by God" and the "office of those who have the pastoral office and the service of the Word and Sacrament." Luther called the teacher "*Magister Cereemoniarum* next to the pastor."¹⁸ The author pointed out that just as Luther had done, so the Church has done after Luther had constantly grouped the teachers in the spiritual office. The teachers, in the church regulations, were at times placed in the "minor clergy," and as such they had the same rights and privileges as the pastors. It was asserted that they were often considered as assistants of the pastor and were given due recognition as such assistants, although it could not be denied that in their office and their position were often ignored and abused. In connection with this it was pointed out that like the pastor

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 133.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 133.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 134.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 134, 135.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 136.

bers were pledged to the Symbolical Books and especially to the Augsburg Confession.²⁰

The twofold calling of the teacher.—In the following issue of the *Schulblatt*, Lindemann presented the idea that the Lutheran teacher has a twofold calling. He has indeed a spiritual office, but he has also a civic or worldly office in which he teaches his pupils subjects that concern only secular things and that are not bound with God's Word at all. Lindemann pointed out that arithmetic, history, nature study, geography, grammar, and the like, are such secular subjects that the teacher taught according to his own will.

Teachers are not absolute masters of their schools.—In a later issue Lindemann deplored the fact that many teachers consider themselves "lords of the schools" (*Herren der Schule*), in which they would have free choice of textbooks and be independent of official supervision.²¹ He refers to the fact that the German teachers of the first half of the 19th century had fought for such independence. He points out that also Christian teachers have succumbed to this temptation. Lindemann again and again decried the subjectivism of the teacher.²²

In a still later article, Lindemann pointed out that the school-youth was a part, a very important part, of the pastor's flock, and that, in his work of teaching, the teacher was the assistant of the pastor and his representative.²³

The teachers of the Missouri Synod are members of the clergy.—An article by C. A. T. Selle in the *Schulblatt*, in 1869, argued that the teacher belongs to the clergy. One of the arguments advanced by Selle in this connection was the fact that the teachers in Germany had the same privileged position under the consistory as the pastors. He draws a parallel between that and the Missouri Synod and concludes as follows:

Even as here in America in our Missouri Synod we testify to the fact that the teachers belong to the so-called clergy group; because according to our synodical Constitution, there are regulations concerning their examination, after which, like the pastors, they are conferred and declared to be regular members of the Synod."²⁴

Selle declared that the public teaching of the Word of God was the proper office of the public ministry in the narrower sense (*Pfarramt*).

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 138.

²¹ *Ibid.* (Feb., 1867), p. 165.

²² *Ibid.* (July, 1867), pp. 334—39.

²³ *Ibid.* (Aug., 1867), p. 364.

²⁴ C. A. T. Selle, "Das Amt des Pastors als Schulaufseher," *Schulblatt* (Jan., 1869), p. 139.

For this reason he stated that the teaching of the Word of God, the part of the teacher was a part of the public ministry. This point of view was supported by the statement that, for the teaching of His Word, God, in the first place, has instituted the universal priesthood of believers (1 Peter 2:9), and, in the second place, the public ministry (*oeffentliches Predigtamt*) (1 Cor. 12:9; James 5:14; Rom. 10:15; Heb. 5:4). Selle refers also to Article 14 of the Augsburg Confession. The spiritual priesthood has the assignment especially at home, and in addition privately, to teach the Word of God. Except for cases of emergency the general office of the Christian does not go beyond this. Everything that goes beyond this, and as soon as it concerns the teaching of the Word of God, request and instead of the entire group, belongs to the public ministry, which is then called a public office, because it is a public service that concerns a public service that has been assigned.²⁵ Selle calls the teacher's office a branch office of the holy ministry. He points out that the teacher has been placed under the supervision of the pastor in the history of the Lutheran Church because we have correctly recognized that the teachers occupy a branch office of the holy ministry.²⁶

The teacher cannot be a lay delegate to synodical conventions.—In 1874 the question arose as to whether or not the teacher could be a lay delegate to the synodical convention. The convention decided the following:

1. No District Synod is permitted to recognize a teacher as a school or of a synodical institution as a lay delegate of a congregation.
2. This rule is to be incorporated in the by-laws of the institution.

The reasons for the decision were the following: The teacher was to appear as representatives of the *Schulamt*, or school office. Further consideration offered as a reason was that if a congregation was in duty bound to be represented by a delegate who was neither pastor nor teacher.²⁷ It is clear that the teachers in this instance were not considered laymen.

The teacher's office is a branch office of the holy ministry. In 1875 there appeared Dr. C. F. W. Walther's *Pastoraltheologie*. In this book Dr. Walther emphasized that a pastor should not forget that the teacher also belongs to those who serve the church, that the teacher serves in an auxiliary office that is branch

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 132.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 138.

²⁷ *Proceedings, Mo. Synod*, 16 (1874), p. 79.

his own office, and that the teacher, in this connection, is the representative of the pastor and thus is in the same office.²⁸

The teacher's position is in part parental and in part pastoral, and is a public church office. — Lindemann pointed out in his treatise that the teacher's position is in part parental and in part pastoral. He pointed out that, even according to natural law, God had the duty to educate their children to know the true God, to have fear, love, and trust in Him, and to learn to live according to the Commandments. The Gospel gives to Christian parents the holy obligation to bring their children to Christ, to teach them the Gospel, and to make them capable of living as children of God. In addition, God had instituted the pastorate and had entrusted the pastor: "Feed My lambs" (John 21:15). So the pastor also has the responsibility to care for the evangelical training of the children. The teacher's office, then, discharges in part the responsibilities given to both parents and pastors.²⁹

Lindemann emphasized that the teacher's office is a public church office in the following words:

First and foremost, this office is a public church office, for the Lutheran teacher executes a portion of the public ministry (*Öffentliches Amt*) by teaching at certain periods Law and Gospel to a part of the congregation to the children of the congregation of school age and on his part helps to develop true faith and godly life in the congregation and thus takes care of what formerly was the pastor's office; therefore the teacher is a co-worker (*diaconus* — helper) of the pastor and a servant of the congregation. At the same time the teacher is the representative of the congregation that he assists them in bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."³⁰

Lindemann concluded this volume with the following significant statement concerning the Christian teacher:

The Christian teacher is the man who has been permitted by God in His mercy to serve in the manner described as teacher and trainer for a certain or longer period of time, and to rescue children out of the bondage of sin, or to preserve them and further them in godliness, and if his work is successful with only one child, he has done more precious work than that done by most famous people who are praised and lauded by the world. He should thank God for His mercy on Him for everything that has turned out well.

Every humble and consecrated teacher, however, will have

²⁸ F. W. Walther, *Amerikanisch-Lutherische Pastoraltheologie*, 1877, p. 391.

²⁹ G. W. Lindemann, *Schulpraxis*, 1879, p. 5.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 11.

to say to himself: 'I have often failed; I should often have been better and could have done better with greater foresight and carefulness.' He should, therefore, seek forgiveness from God (and necessary also from the children and their parents), should comfort himself in faith with the merit of the Teacher of all mankind, Jesus Christ, and begin anew in His power and name his difficult but also richly blessed work, until his Lord and Master calls him home and bids him to enter into his Master's joy."³¹

The teacher's office as a part of the pastorate.—In an essay delivered to the convention of the Canada District in 1880, Linsemann emphasized that the teacher's office was not in the same category as the Sunday school teacher's. He condemned the practice of Sunday school superintendents' addressing children, explaining the Word of God to them, and having *ex corde* prayers. He stated that Sunday school teachers were not called to perform the function of the pastorate (*Predigtamt*). Then he added: "We regularly called parochial school teacher, the situation is entirely different. He has had conferred on him a part of the pastorate, namely, that he should teach the children, especially the Word of God."³²

The teacher should be pledged to the Confessions.—In 1880 Dr. C. F. W. Walther delivered the essay at the Iowa District convention. In discussing the chief responsibilities of the Synod, he emphasized that the first duty of the Synod was to remain true to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church. In this connection, he pointed out that the Synod should accept into membership only those pastors, teachers, and congregations that were true to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church. He asserted that no one should be ordained unless he had been examined and it was found that he would and could proclaim the pure doctrine of the Word of God.

Walther pointed to the following confession and pledge mandated of those who were to be ordained or installed: "I accept the three Ecumenical Creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, the two Catechisms of Martin Luther, and the Formula of Concord as the pure and unadulterated explanation and exposition of the Word and His will, and I accept them as my own confession. I will execute my office until my death faithfully and diligently in accordance with these Confessions" (*Kirchen-Agenda fuer die Luth. Gemeinden*, St. Louis, 1866, p. 240).

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 335.

³² W. Linsemann, "Ueber den Beruf zum heiligen Predigtamt (Pfarramt)." *Proceedings, Canada District*, II (1880), p. 20.

Walther then asserted that everything that had been said concerning pastors applied also to the teachers. The teachers were in church office. They were to teach the Word of God in the name of the congregation and were to feed the lambs of Christ with the Gospel. Because of this no teacher should be accepted into membership of Synod who has not been pledged to the Confessions. Teachers should make this solemn promise just like the pastors. Teachers should be reminded that when they step into the office of the church, they have renounced civic callings and should be in the Church until their last breath, and this service should be their greatest joy. For this reason it is important that there be a solemn ceremony in which the congregation hears that the individual has been pledged to the Confessions. The congregation should hear this pledge with its own ears and should be able to say, "The pastor and teacher dare not display their own wisdom." If they depart from the Augsburg Confession, we shall call it to their attention; and if they do not return to sound doctrine, we can discontinue them.³³

Lindemann's interpretation of the call of the teacher repeated. In 1886 Ch. Luecke repeated Lindemann's interpretation of the office of the teacher. He quotes with approval the statement of Lindemann that the office of the teacher is a public church office, that he is an assistant of the pastor and a servant of the Word, and that he also occupies the position of the parents.³⁴ Luecke pointed out that the teacher had received a call from the Christian congregation to which God had given the right to call servants of the church. He stated that Article 14 of the Augsburg Confession applies also to the office of the teacher. This article reads: "Of ecclesiastical order they teach that no one should publicly teach in the church or administer the Sacraments unless he be regularly called." He stated that the teacher is in an office that has been conferred upon him by God through the congregation. This, he said, the teacher would find in black and white in his diploma of vocation.

Change in the examination of teachers.—In 1887 a change was made in the examination of teachers. Originally the local pastor had the right to examine the teacher. At the same time the synodical constitution reserved for Synod the right to examine teachers and granting them membership in Synod. In 1864 a *Prüfungs-Kommission*, or examining committee, was appointed for the Addi-

³³ C. F. W. Walther, "Ueber einige Hauptpflichten, welche eine Kirche hat, wenn sie den Namen einer evangelisch-lutherischen Synode zu tragen will." *Proceedings, Iowa District, I* (1879), pp. 31, 32.
³⁴ Ch. Luecke, "Wann darf ein evangelisch-lutherischer Schullehrer in die Synode niedergelegt?" *Schulblatt*, XXI (Drittes Quartal), pp. 104, 105

son Seminary.³⁵ In 1887 the Synod declared that for the college of non-synodically trained teachers the Examining Committee of the Teachers' Seminary was the only rightful examining committee.

The teacher's call a part of the pastorate.—An article by R. Wagemann in the *Schulblatt* in 1889 emphasized that the office of the teacher was part of the pastorate. Wagemann asserted that the teacher's call was to a part of the pastorate and that it was a divine call. He pointed out, too, that the teacher's call, like the call of the pastor, was to be a lifelong call.³⁶

Another view as to the dual nature of the teacher's office. In 1893 Buenger developed an article in the *Schulblatt* concerning the office of the teacher. He pointed out, as had Lindemann, that the teacher was a representative of the parents in training children in the fear and admonition of the Lord. He asserted, however, that the teacher's office was not only a parental office, but more. While it was not an office alongside the ministry, and did not co-ordinate with the ministry, yet it branched off from the ministry, and was an office assisting the pastor in the carrying out of a portion of his office. Because of this, the teacher had, in the eyes of the public ministry, was an assistant of the pastor, and was a servant of the Word. Buenger pointed out that the establishment of the teacher's office in the congregation is a matter of Christian liberty. Buenger also asserted that the teacher's office was the most important among the auxiliary offices in the ministry. This fact he established as follows:

1. The teachers are to be reckoned among those of whom 1 Cor. 5:17 says, "They who labor in the Word and doctrine"; therefore they are among those who are worthy of double honor.

2. The high purpose of the office of the teacher is to train children to Christ.³⁷

Since the teacher's office, next to that of the pastorate, was the most important office in the church, a person should then only leave the office if he stepped into the pastorate itself, or if his position for certain reasons had become impossible, so that he could no longer continue in the office with blessing. Buenger emphasized that the teacher had received his office from God through the congregation. In proof of this claim, he cited 1 Cor. 12:28, where Paul counted the teachers among the "helps." For this reason he asserted that the teacher had a divine office and that he was to remain in this office so long as it pleased God.

³⁵ *Proceedings, Mo. Synod, XX (1887)*, p. 44.

³⁶ R. Wagemann, "Wie kann das Verhaeltnis eines Lehrers zu der Gemeinde in gottgefaelliger Weise geloest werden?" *Schulblatt* (March, 1889), p. 66.

³⁷ A. J. Buenger, "Das Amt eines lutherischen Gemeindepfarrers." *Schulblatt*, XXVIII (Sept., Oct., 1893), pp. 280—89.

view that the teacher was not in the public ministry, but a public servant of the Word.—An article by Speckhard in *Schulblatt* of 1897 also discussed the teacher's office. Speckhard stated that the teacher was not in the public ministry or the state. He was not a pastor, but he was a public servant of the Word. Speckhard thus assumed that a person can be a public servant of the Word without being a pastor. He maintained that all confusion about the office of the teacher had come from concerning a thing in the abstract which did not exist in the abstract. He asserted that one can speak of the ministry in the abstract, use a Christian congregation from the time of its organization in the *Pfarramt* in the abstract, since it has God's command to fill the pastorate according to divine regulation.

Speckhard maintained that one cannot speak of the teacher's office in the abstract because it does not exist in the congregation as a special office in the abstract. He asserted that the Bible nowhere commanded a congregation to establish the office of the teacher, and nowhere did it treat of the qualifications, rights, etc., of this office. Speckhard called the teacher's office a divine call, which the congregation, in the exercise of its Christian liberty and in the building of the church, had established the office according to the will of God. He stated that the teacher should not doubt that he has a divine call.

Speckhard stated that the teacher's office, as it exists among us, is seriously harmed by the pastor if he does not recognize the teacher as his fellow servant in the Word and does not deal with him accordingly.

He emphasized that the teacher's office, as it exists among us, is seriously harmed by the congregation, among other ways, when without good reason they appoint women teachers. He stressed the importance and blessing of trained teachers and of teachers who have made teaching their lifework. The first of these conditions, he stated, was seldom met by our women teachers; the second condition, he stated, could never be met, because God had directed them to a different calling as their real calling.

He emphasized further that the teacher's office, as it exists among us, is seriously harmed by the teacher himself when he becomes indolent because he has a lifelong call, when he does not diligently continue in his studies, when he does not stay within the boundaries of his position and wants to be looked upon as a kind of additional pastor in the congregation, and when he does not live as a servant of the Word.³⁸

³⁸ H. Speckhard, "Thesen, den Beruf der Gemeindeschullehrer und Synode und die Anstellung von Lehrerinnen innerhalb derselben betreffend." *Schulblatt*, XXXII (Nov., 1897), pp. 330—32.

A complaint that teachers were charged special dues and being permitted to vote. — In 1899 it was reported that some teachers had complained about being expected to contribute two dollars a year for Synod's administrative expenses, for which they received the synodical reports free. The complaint urged that contribution had been imposed on a minority which had no vote. Synod refused to entertain the validity of the claim and pointed out that the contribution was demanded by Synod's Constitution not by majority vote.³⁹

The teacher's office as a branch of the pastorate. — In 1907 there appeared in *Lehre und Wehre* an article on the teacher's office written by L. Dornseif. Dornseif emphasized that the office of the teacher was one that was branched off from the pastorate and was a part of the pastorate. He stated that the office of the teacher was an auxiliary office to the public ministry and that teachers were public servants of the Word. He argued that just as much as the congregation utilized the priesthood of all believers to create a special position and to call another besides the pastor to teach the children God's Word and to give them Christian training, the congregation therefore created a branch office, an auxiliary office to the public ministry. The incumbent of this office discharges a part of the public ministry in that he publicly teaches the children God's Word and seeks to give them Christian training. Through the call of the congregation to this office and through the discharge of the duties involved in it, the teacher becomes a public servant of the Word.

Dornseif emphasized that the teacher's office is a divine office not in the sense that God has established it in exactly this way, but because the office is a part and a branch of the public ministry which God did found and ordain, and because God calls the incumbent through the congregation. The teachers who have been called by the congregation are in a divine calling; they are called by God, because they are co-workers with the pastors in Word and doctrine. They are servants of the Word to children, and they are undershepherds of the shepherd of the congregation.⁴⁰

Teachers are servants of the church but not in the public ministry. — In 1914 F. Pieper discussed in *Lehre und Wehre* the question whether a Christian congregation should not appoint persons who would not teach and rule the entire congregation in its activities, but who would have outstanding gifts to serve the congregation as rulers and elders, as teachers, and as almoners.

³⁹ *Proceedings, Mo. Synod, XXIV (1899)*, pp. 127—29.

⁴⁰ L. Dornseif, "Die Stellung des Pastors und Lehrers zueinander," *Lehre und Wehre* (June, 1907), p. 246.

emphasized that the congregation could and should do this, because the gifts which God had given to His Christians should be used in the service of all. He called attention to Romans 12 and 1 Corinthians 12. He emphasized, however, that these services were neither singly nor together the *Bischofsamt*, or the public ministry, that should watch over the entire congregation and that should serve the entire congregation and serve it with God's Word. He stated that the Apostle Paul distinguished in 1 Timothy 3 specially the office of bishop from the servants. Persons who served the congregation as counselors, rulers, elders, teachers, and the like remain under the supervision of the bishop or of the public ministry, because to the ministry belongs the supervision of the flock and the responsibility for the entire flock.⁴¹

The pastor as supervisor of the school.—In 1916 R. F. Nimmer wrote in the *Schulblatt* that in the school the teacher had the high authority and the right to rule there alone. While the pastor was the supervisor of the school and had the right and the duty to visit the school often, under no circumstances was he to reach into schoolwork and school training directly and recklessly, because through such actions, he would take from the teacher his authority over his pupils. Since, however, the teacher was discharging a part of the public ministry, he was to give the pastor an accounting of his office as the one to whom he was responsible before God.⁴²

Teachers ask to be listed as "assistant pastors."—In 1920 the teachers' conferences requested Synod to have the names of the teachers listed in the *Kalender* as "assistant pastors." The hope was that thereby the railroads were to be persuaded to grant reduced fares to the teachers. It was reported that investigation had shown that this step would not grant desired clergy certificates to the teachers, and the request was denied by Synod. The railroad secretary was encouraged to continue his efforts toward getting desired certificates for the teachers.⁴³

Teacher's office defined.—In 1921 Zobel defined the teacher's office in the following words: "The office of the Lutheran teacher, as established by our Christian congregations, has a limited influence in the Word and doctrine in training the children, which

⁴¹ F. Pieper, "Die goettliche Ordnung des oeffentlichen Predigtamts," *Abhandlungen und Wehre*, 60 (April, 1914), pp. 150, 151.

⁴² R. F. Nimmer, "Die Autoritaet des christlichen Gemeindeschul-
lehrers," *Schulblatt*, LI (Oct., 1916), p. 306.

⁴³ *Proceedings, Missouri Synod, XXXI* (1920), p. 242.

service has been conferred on him for a lifetime by the Christian congregation. Hence the Lutheran teacher has a divine call."⁴⁴

The divine call of the teacher.—In 1930 W. C. Kohn, president of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., wrote an article calling the teacher's office an auxiliary office which flows from the public ministry. He asserted that the teacher has a divine call. In answer to the question "What makes a call divine?" he answered: "A call is divine when God says to a certain person, 'You shall be My servant.' God does not do this directly any more but He does it mediately. The Christian congregation that has been given the Office of the Keys by the Savior is the agent through which God says to a person, 'You shall be My servant.' Although there is this difference between the pastorate and the office of the Christian teacher, that the pastorate was instituted by God and the office of the teacher has issued out of this office as an auxiliary, nonetheless there is no difference between the office of the teacher and the call of the pastor: both are called by the body through which God calls His servants. Both are called by God through the congregation, and both are assigned their office by the congregation, the pastor the entire office that has been instituted by God, the teacher the important part of this office to feed the lambs of Jesus."⁴⁵

Teacher as an "assistant functionary" in the congregation. In an essay delivered to the Southern Illinois District in 1921 C. T. Spitz defined the work of the teacher as follows: "The Christian day school teacher is . . . an assistant functionary in the congregation. He is not an assistant pastor and yet an assistant under the pastor in feeding the lambs of Christ. His chief duty is the teaching and training of children. He is called to teach the children in his care the one thing needful and to train them in the fear and admonition of the Lord. In this capacity he is representing not only the pastor, but also the parents of the children, when these children are away from home and under his care."⁴⁶ Professor Spitz points out again the dual role of the teacher. He classifies Sunday school teachers also as assistant functionaries of the public ministry. He defines the term "assistant functionaries" as follows: "Assistant functionaries of the holy ministry are not ordained. They may be formally introduced to the congregation or even installed in the case of a duly called Christian day school teacher, solely installed."⁴⁷

⁴⁴ L. G. Zobel, "Theses on the Call of the Lutheran Day School Teacher," *Lutheran School Journal*, LVI (June, 1921), p. 170.

⁴⁵ W. C. Kohn, "Eine herzliche Bitte an die Lehrer zum Wohl unserer Gemeindeschulen," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXVI (Sept., 1930).

⁴⁶ *Proceedings*, So. Ill., 16 (1933).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

The teacher's call, a divine call. — In 1934 P. E. Kretzmann presented an essay on the doctrine of the call at the Northern Minnesota District Convention. He distinguished between the duties of the public ministry and the duties of auxiliary offices by stating that the duties of the public ministry are fixed in Scripture, while the duties of auxiliary offices are fixed by the call of the congregation. He pointed out that the Holy Scriptures plainly fix the call of the one office established by the Word of God, but that the call of the congregation specifies the scope of the duties of auxiliary offices.⁴⁸ Kretzmann gives three reasons why the call of the Christian day school teacher (male or female) is a divine call: it embraces a function of the public ministry; it is issued by the congregation; it is concerned with the teaching of God's Word. Kretzmann points out that the qualifications for the auxiliary offices of the ministry are the same as for the ministry proper. He states, "The most significant that the Lord, in speaking of the qualifications for the auxiliary offices, stresses their equality with the ministry, and to this extent."⁴⁹ Kretzmann maintained that in the case of the teacher a temporary call may not be objectionable, because the school is not as closely bound up with the life of the congregation as is the office of the pastor. Nonetheless he lists the office of the teacher among those which are "least susceptible to the temporary arrangement and partake to a very high degree of the life of the pastoral office." Kretzmann states that a call for a limited length of time would not militate against the essence of the divine call, but only against its probable most beneficent use.⁵⁰

The teacher's calling flows from the ministry. — In 1935 F. Pfotenhauer wrote in the *School Journal* that the calling of a Christian day school teacher was a glorious calling. It issues from the ministry which God himself instituted and is an auxiliary office to the ministry. Indeed, it is the most important of the auxiliary offices, since it concerns itself with the greatest treasure of the church, the Word of God. Pfotenhauer pointed out that the Missouri Synod emphasized this position from the very founding of Synod, inasmuch as Synod had made the call of the teacher a permanent call and because teachers were not called for a definite length of time like the incumbents of other auxiliary offices, like deacons and trustees. Pfotenhauer thus emphasized the distinction between the office of the teacher and other auxiliary offices, like deacons and trustees, and calls it "the most important of the auxiliary offices."⁵¹

⁴⁸ P. E. Kretzmann, *The Doctrine of the Call*, p. 7.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 11, 12.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

⁵¹ F. Pfotenhauer, "The Glory of the Teacher's Calling," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXX (Feb., 1935), p. 241.

The teacher's office inherent in the ministry.—In 1936 P. Buszin wrote as follows concerning the office of the teacher: "The auxiliary of the ministry is safe, inasmuch as it is sanctioned by the Holy Spirit (Acts 6; 1 Tim. 3:8-13), and it is in the same category with all other auxiliaries of the church (deacons, elders, leaders). However, it differs from them in the commission assignment, as the special teacher of the Lutheran school is definitely called to 'labor in the Word and doctrine,' and therefore his service, being inherent in the public ministry and complementary, not supplementary, to it is registered with those who are to 'be counted worthy of double honor' (1 Tim. 5:17)." ⁵²

Buszin concedes that the teacher's office is not of divine institution; it is not one that could not be separated from a congregation without destroying an essential part of the congregation. In spite of this concession, Buszin asserts: "We must, nevertheless, ever firmly maintain the commanding fact, which is the salient trait of this service, that the functions of that auxiliary office are inherent in the public ministry of the Word. . . . So wherever and whenever this auxiliary office of a special teacher within the church is abrogated, the functions of the office must again be assumed in their entirety by the incumbent of the complete public ministry within the congregation." ⁵³ Buszin also emphasizes that the teacher's call is a divine call, that the teacher's office is included in the office of the ministry, and that the teacher is, therefore, an assistant to the pastor, not, however, an assistant pastor.

The call of the pastor and the teacher on the same level. In the *Concordia Theological Monthly* of February, 1936, H. Strasen stated that the call of the pastor and of the teacher were on the same level because the office of the Christian school teacher is an auxiliary office of the holy ministry. ⁵⁴

The teacher a public servant of the Word.—In 1939 Fehner delivered an essay at the Michigan District convention on the office of the teacher. He pointed out that although the teacher does not hold the entire office of the ministry and is not the appointed teacher and shepherd of the entire congregation, he is a public servant of the Word, called especially for that purpose by the congregation. He is an elder that labors in

⁵² P. T. Buszin, "Christian Education," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXXI (March, 1936), p. 307.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, pp. 302, 303.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 304.

⁵⁵ H. Strasen, "Die Lehre vom Beruf unter gegenwaertigen Verhaeltnissen," *Concordia Theological Monthly*, VII (Feb., 1936), p. 1.

word and doctrine, and he has, therefore, a divine call and office.⁵⁶ Fehner gives the following reasons for the statement that a teacher has a divine call: 1. The call is issued by the Christian congregation. 2. The office embraces an activity of the public ministry. 3. The office is concerned with the teaching of God's Word. Fehner asserts, however, that the teacher's office is subordinate to the office of the minister. He says: "Since the teacher is not the father and shepherd of the whole congregation, but merely of the children, it follows that he holds an office subordinate to that of the minister, who has the whole office of the ministry. The actual care of the children outside of school hours is not so much the official duty of the teacher as of the minister. Indeed, the teacher will, as a token of his affection for the children, show his interest also outside of school hours by visiting them in cases of illness and the like."⁵⁷ Fehner points out that in view of the fact that the minister is entrusted with the oversight of, and responsibilities for, all members of the flock, the minister remains the overseer of the school. Even though the teacher is called to instruct the children in the Word of God, the minister is thereby relieved from responsibility for the lambs. Fehner asserts, however, that the minister's supervision of the school does not imply that he is to interfere officiously in regard to the methods the teacher may use or the daily arrangements of subjects he may introduce. He points out that the pastor's supervisory activity consists simply in this, that he sees to it that God's Word is properly taught, that Christian discipline is maintained, and that the school generally is conducted as a Christian nursery for the young.

Walther's *"Kirche und Amt"* quoted approvingly on the office of the Lutheran teacher. — In 1939 Theo. Buenger delivered an address at the Iowa District East Convention, in which he quoted approvingly Dr. Walther's *Kirche und Amt*. He stated: "We are glad to see that Dr. Walther in this first book of his plainly states that the office of the schoolteacher who teaches the Word of God in the school, is also a divine and sacred office of the church, which makes a part of the one office and is an aid to the ministry of the church. It is evident that no one can come and teach, in public, without a congregation that has its minister. How should we expect a teacher to teach religion if teaching in school were not a branch of the ministry and thus a sacred office?" We could not doubt whether the teacher as far as he teaches secular subjects is in a sacred office. But I think that even that can be

⁵⁶ H. B. Fehner, "The Ministry Is the Highest Office in the Church," *Michigan District*, 64 (1939), p. 44.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

answered in an affirmative way, because the education of children is really the task of the parents of the church. But this as it may, we will always take the standpoint that the teaching in the name of the congregation the Word of God is the task of the minister only as a helper to the minister."⁵⁸ Buenger emphasizes that the teacher's office is a part of the divine office, an aid to the minister, and that the teacher is a helper to the minister.

Another essay based on Walther's "*Kirche und Amt*," by F. E. Mayer, in an essay delivered before the Southern Illinois Synod convention in 1939, quotes verbatim Thesis VII of Walther: "The office of the ministry is the highest office in the church, from which flow all other church offices." Mayer asserts that "the office of the ministry is the only office instituted by God. He deduces this from the fact that God has given His Church only one command: Preach the Gospel. Since this is so, it follows that there is only one office of the Church. He also points to the various names and titles for ministers ("*Prediger*") which denote the same office. He comes to the conclusion that all titles point to a single office, whether the titles are bishop, pastor, apostle, shepherd, servant, or elder. Mayer maintained that these different titles simply point to the fact that our Savior has provided the church with different gifts and functions. The names do not, however, indicate that different offices have to be established in a congregation."⁵⁹

Mayer asserts that the office of the ministry has two main duties: 1. It should proclaim the Word publicly, especially to the congregation: should teach the children, and those who are new to the church; should teach the Word of God; should admonish those who have sinned; should comfort the sorrowing; should administer the Sacraments; and should rule the congregation. 2. The office of the ministry should further exclude the impenitent sinners. He asserts that only the "*Predigtamt*," instituted by God, performs these functions in the name of the congregation.

In addition, Mayer states that there are other functions of the church which flow from the ministry. He refers to 1 Corinthians 12 where the Apostle describes gifts of the church and makes a distinction between the office of the apostle and the various auxiliary offices, the incumbents of which had only a part of the apostolate. In such an auxiliary office each one must perform those functions pertaining to the auxiliary office. He refers to

⁵⁸ Theo. Buenger, "The Three Last Theses of Walther's *Kirche und Amt*," *Proceedings, Iowa East*, 2 (1939), p. 22.

⁵⁹ F. E. Mayer, "Das Predigtamt ist das hoechste Amt in der Kirche," *Proceedings, Southern Ill.*, 20 (1939), pp. 33-35.

the office (Acts 6) as such an auxiliary office; also to ruling elders (1 Tim. 5:17) as such auxiliary

Mayer maintains that the office of the ministry had to perform the functions of the spiritual priesthood publicly. Wherever necessary, auxiliary offices were branched off from the office of the ministry. These auxiliary offices were of two kinds: 1. Those which had an essential part of the public ministry to discharge, for example, teaching, prophesying, admonishing. These were real offices. 2. Such auxiliary offices that dealt with the outward life of the congregation. These Mayer calls "so-called auxiliary

Mayer defines a branch office as one which performs definite functions of the public ministry. As illustrations of a branch office, he mentions assistant pastors, teachers in the parochial school, and elders that teach Saturday school, and able persons who teach in Sunday school. Concerning these branch offices, he emphasizes the following: 1. The pastor is responsible for the whole flock. The creation of a branch office does not relieve him of this responsibility. 2. It is the duty of the congregation to see that all the offices and functions of the public ministry are performed.

Mayer uses the term "auxiliary office" for the offices that do not flow out of the public ministry. As illustrations of such auxiliary offices he mentions: professors, missionaries, mission societies, Presidents, and Visitors. These offices, he asserts, flow not from the public ministry, but from the priesthood of all believers. As auxiliary offices of the public ministry, they are not over the ministry nor on the same level as the ministry. In this connection, Mayer classifies the teacher of the school among the incumbents of a branch office of the ministry and not of an auxiliary office.⁶¹

Summary of the Historical Background of the Status of the Teacher

A careful reading of the preceding paragraphs dealing with the status of the teacher reveals no particular historical development. While there may have been significant departures from the traditional view in practice, the following points cover substantially the traditional status of the teacher as reflected in these articles.

The teacher, like the pastor, holds individual membership in the church. Like assistant pastors, professors, synodical officials, and visitors, the teacher is an advisory member, not a voting member.

⁶¹ Ibid., pp. 35, 36.

⁶² Ibid., pp. 36, 37.

2. The teacher, like the pastor, is subject to the supervision of Synod.

3. Candidates for the office of pastor or teacher are subject to conscientious examination.

4. The teacher is to be installed in his office in a public and solemn service.

5. The teacher's office is a part of the one church office which is divinely instituted, the public ministry, and partakes of its essence. It may be termed a "branch office" or an "auxiliary office."

6. The teacher is an assistant of the pastor, but not an assistant pastor.

7. The teacher is under the official supervision of the pastor because the teacher occupies a branch office of the public ministry.

8. The teacher is not a layman; he belongs to the clergy.

9. One view held that the Lutheran teacher had a twofold calling—a spiritual office and a civic or worldly office.

10. One view held that the teacher's position is in part pastoral and in part pastoral.

11. The office of the teacher is a public church office; the teacher is an assistant of the pastor and a servant of the Word.

12. The call of the teacher by the Christian congregation is a divine call; like the call of the pastor, the teacher's call is ordinarily a lifelong call.

13. The establishment of the teacher's office in the congregation is a matter of Christian liberty. The congregation creates a special position and calls someone else besides the pastor to teach the children God's Word, to give them Christian training, and to perform other duties.

14. The teacher's office is a divine office, not in the sense that God has established it in exactly this form, but because the office is a part and a branch of the public ministry, which God did create and ordain, and because God calls the incumbent through the congregation.

IV. Specific Problems on the Status of the Teacher

On the basis of our doctrinal and historical study, we shall now examine a number of specific problems related to the status of the teacher.

1. *What is a divine call?*

The term "divine call" is nowhere found in Scripture. It is simply an ecclesiastical term which in our Synod refers to a divinely instituted office dealing with the proclamation of the

of God and involves separation to the Lord. Christ Himself and the Apostles and thereby established and instituted the office of Apostleship as a divine office (Matt. 10:2-8; John 20:21-23). The Apostles recognized and acknowledged all those officially serving the churches to be their fellow ministers (1 Peter 5:1; 2 Tim. 4:5; Phil. 2:25; 1 Cor. 4:1). The Holy Ghost expressly commanded the congregation at Antioch to separate Paul and Barnabas for their mission work (Acts 13:2,3), and thus they were called by God through the congregation.

God tells us that all who have been rightly called by the Holy Spirit to be ministers of the Gospel, and thus to labor in Word and doctrine, have been called to such an office by God Himself (Rom. 1:1; 12:3; Eph. 4:11; 1 Cor. 12:28; Jer. 3:15; Is. 41:27; Rom. 1:1). We may say, then, that all who have been called by the Holy Spirit to labor in Word and doctrine have a divine call.

Does lifetime service have any bearing on the divinity of the call?

Our Church has consistently held that in calling a pastor or teacher the congregation should not arbitrarily and in advance determine the tenure of the individual. The temporary call often affects adversely the relations between a congregation and its pastor or teacher.

There are, however, circumstances under which temporary service may be extended without reflecting at all upon the divinity of the call. In some cases a congregation may consider it advisable to extend a call for a limited period of service. In the case of substitutes, high school faculty members, instructors in colleges and universities, etc., a permanent call may be inadvisable. Under these circumstances the limited period of service has nothing to do with the divinity of the call. When pastors or teachers, including ministerial candidates or teacher graduates, accept such limited tenure positions, their status in the Church is not affected. Since their position involves the proclaiming of the Word of God, their positions are recognized by the Church as a divine calling.

What is the status of the installed male teacher?

Our Church has consistently held that the installed male teacher is a servant of the Word, that he participates in the public ministry of the congregation, and that he has a divine call. The Lutheran teacher is not a layman; although he is not a pastor, he belongs to the clergy. The Lutheran teacher is an assistant of the pastor; his duties are specified in the call. The "call" of the congregation emphasizes that the teacher, like the pastor, is doing his ministry in response to God's command.

4. *What is the status of the woman teacher?*

The properly qualified and appointed woman teacher in Lutheran schools is also a participant in the public ministry of the Word. As such, she has a sacred calling, requiring qualifications comparable to those of the regular male teacher, with respect both to personal faith and character and to professional training and competence. Her calling does differ in certain respects, however, from the call of the male teacher or pastor.

While the call of the male teacher, like that of the pastor, ordinarily involves lifetime tenure, the appointment of the woman teacher leaves her free to marry and to assume all the responsibilities of married life, though this new status will probably make it necessary for her to terminate her professional service to the Church. The conditions of her service are, therefore, set forth in a "Solemn Agreement," which remains in force indefinitely unless dissolved by common consent or for valid reasons by either party. The form of Solemn Agreement now in use in our Church states: "Nothing in this appointment and agreement is to be construed as interfering with the rights and prerogatives of a woman to terminate her service as a teacher at the end of a school year in order to enter upon a woman's higher calling, matrimony and other household duties or to transfer to another school for good and valid reasons." Since the Solemn Agreement encourages a tenure continuing at least over a period of one year, it is advantageous to both the congregation and the teacher. A woman teacher may, however, serve under the terms of an "appointment," or "contract," renewable by common consent.

The congregation obligates itself in this same agreement to respect the woman teacher "as a participant in the public performance of the office of the ministry," subject to the limitations placed upon the members of her sex in 1 Cor. 14:34: "Let the women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the Law," and 1 Tim. 2:11, 12: "Let the women, as the Lord will, be subject to Christ, as the Church is subject to Him, who is the Saviour of the body, the Church, which He Himself has cleansed by the word of water with the word, that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish. As the Church is subject to Christ, so the Church is subject to Him, who is the Head of the Church, His body, which He Himself has cleansed by the word of water with the word, that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish. But I suffer not a woman to teach, as the Lord will, but to be in silence."

5. *What is the status of the Lutheran high school teacher?*

Lutheran high schools are essentially extensions of the educational program of the regular eight-grade Lutheran schools. As such they teach and apply the doctrines and precepts enjoined in God's Word and the Lutheran Confessions in precisely the same manner and with the same objectives in view. Since such an advanced program of education cannot ordinarily

out by a single congregation, Lutheran high schools are established, owned, and operated by a group of local congregations for the purpose of performing an important aspect of each congregation's public ministry, namely, the religious and moral training of the youth beyond confirmation age.

The teachers of the Lutheran high schools, chosen by the congregations through properly constituted and responsible boards, are charged with the performance of this aspect or branch of the public ministry in behalf of the congregations which own and support the school. They should, therefore, have exactly the same status as the regular teachers in the elementary parish schools of the congregations.

When a pastor or a teacher, whether already in office or entering his first official placement through the synodical Board of Christian Work, as a fully qualified synodical graduate, accepts an assignment as a Lutheran high school teacher, his status as a minister in the Church is not affected, since he is performing highly important work which in its essence involves the proclamation and application of the Word of God. Such a synodically qualified and recognized high school teacher will therefore merit the proper recognition in Synod's official roster, just as though he were in the full-time service of a local congregation as its teacher or pastor. Those who do not meet this standard may achieve the status of Lutheran teacher by additional study and a colloquy.

Note: The above applies also to the regularly called or appointed teachers of the various ranks at our synodically controlled high schools, colleges, and seminaries for the same reasons. The only variation is that these teachers are performing their ministry in behalf of *all* of Synod's congregations, instead of in behalf of those in a restricted area.)

What is the status of the Sunday school teacher?

In order to sharpen up the description of the status of the various types of Lutheran teachers previously presented, it is necessary to clarify the status of the Sunday school teacher and to compare it with these other positions.

The Sunday school teacher is also a participant in the public ministry of the Word. This should exalt the position of the Sunday school teacher, both in the eyes of the teachers and in the eyes of the congregation. This should encourage our congregations to support Sunday school teachers carefully and to train them thoroughly for this important work.

The Sunday school teacher's office, however, differs from the pastor's office in the following ways:

1. It does not involve a separation to the Lord for full-time pastoral church work.

b. It does not involve so thorough a training in theological methods.

c. It does not involve a formal call or "solemn agreement."

d. It does not involve *synodical* supervision and discipline.

7. *Should the Lutheran teacher be ordained?*

The rite of ordination in our Synod has been reserved for the first installation of our pastors; it adds nothing to the call which the individual has received, but is simply a public and solemn confirmation of the first call. To publicly confirm subsequent calls an installation ceremony is considered adequate.

Thus far the public and solemn confirmation of the teacher's call has been termed "installation." It is the equivalent of ordination except that it certifies that the individual has accepted the limited responsibilities in the ministry of the Word rather than the full ministry of the Word and Sacrament.

Because of the fact that public authorities have had difficulty in understanding that our teachers are members of the clergy, and though they are not ordained, the suggestion has been made many times that also the teachers be formally ordained. The General Synod may, indeed, change its usage. There are, however, several reasons why such a change should not be made.

a. While it is possible for our teachers to qualify for the pastorate or the full ministry by means of additional formal training and/or a colloquium, Synod has set a different standard of training for the pastorate than it has for the office of teacher. If the "ordination" were to be applied to the first installation of pastors and teachers, this distinction would be obscured.

b. In the eyes of the State the fact of ordination confers certain rights and privileges which might well be restricted to the pastorate. While the change might not create confusion, there is the possibility of some misunderstanding.

c. As a matter of fact it has been possible to clarify the status of our teachers before various departments of the Federal Government without any such change in terminology.

For these several reasons it would seem wise to retain the present practice and restrict the term ordination to the pastorate.

8. *Is the Lutheran teacher under the supervision of the pastor?*

It has been repeatedly stated in the section dealing with the historical background of the status of the teacher that the teacher was an "assistant to the pastor," that the teacher's office was a "branch office of the pastorate," and that the teacher was "under the supervision of the pastor." As a matter of fact, the District

tion states very plainly that the teacher is "to work under supervision of the pastor and the board of education."

Unfortunately, the term supervision has been given an authoritarian connotation that is altogether unnecessary. While supervision is authoritarian, it can also be democratic; indeed, the best supervision is always democratic.

Experience has indicated that in any project involving more than one person there must be leadership to achieve a common end and purpose. The school does not belong to the teacher to do as he sees fit. In specifying that the teacher is to work under supervision of the pastor and the board of education, the congregation, in Christian liberty, simply sets certain conditions to seek to safeguard the effective functioning of the school. In multiple-room schools, congregations ordinarily assign supervisory responsibilities also to the principal of the school. The kind and nature of the supervision exercised by the pastor or principal will depend on the training and maturity of the individual and on the individual teacher's capacity for accepting responsibility and on the degree of success the teacher has in conducting the work of the classroom.

That there can be a brotherly relation between pastor and teacher in a congregation is demonstrated by most of our congregations. Both pastor and teacher are ministers — fellow servants of Christ; both seek to discharge diligently the office assigned them by God through the congregation. There should be no feeling of inferiority when one has been chosen by God; there should be no feeling of superiority in the disciples of Jesus when He has given us the example of humility in washing the feet of His disciples, and when He has declared: "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant" (Matt. 20:26, 27).

Memorial on the Status of the Lutheran Teacher

RESOLVED, (1) The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has from the time of its organization in 1847 held that the office of the parochial school teacher is part of the public ministry; and

RESOLVED, (2) This body maintains special professional schools for the training of parochial school teachers; and

RESOLVED, (3) This body has the procedure of approving the training of the teachers' colleges as ministers of the Church and of giving the first call to the graduates through the College of Ministers (*Handbook*, 1949, 4.09); and

RESOLVED, (4) This body urges congregations to extend personal calls to teachers eligible for calls (*Handbook*, By-Laws,

7.05), thus establishing the position as a regular vocation with ministry of the Word, meriting a lifetime call; and

WHEREAS, (5) The Diploma of Vocation authorized by this body specifies that the teacher is "elected to the sacred office of a servant of the Word"; specifies that his office is "part of the ministry at this place"; authorizes and obligates the teacher to instruct and train the children in his charge diligently and fully in the Word of God . . . to accord them also a Christian education and training in the common school branches . . . under the supervision of the pastor and the board of education, and, by the grace of God, to do everything possible within the sphere of his calling toward the promotion of the school and the general advancement of the kingdom of Christ, both specifically and generally"; and obligates the congregation "to receive the teacher as a servant of the Word"; and

WHEREAS, (6) The order for the installation of a teacher authorized by this body and included in the Lutheran Agency contains the significant paragraph: "Whereas, then, by divine guidance thou hast recognized in this call the voice of God and art prepared to enter upon the duties of thine important office, for the better performance whereof thou wilt be held accountable to God . . ."

WHEREAS, (7) This body declares (*Handbook*, 4.23): "Teachers at Lutheran elementary and secondary schools who have been elected and called by a congregation or congregations for full-time service in the Church shall, after having made application for membership in Synod, be installed in accordance with accepted Lutheran forms for that purpose and shall be solemnly pledged to the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and to the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church as a true exposition of the Scriptures"; and

WHEREAS, (8) The constitutions of the several congregations of this body do specifically state regarding their pastors and teachers that the only valid reasons for their removal from office are "persistent adherence to false doctrine, a scandalous life, or neglect of official duties"; and

WHEREAS, (9) This body recognizes all regularly called and installed parochial school teachers as "advisory members of the congregation" (*Handbook*, Constitution, Article V. B. 5) and subjects them to the same supervision and disciplinary measures as pastors and gives to them the same protection as to pastors (*Handbook*, Constitution, Article III, 7.5); therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod recognize the status of the parochial school teacher as follows:

1. The regularly called parochial school teacher, who has

ated and called for full-time service in the church to perform specific functions of the public ministry, is a "minister of education" and therefore is properly classified under the categories used by our Government—"ministers of the school" and "ministers of religion." These designations are also applied to those who are officially appointed to similar positions.

Such a call is a divine call since it embraces a function of the public ministry of the Word, is issued by the congregation, and is accepted primarily with the teaching of God's Word. Accordingly, a parochial school teacher belongs to the clergy of the church.

A parochial school teacher who has been trained in Synod's colleges or has the equivalent qualifications both with respect to character and professional training (the formal colloquy and synodical procedure for establishing this equivalence) is, upon acceptance of a valid call, inducted into his office by the rite of "installation."

Because the parochial school teacher performs a basic and very important part of the public ministry of the Word, he belongs to the class of elders who labor in Word and doctrine and who are accounted worthy of "double honor" (1 Tim. 5:17). The properly called teachers are "advisory members of Synod." They are expected to attend and participate in the District synodical conference and, through their elected representatives, in the general sessions of Synod. They are also expected to attend the regular monthly authorized teachers' conferences. Their names are to be in the official roster of Synod as printed in the *Lutheran Annual* under the heading "Teachers of Missouri Synod—Men, Ministers of Christian Education."

The properly appointed woman teacher in a Lutheran school is a participant in the public ministry of the Word and should be treated as such. She should have qualifications similar to those of the regular male teacher, with respect to both faith and character and professional training and competence. Hers is a calling, differing in its scope from the call of the male teacher, since she is subject to the restrictions imposed upon the ministry of her sex by Scripture (1 Cor. 14:34 and 1 Tim. 2:11, 12). Her calling may also differ in tenure, since she is free to withdraw from her professional responsibilities to enter the estate of matrimony.

Women teachers are not advisory members of Synod. They are, however, expected to participate in the regular teachers' conferences and are included in the official roster of Synod as printed in the *Lutheran Annual* under the heading of "Teachers of Missouri Synod—Women."

VI. Memorial on the Status of the Lutheran High School Teacher

WHEREAS, (1) Our Lutheran high schools are essentially extensions of the educational program of the elementary parish schools; and

WHEREAS, (2) As such they teach and apply the doctrines and practices enjoined in God's Word and the Lutheran Confession to their students in precisely the same manner and with the same objectives in view as the parish schools; and

WHEREAS, (3) Such an advanced program of education can ordinarily be operated by a single local congregation, but may be established, owned, and operated by a group of local congregations for the purpose of performing an important aspect of the public ministry, namely, the systematic proclamation and application of the Word of God to the Church's youth beyond confirmation age; and

WHEREAS, (4) The teachers of the Lutheran high schools are chosen by the participating congregations in an orderly manner through properly constituted and responsible boards and are charged with the performance of this aspect or branch of the public ministry in behalf of these congregations; therefore

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod determine the status of the Lutheran high school teacher as follows:

1. A properly called or appointed Lutheran high school teacher who has already been approved according to the regulations of the Synod (either by graduation from a synodical teachers' college or through preparing for and passing a colloquy arranged by one of the teachers' colleges) shall have the same status as he would have if serving as a parish school teacher and shall be listed as such in the official roster of Synod.

2. A properly called or appointed Lutheran high school teacher who has already been approved according to the regulations of the Synod (either by graduation from a synodical theological seminary or through preparing for and passing a regular synodical examination as a pastor) shall retain his eligibility to serve as a parish pastor and shall be so listed in the official roster of Synod. He shall not be required to meet any further synodical standards of training; but it shall be the duty of the high school board, through its representative, to assure themselves of his competence to carry on Christian education on the secondary level.

3. A teacher in one of our Lutheran high schools who has not yet met the synodical requirements as a teacher (or who has not should be held, as part of his initial agreement or contract, to arrange for, and enter upon, systematic preparation for a call to the ministry under the guidance of the principal, using the opportunities

by our teachers' colleges (or seminaries) through their summer sessions, extension and correspondence courses in Bible, church history and practice, and religious education.

In all of these arrangements, women teachers in our high schools should be expected to meet the same requirements as men teachers in Lutheran elementary schools.

VII. Conclusion

In this report the committee has endeavored to consider all questions related to the status of the teacher in our Synod. The committee was concerned with finding all the clear statements in the Bible on this question. On some matters, such as the Church, ministry, and the call, the Bible speaks plainly. On other matters, like the establishment of auxiliary offices, the Bible does not give detailed instructions. The Lord has given the Church in our Synod Christian liberty to deal with special needs and problems. Our Synod has in its own history used this freedom to form its constitution, to meet its needs and problems, and specifically to advance the cause of Christian education by the establishment of a special office of teacher. In our study of the historical background of the status of the teacher we have found that our Synod with remarkable consistency held to the position on the status of the teacher presented in this memorial.

Our committee is in unanimous agreement in presenting this report. There is no doubt in our mind that God has richly blessed our Synod through the work of our teachers. God moved us to consecrate men and women for special service in Christian education, and to call such persons to discharge a function of the ministry, thus making possible our system of Christian education in Lutheran elementary schools and Lutheran high schools. These schools are a unique and precious gift of God to our Church. In the history of the Lutheran Church, has there been anything to compare to this instrument for building and expanding God's kingdom through effective Christian education.

Our committee presents this report with the prayer that the complete understanding of the status of the teacher may lead our members of Synod to a fuller appreciation and recognition of the important work these "servants of the Word" are engaged in. May each teacher may continue to work with faithfulness and devotion in the important work to which God has called him.

REV. W. H. MEYER, *Chairman*

DR. THEO. HOYER

DR. ARTHUR W. KLINCK

PROF. MARTIN J. NAUMANN

DR. ARTHUR L. MILLER, *Secretary*

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Report of Commission on Fraternal Organization

In the past triennium, the Commission on Fraternal Organizations continued its work in terms of Synod's position concerning lodges (*Handbook* 13.01). Our main task was to supply inquiring pastors with the most recent information on fraternal organizations. In many instances we were approached to render an opinion on specific cases. We also carried on considerable correspondence with a number of fraternal organizations and received from them further particulars regarding the purpose and nature of their rituals. We also had meetings with top officials of several fraternal organizations. We attempted in these meetings to clarify for our officials our objections to their rituals and to have them modify or declare the rituals optional. In every instance we were convinced, received, and, though we are not able at this time to give these organizations a clean bill of health, we believe that we have made progress in the direction of the goals we are trying to reach.

It is evident to us that our pastors and congregations are manifesting a genuine concern regarding the evil nature of oath-bound fraternal organizations. An illustration of that fact is a questionnaire brought to our attention the past year by one of the large pastoral conferences in the Midwest, which polled its constituency to ascertain the lodge policy pursued by individual pastors and congregations in its midst. From almost complete ignorance, the poll revealed that the great majority of congregations was lodge free, and in all instances where members had affiliation with an objectionable organization they were being dealt with conscientiously. As additional evidence that our pastors in general are alert to the menace of lodgery, we submit that requests for information or advice come to us from all parts of the country. We are glad to report also that occasionally we receive requests for information from Lutheran pastors not affiliated with our Synod.

But we must also record that some areas in our Church have not contacted us. This makes your Commission wonder why the lodge problem does not exist in these areas. Where members of your Commission have spoken at L. L. L. seminars and other gatherings, discussion revealed that our congregations in both rural and urban communities commonly meet with members from one or more local secret orders that our members are not aware of with anti-Scriptural societies. It is our conviction that until our pastors and congregations remain alert to the danger of lodge evil, we shall in the course of time find it difficult to stay on the line. It should be evident to all our people that in our negotiations with the Commissioners of the American Lutheran

With regard to the lodge matter, the position of our Church could be far more compelling and convincing if we could show throughout our Synod all pastors and congregations are not aware of the lodge evil, but are also, with God's help, grappling with the problem and doing all within their power to preserve congregations from the inroads of secret oath-bound organizations.

A most significant development with respect to the Church's relation to lodges occurred in the last two years in England. There is a book by the name of Rev. Walton Hannah has, through an effort and a substantial volume, made the Church of England aware of the inconsistency of members of the Anglican Church at the same time members of the Masonic Order. Rev. Hannah's testimony to the truth had repercussions throughout the English-speaking world. The Church of England therefore finds itself in an embarrassing dilemma. It must decide whether it wishes to continue to condone membership in Freemasonry or whether it wishes to make an all-out effort to disassociate itself from this organization. Rev. Hannah's book *Darkness Visible* is widely read and studied throughout England. Concordia Publishing House has purchased 1,400 copies. Our Commission believes that our congregations will make a good investment by purchasing copies of this book for the pastors and officers of the congregation.

With respect to the Boy Scouts of America and the fact that a number of our congregations sponsor Boy Scout troops under Lutheran Scout leadership, our Commission has only little to report. Within the last years, scores of our Lutheran boys have been awarded, and been awarded, the *Pro Deo et Patria* award. This is given in recognition of special services by a Boy Scout in the direction of the local pastor. The members of your Commission served with other representatives of our Synod on a subcommittee on Scouting and met periodically with delegations of other bodies affiliated with us in the Synodical Conference in an effort to remove the differences of attitude and practice within the Synod regarding Scouting. Our inability to reach an agreement on this matter was reported to the St. Paul Convention of the Synodical Conference, which, in turn, referred the problem to the Synodical faculties in the Synodical Conference.

On November 15, 1950, your Commission sustained a most grievous loss when Dr. Th. Graebner was called to his heavenly home. It must be said to the glory of God that Dr. Graebner did not only awaken our own Church, and the Lutheran churches in general throughout the country, to the dangers of the lodge evil but any other individual. His last major work, titled *A Handbook for Lutheran Organizations* (Concordia Publishing House, 1948), is a gold mine

of information on almost two hundred fraternal organizations also contains in its initial chapters clearly formulated principles and policies which should enable the pastor to proceed Scripturally and evangelically with lodge members. Dr. Graebner's files on these organizations, which accumulated over a period of nearly thirty years, were presented by his family to Synod's Commission on Fraternal Organizations.

The Commission wishes to thank Synod for allowing a modest budget year after year so that the Commission could carry out its assignments. It also thanks the pastors who in their communications provided valuable information for the benefit of the Commission. It is our prayer that our Church may continue unflinchingly and steadfastly to voice its objections to the false teaching of secret oath-bound organizations, to remain loyal to its position and to make all our members more and more aware of the honor and privilege of being members in the body of Christ.

JULIUS W. ACKER

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*

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Elimination of Objectionable Religious Features in Lodges

WHEREAS, Our Commission on Fraternal Organizations has so far been unable to carry out the recommendations of the 1928 convention of the English District relative to the Masonic Order;

WHEREAS, The current expansion of lodges exerts increasing pressure upon pastors and congregations to relax sound biblical principles in dealing with the lodge evil; and

WHEREAS, Our Commission on Fraternal Organizations has succeeded in making considerable progress in dealing with authorities of several objectionable orders; be it therefore

Resolved, That our Commission on Fraternal Organizations be urged to continue to put forth every effort to eliminate the objectionable religious features in all lodges, notably the Masonic Order, and be it further

Resolved, That all our congregations and pastors continue to take an evangelical but definite stand on the question of membership in objectionable fraternal organizations.

ENGLISH DISTRICT

REV. C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary*

God to Warn Against RSV as Bible of Modernism

WHEREAS, In the Bible of the "National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.," known as the Revised Standard Version, the lines along which the revision proceeded" (Preface, p. iv) are lines of Modernistic unbelief and disbelief, as shown, e. g., by the Revision Committee's *Introduction to the RSV of the Old Testament* (p. 74, par. 3, and p. 77, par. 2; etc.), to wit:

The writer [of the Book of Ecclesiastes] does not deny the existence or the power of God, yet his is not the God of Judaism but the ruthless and capricious Fate. Logically we should expect him to recommend suicide, since he had nothing to fear beyond the grave. Surprisingly, on the contrary, he repeatedly advises moderate enjoyment (cf. 1:17b) of whatever outward blessings happen to afford (2:24; 5:18; 8:15; 9:7-9). The extreme pessimism of the book is alleviated somewhat by a few interpolations and editorial additions. These and the ascription to Solomon do not account for its inclusion in the canon."

There are at least two reservations which the modern preacher must properly allow himself in preaching from the prophets. The frequent reference to the harlotries and adulteries of Judah and/or Israel does not furnish serviceable metaphors for contemporary sin. And one is struck by the savage and vindictive vengeance visited upon enemies round about. The sword of the Lord is constantly drunk with the blood of Edom and the like. It may be that the writer of Hosea 13:16 was not the tender and forgiving God of the earlier part of the book; but the brutal hope that the little children of Samaria may be 'dashed in pieces' and 'their pregnant women ripped open' leaves something to be desired in the Bible." And

WHEREAS, There are imbedded in the very text of this version as well as in its footnotes perversions of Holy Scripture which seriously impair the foundation of Christian faith, e. g.:

While the Holy Spirit in Matt. 1:22, 23 expressly testifies that Jesus is spoken of the Lord by the Prophet, saying: Behold, a virgin shall be with child," etc., the RSV in the text of the Prophet Isaiah reduces the word "virgin" to "young woman." In Luke 1:34 the angel is falsely made to say to the angel: "I have no husband." In Matt. 1:25 is made to read simply that Mary bore "a son"; not her first-born son."

God's promise that He was to bless the world through a single seed of Abraham, "which is Christ" (Gal. 3:16) is perverted to mean the promise of God's blessing the world through Abraham's descendants" — the Jews (Gen. 22:18; 26:4; 28:14).

The Messianic character of Ps. 2:12 is subverted by the removal of the words "the Son" from the text of Scripture and substitution of the words "his [God's] feet" without any foundation whatever, such perversions of the text being designated by the euphemistic "correction" by the RSV Committee. (Cp. also *Introduction to RSV, OT*, p. 58, par. 1.)

In Hab. 2:4, one of the foundation passages of the central Christian doctrine, justification by faith, a passage which meant so much in Luther's life and work — "the righteous shall live by his faithfulness," is proposed in a footnote as a correct reading of the text. Concerning this passage Dr. Theo. Laetsch in his recently published Bible Commentary on *Jeremiah*, a publication of Synod's own publication house (1953), rightly testifies (p. 73): "To deny that the only correct translation of Hab. 2:4 is 'faith,' and not 'faithfulness,' i. e., faithful performance of one's duty, is to deny not only the correctness of Paul's translation of this term in Rom. 1:17, but would undermine his entire argument for the doctrine of justification, not by any works of man, but solely through faith in the vicarious atonement effected by Christ Jesus. He would base his argument for this thesis on a Scripture passage which in fact teaches the exact opposite: Salvation by faithful performance of one's duty. The Holy Spirit, speaking through Paul, certainly knew what He meant by *emunah* when He spoke Hab. 2:4 through the Prophet. (Cp. 1 Peter 1:10, 11.)"

The meaning of the great passage Job 19:26, which serves as a foundation of our faith in the resurrection of the flesh, is declared "uncertain," and the words "without my flesh I shall see God" substituted for "in my flesh shall I see God."

The passages 1 Tim. 3:2, 12; 5:9; Titus 1:6 are so perverted as to teach the false doctrine that bishops, that is, pastors, or elders and deacons as well as deaconesses are to be "married only."

Other passages subversive of Scripture are so numerous that we refrain from recounting them here, but refer instead to a further enumeration of them in the March-April (1953) issue of the *Confessional Lutheran*,* which is subjoined as a part of this memorial. And

WHEREAS, The use of the RSV is being urged upon our people; and

WHEREAS, The use of the RSV by our people would constitute a menace to their souls and to their final salvation; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod insistently warn our people against

* A copy of this issue of the *Confessional Lutheran* will be made available to the Floor Committee. — J. W. Behnken.

the Bible of Modernism, in its official publications, and in all pastors and congregations of Synod to do likewise.

Respectfully submitted by resolution of St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church, Clinton, Iowa.

PAUL H. BURGDOFF, *Pastor and Chairman*

JOHN G. WULF, *Recording Secretary*

Revised Standard Version of the Bible

In accordance with the instruction of the Boston Pastoral Conference of Circuits and "B," I am submitting the following memorial to Synod. Pursuant to the instruction of the Boston Pastoral Conference, given at Boston, Mass., February 10, 1953, I respectfully submit the following memorial:

WHEREAS, The Revised Standard Version of the Holy Scriptures has been carefully studied and compared with the original languages and translations; and

WHEREAS, There are many passages which could be translated to a closer degree, and there are changes made in the original which are not indicated, and other variations; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod should hold discussions with the publishers of the Revised Standard Version of the Holy Scriptures regarding making changes in the edition. If this fails, Synod should make provision for these corrections to be inserted or otherwise made available for use with the Revised Standard Version.

BOSTON PASTORAL CONFERENCE

H. J. LINCKS, *Secretary*

Report "Re Membership in Lutheran World Federation" see page 567.)

VII. PUBLICATION MATTERS

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Report of Concordia Publishing House

We are happy to report a successful triennium of service to the Savior and to His Church. Under the capable management of Mr. O. A. Dorn, and on the basis of increased authorization by Synod, the growth of Concordia Publishing House has been a pleasant phenomenon. Operating as a mission agency with the combined purpose of aiding and edifying a growing Church, Concordia Publishing House has responded to the need for additional manufacturing space. An addition was erected joining our existing factory building, providing an extra 79,460 square feet of space. The total cost of the building was \$687,324.07. This additional building increases the total number of square feet in the entire Concordia Publishing House plant to 227,168. Included in this figure are areas comprising 11,910 square feet of space occupied by the Lutheran Hour and the Lutheran Laymen's League.

In order to cope with modern production methods it was necessary during the past triennium to add new and improved machinery and to provide systems which would keep our plant at the lowest possible point in spite of rising costs. The new building provided much-needed space for the expansion of our packing and mailing facilities so that today we are in a much better position to handle the greatly increased number of orders for merchandise and the mailing of synodical materials.

Because of our considerably increased operation we were able to transfer to the synodical treasury a total of \$500,000 during the triennium. Since the convention in 1947 the activities of the publishing house doubled in volume. The sales figures are as follows:

1947	\$2,200,579.27	1950	\$3,128,111.11
1948	2,636,381.42	1951	3,627,111.11
1949	2,813,034.98	1952	4,148,111.11

It is estimated at this writing that the volume for 1953 will be somewhat higher than 1952. Inasmuch as this report is prepared prior to the close of our fiscal year, the complete financial statement for the triennium will be presented separately at the Home Convention.

One of the important factors at Concordia Publishing House is the rapidly increasing personnel. At present 423 men and women are employed in the various departments. Practically all of them are members of Missouri Synod congregations in and near St. Louis. Many of them have long records of faithful employment and are well acquainted with the Church and its activities, giving

opportunity to take a deeper interest in the things they produce for the Church. Some years ago Synod adopted a lay retirement plan in which Concordia Publishing House employees also are included. Several have already taken advantage of the program. Concordia Publishing House employees are also provided with a very well-arranged hospitalization, sickness, and insurance program.

The transfer of the synodical offices to the new Lutheran building in downtown St. Louis has provided 9,000 square feet of additional office space. Our rapidly expanding activity, however, has made larger and more modern office quarters necessary. Plans are now under way to provide adequate facilities.

The members of the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House who have served during the past triennium are: chairman, Mr. R. C. Obermann, vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis; vice-chairman, Mr. Wm. A. Lahrmann, vice-president of Universal Match Company, St. Louis; secretary, Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann, pastor of Trinity Church, Hyattsville, Md.; assistant secretary, Mr. Theodore Gassner, principal, City Lutheran School, St. Louis; Mr. Alfred T. Leimbach, vice-president, Edison Brothers, Inc.; Mr. A. J. Meyer, president, A. J. Meyer Realty Company, St. Louis; Mr. Harvey Kopp, president, Kopp's Clothiers, Inc., St. Louis. At the time of the Houston Convention the terms of office of the following will expire: Mr. R. C. Obermann, Mr. A. J. Meyer, and Mr. Alfred T. Leimbach.

During the early part of the closing triennium it became necessary to increase prices on a large number of items because of an inflationary trend in the cost of labor and materials. However, during the latter part we refrained from making general price increases, in spite of the continuation of this trend, hoping that the increased costs could be absorbed. But because of these increased costs the net income was correspondingly reduced.

During the past triennium, Concordia Publishing House has worked closely with all synodical committees and agencies, planning and producing materials according to their various needs.

Manuscripts have been provided by the Centennial literature committee for the completion of Dr. F. Pieper's *Dogmatik* in English. This is a series of three volumes, and plans are under way for the production of an index in a fourth volume.

On the basis of prior convention resolutions, Concordia Publishing House is continuing to subsidize the editing and publication of the proposed Scholarly Commentary. The first volume of this series was issued during the past year. Dr. Laetsch completed his manuscript of *Jeremiah*, which is now on the market. The manuscript

for a second volume by Dr. Laetsch on the Minor Prophets, is presently in the hands of the Seminary faculty for censorial review.

Additional subsidy has been provided by Concordia Publishing House for a new and considerably enlarged edition of the *Concordia Cyclopedia*, henceforth to be known as the *Lutheran Cyclopedia*, which is now in the process of production. It is our intention to place this book on the market late in 1953.

Another volume has been issued in the previously announced Concordia Historical Series, namely, *Zion on the Mississippi*, by Dr. Walter O. Forster. It has been decided by the Liturgical Board that the series as such be abandoned, but that the treatises be issued as monographs.

Other items of an important nature have been issued in the triennium, such as *Luther and His Times* by Dr. E. G. Scherbert and *The Flood* by Dr. Alfred Rehwinkel. The complete list of publications produced is as follows:

PUBLICATIONS, 1950

Books

- Bangert, Miss Dorothea: *Workbook in Primary Religion, Grade 1*
 Bloedel, Miss Verona: *Workbook in Primary Religion, Grades 2 and 3*
 Boettcher, Henry J., Ph. D.: *The New Life*
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *The Doctrine of the Universal Priesthood*
 Colba, Frank H.: *Manual for Workbook in Primary Religion*
 Fergin, Arthur F.: *And the People Came*
 Feucht, Oscar E., and Erich H. Heintzen: *Practical Christianity*
 Feucht, Oscar E.: *More and Better Bible Study Charts*
 Geiseman, O. A., S. T. D.: *Old Truths for a New Day, Vol. II*
 Gockel, H. W.: *But How Can I Know?*
 Jahsmann, Allan Hart: *Leading Children into the Bible*
 Kramer, William A., M. A.: *Treasury of Christian Literature*
 Kretzmann, P. E., Ph. D., D. D., Ed. D.: *What Lutheran Sunday Teachers Should Know* (Revised)
 Lutheran Education Yearbook: *Public Relations for Lutheran Education*
 Lutheran Education Tracts:
 Young People Need the Bible
 My School — A Statement
 Soul Accounting Record Cards
 Little, C. H., D. D.: *Explanation of the Book of Revelation*
 Miller, Arthur L., Ph. D.: *Individual Memory Course for Grades 1-6*
 Miller, Arthur L., Ph. D.: *Instruction Book for Individual Memory Course*
 Miller, Arthur L., Ph. D.: *Record Cards for Individual Memory Course*
 Mueller, J. Theo., Ph. D., Th. D.: *Doctrina Christiana, Vol. I*
 (Spanish translation by Rev. A. Melendez)
 Pelikan, J. J., Jr., Ph. D.: *From Luther to Kierkegaard*
 Pieper, E., D. D.: *Christian Dogmatics, Vol. II* (Translated by Dr. Theo. Engelder)
 Polack, William Gustave, Litt. D.: *Beside Still Waters*
 Rein, R. C.: *Building the Sunday School*
 Romoser, Harold W., B. D., M. A.: *Christ's "No"*
 Schmidt, O. H., M. A., D. D.: *St. Paul Shows Us How*
 Schoenfeld, Lois: *A Confidential Chat with Sunday School Teachers*
 Schwartzkopf, Louis J.: *The Lutheran Trail*
 Schwiebert, Prof. Ernest G., B. D., Ph. D.: *Luther and His Times*

Anschiilling, John M., M. A., S. T. D.: *The Early Christian Church according to the Book of Acts* (Pupil's Guide)

Anschiilling, John M., M. A., S. T. D.: *The Early Christian Church according to the Book of Acts* (Teacher's Guide)

Union Bible School Material (Fourth Series):

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Beginner's Workbook: Jesus Loves Us*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Primary Workbook: Jesus, Friend of Children*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Junior Workbook: Our Wonderful Savior*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Senior Workbook: Jesus, the Light of the World*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Beginner Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Primary Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Junior Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Senior Department*

V. B. S. Banners; V. B. S. Daily Reports; V. B. S. Post Cards;

V. B. S. Dodgers; V. B. S. Posters; V. B. S. Certificates;

V. B. S. Registration Cards

Ordia Pulpit, 1951

German Annual, 1951

Order, 1951

Book of Transfer (Revised)

Member's Companion

Devotional Booklets

15 *Complete in Him*, C. A. Behnke, D. D.

In Gottes Hand, N. P. Uhlig

16 *Christ for Us*, E. L. Wilson

Jesus Christus unsere Hoffnung, Theo. L. Blanken

17 *Pictures of Heaven*, Walter F. Troeger

Wir wissen, Armin H. Guettler

18 *Through Cloud and Sunshine*, T. A. Weinhold

Die sieben Leuchter und Sterne, William Lochner

19 *Portals of Prayer*, Alfred Doerffler

Moses, der Fuehrer seiner Zeit, R. Herrmann

100 *Portals of Prayer*, Henry F. Wind, D. D., and George C. Koenig

101 *Jesus Christus, die Wahrheit*, E. C. Krause

102 *Portals of Prayer*, Various Authors

Lobet den Herrn mit Psalmen, August H. Lange

Music

103 Paul G.: *All My Heart This Night Rejoices*

Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.:

Library of Sacred Music Series:

Vol. III, J. S. Bach Memorial Collection

BA-26 Eight Chorales

O Father Almighty

Pastorale in F Major

OS-211 Prelude in C Major

OS-212 Chorale Partita, All Glory Be to God on High

OS-213 How Lovely Shines the Morning Star

OS-214 Fantasy in G Major

OS-215 Concerto in C Major

OS-216 Fugue in F Major

OS-217 Concerto in F Major

Concordia Church Choir Series:

- CH-65 O God, Forsake Me Not, E. H. Aufdemberge
- CH-66 When in the Hour of Utmost Need, E. H. Aufdemberge
- CH-67 Triune God, Be Thou Our Stay, Matthew N. Lundquist
- CH-68 O Lord, How Shall I Meet Thee, Matthew N. Lundquist
- CH-69 Of the Father's Love Begotten, Matthew N. Lundquist
- CH-70 A Prayer, Matthew N. Lundquist
- CH-71 The Day Thou Gavest, Lord, is Ended,
Matthew N. Lundquist
- CH-72 Like as the Hart, Healey Willan
- CH-73 I Will Lay Me Down in Peace, Healey Willan

Concordia Motet Series:

- MS-1001 Hosanna to the Son of David, Theo. P. Klammer
- MS-1002 Your Sorrow Shall Be Turned into Joy,
Theo. P. Klammer
- MS-1003 Jesus, Thou the Only Pure One, Matthew N. Lundquist
- MS-1004 Jesus, I Will Ponder Now, Matthew N. Lundquist
- MS-1005 Labor, Suffer, Matthew N. Lundquist
- MS-1006 On God, and Not on Human Trust
Matthew N. Lundquist
- MS-1007 Stir in Us a Holy Yearning, Matthew N. Lundquist
- MS-1008 Hope, Israel, in the Lord, Matthew N. Lundquist

Concordia Treble Series:

- CTS-28 Beloved, It is Well
- CTS-29 All Glory, Laud, and Honor
- CTS-30 Lord Jesus, Who Dost Love Me
- CTS-31 Oh, that I Had a Thousand Voices
- CTS-32 Am I a Soldier of the Cross
- CTS-33 Take My Life and Let It Be
- CTS-34 In Loud Exalted Strains
- CTS-35 Great God, We Sing That Mighty Hand
- CTS-36 Come, Thou Almighty King
- CTS-37 On the Mount of Olives
- CTS-38 Go Ye into All the World
- CTS-39 The Eyes of All Wait upon Thee
- CTS-40 Oh, Praise the Lord, All Ye Nations
- CTS-41 It Is a Good Thing

Concordia Trebalto Collection:

- No. 120 From Heaven Above
- No. 121 Dear Christians, One and All

Wienhorst, R. W.:

- Choice Chorales and Hymns for Band — Conductor's Score
- Choice Chorales and Hymns for Band — Instrumentation
- IN-601 Flute
- IN-602 1st Clarinet
- IN-603 2d Clarinet
- IN-604 3d Clarinet
- IN-605 Alto Clarinet
- IN-606 Bass Clarinet
- IN-607 Oboe
- IN-608 Bassoon
- IN-609 Alto Saxophone
- IN-610 Tenor Saxophone
- IN-611 Baritone Saxophone
- IN-612 1st Cornet
- IN-613 2d and 3d Cornet
- IN-614 1st and 3d Horns in E Flat
- IN-615 2d and 4th Horns in E Flat

- IN-616 Baritone (Treble Clef)
 IN-617 Baritone (Bass Clef)
 IN-618 1st and 2d Trombone
 IN-619 3d Trombone
 IN-620 Basses

Willan Music :

- OC-220 Six Chorale Preludes
 HA-2001 Rise, Crowned with Light
 HA-2002 Round Me Falls the Night
 HA-2003 Lift Up Your Heads, Ye Mighty Gates
 HA-2004 Hosanna to the Living Lord
 HA-2005 Father of Heaven, Whose Love Profound
 HA-2006 Christ, Whose Glory Fills the Sky

Programs

- Wonders of Christmas, Allan Hart Jahsmann
 Shepherds as They Watched Their Flock, A. C. Mueller
 Singing the Good News (Rally Day Program), Allan Hart Jahsmann
 Birth of Jesus (A Christmas Pageant), W. F. Beck
 and See (A Christmas Pageant)

Tracts

- Paul's Letter to the Ephesians: Tract No. 169,
 Prof. Ewald M. Plass, S. T. M.
 We Got Our Bible: Tract No. 170,
 John M. Weidenschilling, M. A., S. T. D., D. D.
 Perseverance by Conviction: Tract No. 171, Prof. Alfred von Rohr Sauer, Ph. D.
 Certainty Fact or Fiction: Tract No. 172, Prof. J. J. Pelikan, Jr., Ph. D.
 Healing: Tract No. 173, Prof. Theodore Graebner, D. D.
 Do You Mean — The First Church: Tract No. 174, H. W. Gockel
 Living a Christian Home: Tract No. 175, Rev. O. E. Feucht
 For All Christians: Tract No. 176, Rev. Allan Hart Jahsmann
 Let a Christian Drink: Tract No. 177, William A. Kramer, M. A.
 Open Beliefs: Tract No. 178, Rev. Wm. G. Kennell
 Courtship: Tract No. 179, Rev. Erdmann W. Frenk, Ph. D.
 Making Fiction a Fact: Tract No. 180, Rev. H. W. Gockel

Spanish Tracts:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 101. La Sensación | No. 1004 | La Pregunta Más Im-
portante |
| 102. La Decisión Más Grande | No. 1005 | La Tragedio Más Grande |
| 103. La Victoria Más Grande | No. 1006 | El Libro Más Grande |

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Eighteen publications)

Witness	21,700	Sunday School Literature:	
Witness	306,700	Beginner	100,000
Day	50,000	Primary Leaflets	113,000
Companion	60,000	Junior Lessons	102,000
World	30,000	Intermediate Lessons	87,000
Stories in Pictures	38,000	Senior Lessons	73,000
Education	48,000	Teacher's Quarterly	50,000
Education	2,050	Bible Student	31,000
Education	8,800	Bible Teacher	2,800
Education Monthly	2,800		
	568,050		558,800

Total Subscriptions, 1,126,850

PUBLICATIONS, 1951

Books

- Behnken, John W., D. D.: *Mercies Manifold*
 Caemmerer, Prof. Richard R., M. S. T., Ph. D., and Prof. Jaroslav J. Pa-
 kan, Jr., Ph. D.: *The Cross for Every Day*
 Colba, Frank H.: *Workbook in Primary Religion, Grades II and III*
New Testament
 Dallmann, W., D. D.: *Martin Luther* (Revised)
 Feucht, Rev. Oscar E.: *Christ and His Church*
 Graebner, Prof. Theo., D. D.: *The Borderland of Right and Wrong*
 (Revised)
 Herrmann, Rev. John E.: *The Chief Steward*
 Lang, Rev. Paul H. D.: *The Lutheran Order of Service*
 Maier, Walter A., Ph. D., D. D.: *Go Quickly and Tell*
 Maurer, Rev. B. A.: *The Ten Commandments Will Not Budge*
 Pieper, F., D. D.: *Christian Dogmatics, Vol. II* (Translated by Drs.
 Engelder and J. T. Mueller)
 Plass, Prof. Ewald M., S. T. M.: *St. Paul's Letter to the Galatians*
 Rehwinkel, Prof. Alfred M., M. A., B. D., LL. D.: *The Flood*
 Saarnivaara, Uuras: *Luther Discovers the Gospel*
 Weidenschilling, John M., D. D.: *The Beginnings According to the Book of*
Genesis (Pupil's Guide)
 Weidenschilling, John M., D. D.: *The Beginnings According to the Book of*
Genesis (Teacher's Guide)

Lutheran Education Tracts:

- A Call to Service in the Sunday School*
Building Better Bible Classes
The Lutheran Elementary School

Vacation Bible School Material: Second Series — Revised

- Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible School*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Beginner Workbook: We Learn About God*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Primary Workbook: Our Heavenly Father*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Junior Workbook: The God We Worship*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Senior Workbook: The One Eternal God*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Beginner Department*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Primary Department*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Junior Department*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Senior Department*
 V. B. S. Banners; V. B. S. Daily Reports; V. B. S. Posters
 V. B. S. Dodgers; V. B. S. Posters; V. B. S. Certificates
 V. B. S. Registration Cards

Concordia Pulpit, 1952

Lutheran Annual, 1952

Kalender, 1952

Teaching Pictures for Primary S. S. Lessons

Teaching Pictures for Beginner S. S. Lessons

Toolkit for Bible Class Workers

General Family Packet (A series packet for the pastor and church workers)
 Nursery Packet

A-Tabs:

- No. 64-1050 Jesus Blessing Little Children
 No. 64-1051 Manger Scene
 No. 64-1052 The Good Shepherd
 No. 64-1053 Sepulcher Scene

Parents' Guide I
Parents' Guide II

- Guardianship Pledge Cards — Form A
 Guardianship Covenant Cards — Form B
 Memorial Wreath Folders No. 4230

Portals of Prayer

- 402 *Portals of Prayer*: Charles A. Behnke, D. D.
Heilige Gottesworte: Otto F. Hattstaedt, D. D.
 403 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Rudolph Prange
Jesu Leiden, Tod und Auferstehung: Rev. Theo. F. Siemon
 404 *Portals of Prayer*: Various Authors
Das Wort vom Kreuz im christlichen Leben:
 Carl A. Gieseler, Th. D.
 405 *Portals of Prayer*: Martin Walker, D. D.
Quelle des lebendigen Wassers: Theodore Laetsch, D. D.
 406 *Portals of Prayer*: William A. Kramer
Ganz freie Gnade in Christo fuer alle Welt: Carl M. Zorn, D. D.
 407 *Portals of Prayer*: Various Authors
Gesetz und Evangelium: Rev. John Hartmeister
 408 *Portals of Prayer*: Herman W. Bartels, LL. D.
Die Rechtfertigung: Heinrich J. Bouman, D. D.

Filmstrips

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hezekiah | Three Men in the Fiery Furnace |
| Who Could Talk | The Wise Men |
| John, King of Israel | The Great Flood |
| Before Annas and Caiaphas | Story of Pentecost |
| Emmaus Disciples | Creation |
| Prodigal Son | Jesus' Entry into Jerusalem |
| Calming of the Storm | Naaman and the Little Maid |

Music

Dr. Healey: Six Chorale Preludes, Set II

Sony of Sacred Music:

- BA-27 Before Thy Throne I Now Appear
 BA-28 One Thing's Needful
 BA-29 Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring
 BA-30 Praise to the Lord, the Almighty
 BA-31 Peace Be unto Israel
 BA-32 Now Sing We, Now Rejoice
 BA-33 From Death Arose Our Lord
 BA-34 Jesus Is My Heart's Delight
 BA-35 Thank and Praise God, Laud, Extol
 BA-36 O Sacred Head, Now Wounded

Church Choir Series:

- CH-74 Three Chorales for Advent
 CH-75 Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer

Treble Series:

- OTS-42 O Holy Spirit, Enter In
 OTS-43 O Little Flock, Fear Not the Foe
 OTS-44 O Word of God Incarnate

- CTS-45 All Depends on Our Possessing
 CTS-46 Rise, My Soul, to Watch and Pray
 CTS-47 I Fall Asleep in Jesus' Wounds
 CTS-48 When Streaming from the Eastern Skies

Motet Series:

- MS-1009 Christ Our Passover, Healey Willan
 MS-1010 When My Last Hour, Healey Willan
 MS-1011 Woe, Fear, and Tribulation, Healey Willan
 MS-1012 Fear Thou Not, for I Am with Thee, Healey Willan
 MS-1013 The Spirit of the Lord, Healey Willan

Laudamus Dominum Series:

- LD-13 When o'er My Sins I Sorrow
 LD-14 All Glory Be to God on High
 LD-15 Before Thy Throne I Now Appear
 LD-16 Lord Jesus Christ, Hear My Complaint

Seminary Edition:

- UN-28 A Mighty Fortress Is Our God

A Rally Day Service*Christmas Joys**Joy to the World**Little Children Worship Jesus***Programs****Tracts**

- We Go to Church:* Tract No. 181, Martin Walker, D. D.
The Seventh-Day Adventists: Tract No. 182, Rev. H. G. Brueggemann
The Apostles' Creed: Tract No. 183, Rev. Rudolph Ressmeyer
The Lutheran Reformation: Tract No. 184, John T. Mueller, D. D.

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Twenty publications)

<i>Lutheraner</i>	20,000	<i>Sunday School Literature</i>	
<i>Lutheran Witness</i>	306,775	<i>Beginner</i>	12
<i>This Day</i>	70,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	12
<i>Child's Companion</i>	52,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	12
<i>Tiny Tots</i>	48,500	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i>	12
<i>Young World</i>	38,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i>	12
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i> ..	45,000	<i>Teacher's Quart'ly, Upper</i> ..	12
<i>Lutheran Education</i>	2,100	<i>Teacher's Quart'ly, Lower</i> ..	12
<i>Parish Education</i>	10,000	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	2,300	<i>Bible Student</i>	
		<i>The Bible Student</i>	

594,675

Total Subscriptions, 1,243,675

PUBLICATIONS, 1952**Books**

- Gockel, Rev. Herman W.: *This Is the Life*
 Huedepohl, Elmer H., and Schroeder, Morton August: *Study Guide*
Treasury of Christian Literature
 Kramer, Adolph H., M. A.: *Sunday School Leader's Handbook*
 Kramer, William A., M. A.: *Living for Christ*
 Kramer, William A., M. A.: *Facing the Day*
 Kramer, William A., M. A.: *Happiness Can Be Yours*
 Kraeft, Prof. Walter O.: *Our Church at Work — Textbook*
 Kraeft, Prof. Walter O.: *Our Church at Work — Test Sheets*

Sch, Theodore, Dr.: *Bible Commentary, Jeremiah*
 Sch, Rev. Walter: *Lutheran Dictionary*
 Schardt, G., D. D.: *Commentary on St. Paul's Letter to the Ephesians*
 (Translated by Martin S. Sommer, Litt. D.)
 Schinkel, Prof. Omar: *Old Hank Ferris Looks at Christmas*
 Schilling, John M., M. A., D. D.: *The History of Israel —*
Teacher's Guide
 Schilling, John M., M. A., D. D.: *The History of Israel —*
Pupil's Guide
 Schind, G. L.: *House of Dreams*
 Schling, Rosa: *Light in the Dark Belt* (Revised Edition)

Lutheran Education Tracts:

The Lutheran Elementary School — What Is It?
Do You Know the Sixty-Six Sacred Books?
Organizing the Nursery Roll (Revised)

Parents' Guide, Series No. 1: Your Child and You

Home Bible School Material: Third Series — Revised

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Beginner Workbook*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Primary Workbook*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Junior Workbook*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Senior Workbook*
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects,*
Beginner Department
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects,*
Primary Department
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects,*
Junior Department
 Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects,*
Senior Department
 V. B. S. Banners; V. B. S. Daily Reports; V. B. S. Post Cards;
 V. B. S. Posters; V. B. S. Certificates; V. B. S. Registration
 Cards; V. B. S. Dodgers

Willa Pulpit, 1953

Willa Annual, 1953

Willa Coloring Book No. 1
 Willa Coloring Book No. 2
 Willa Coloring Book No. 3
 Willa Coloring Book No. 4
 Willa Inventory, Form Y
 Willa Inventory, Form X
 Willa Inventory, Summary Sheets for Form Y
 Willa Inventory, Summary Sheets for Form X
 Willa Test Scoring Sheets for Form Y
 Willa Test Scoring Sheets for Form X
 Willa Class Enrollment Cards
 Willa Class Visitor's Cards
 Willa Class Attendance Booster Post Cards, Form A
 Willa Class Weekly Report on Group Cards
 Willa Class Attendance Record Cards
 Willa Class Weekly Report on Class Attendance Cards
 Willa Class Group Captains Weekly Reports
 Willa Class Attendance Booster Cards, Form B
 Willa Membership Cards
 Willa Bible Stories in Pictures
 Willa Agreement in the Appointment of a Woman Teacher
 Willa Plans and Illustrations

Filmstrips

Jacob and Esau	Mary Anoints Jesus
Joseph Sold into Egypt	The First Easter
The Woman of Samaria	The Ascension of Jesus
The Joys of Christmas	Peter Delivered from Prison
The Feeding of the Five Thousand	The Fall of Man
The Wedding at Cana	The Call of Abraham
The Man Sick of the Palsy	Emmanuel

Music

- S-628 Organ Score — The Seven Words of Christ on the Cross, R. T. G.
 S-629 Complete Score — The Road to Calvary, John Cozens
 S-630 Choral Section — The Road to Calvary, John Cozens
 SC-17 O Christ, Who Once Hast Deigned, Henry Loyd
 SC-18 Wedding Blessings, Paul G. Bunjes

Concordia Church Choir Series:

- CH-76 Three Chorals for Easter and Ascension
 CH-77 Five Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Chorals
 CH-78 O Holy Child, We Welcome Thee
 CH-79 O Virgin Most Pure
 CH-80 Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming
 CH-1022 By the Waters of Babylon
 CH-1023 O Lord, Thou Hast Searched Me Out
 CH-1024 Thou, O God, Art Praised
 CH-1025 Christ the Lord Is Risen Today, Alleluia

Organ Collections:

- OC-225 Four Organ Chorales, Ludwig Lenel
 OC-226 Wedding Music, Part II, Hymn Tune Preludes
 OC-227 Wedding Music, Part I, Processionals and Recessionals
 OC-228 Seven Preludes on Advent Hymns
 OC-229 Seven Preludes on Christmas Hymns
 OC-230 Six Chorale Preludes, Set II

Hymn Anthems:

- HA-2007 God of Mercy, God of Grace
 HA-2008 Forth in Thy Name

Motet Series:

- MS-1014 Grant Us Thy Light, Healey Willan
 MS-1015 Worthy Art Thou, O Lord, Healey Willan
 MS-1016 Hosanna to the Son of David, Healey Willan
 MS-1017 I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes, Healey Willan

Portals of Prayer

- No. 109 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. William Henry Eifert
Wir sahen seine Herrlichkeit: Rev. William Lochner
 No. 110 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Alfred Doerffler
Das Wort war Gott: Rev. Nathanael Paul Uhlig
 No. 111 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Charles A. Behnke, D. D.
In deinem Licht: Rev. Otto Nieting
 No. 112 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. L. Buchheimer, Rev. J. Acker
Edelgestein aus Gottes Schatzkammer: Rev. M. H. Bertram
 No. 113 *Portals of Prayer*: Prof. Thomas Coates, S. T. D.
 Rev. Wm. von Spreckelsen
 Rev. Elmer E. Maschoff
Das christliche Glaubensbekenntnis: Rev. L. J. Roehm
 No. 114 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Herman William Gockel
Er redet in Gleichnissen: Rev. Titus Lang
 No. 115 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Stratford Eynon
Lese aus den Kleinen Propheten: Rev. Herman Harms, D. D.

Programs

Rally Day Service Program
Our Savior's Birthday—Christmas Program
Emmanuel—A Children's Christmas Program

Tracts

Our Family Worship, Tract No. 185, Rev. Daniel E. Poellot
God's Way of Salvation for You, Tract No. 186
Our Family, Tract No. 187, Prepared by Family Life Committee
The Lord's Prayer, Tract No. 190, Rev. William Beck

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Twenty publications)

<i>Churchman</i>	19,000	Sunday School Literature:	
<i>Churchman's Witness</i>	320,650	<i>Beginner</i>	135,000
<i>Rally Day</i>	70,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	135,000
<i>Child's Companion</i>	50,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	123,000
<i>My Tots</i>	77,000	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i>	103,000
<i>Young World</i>	57,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i>	89,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i>	40,000	<i>Teachers' Quartly, Upper</i>	40,000
<i>Churchman's Education</i>	2,500	<i>Teachers' Quartly, Lower</i>	31,000
<i>Church Education</i>	10,500	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	4,000
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	3,000	<i>Bible Student</i>	35,000
		<i>The Bible Student</i>	4,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	649,650		699,000

Total Subscriptions, 1,348,650

In view of an increasing demand and numerous requests for recommended books for general reading we developed the Concordia Book Club in 1952. It is gratifying to report that the club was well received and at present has a membership of 2,273. The many fine reports received from members encourage us to suggest that more pastors recommend this book club to members of their congregation.

The vacation Bible school material as prepared by the Board of Parish Education continues to be in excellent demand. Because the material is Bible-centered, it is used a great deal by other denominations also.

Another gratifying development is the steady increase in the use of the Missouri Synod devotional booklets, *Portals of Prayer*, and in writing the editions are printed in quantities of 650,000.

We are happy to report that during the last three-year period the Visual-Aids Department was developed further, and additional slides and filmstrips were prepared. In keeping with a suggestion of the Board of Directors of Synod, Concordia Publishing House handled all phases involved in the financing and distribution of audio-visual materials. This has been in consultation with the Board for Audio-Visual Education. Substantial capital investments have been made by Concordia Publishing House in terms of new

productions and general operating costs. This department continues to enjoy the reputation of being one of the outstanding and more progressive visual-aids departments in religious circles. The department is co-operating with Synod's television production board in the distribution of "This Is the Life" program, originally prepared for television showing. The department is also about to release an entirely new series of Sunday school filmstrips in full color. These pictures were taken on location by professional Hollywood producers especially for our department. At present we are also co-operating with the synodical Stewardship and Missionary Education Department in the production and distribution of additional mission films. New films and filmstrips prepared during the triennium include the following:

1. Tammy (Witnessing for Christ)
2. Torn Between These Two (Selfishness)
3. All That I Have (Stewardship)
4. Bringing Light (Africa)
5. Another Door Is Opened (New Guinea)
6. Shades of Darkness (Mexico)
7. The Unfailing Light (India)
8. Song of Ruth (Guatemala)
9. The Greatest Gift (Christmas)
10. The Flickering Flame (Disappointment)
11. Power of Prayer (Prayer)
12. The Shield of Faith (Temptation)
13. As for Me and My House (Marriage)
14. As the Twig Is Bent (Christian Training)
15. Beginning of the Rainbow (Christian Happiness)
16. Give Thanks Always
17. The Higher Pardon (Divine Forgiveness)
18. My Brother (Christian Answer to Race Prejudice)

The following are in various stages of preparation and production:

1. Family Worship
2. Documentary on Mexican and Latin American Educational Institutions
3. Documentary on Philippine Missions
4. Documentary on Japan Missions
5. Documentary on Home Missions
6. Documentary on South American Missions
7. An Inspirational Film on the Sunday School
8. A Training Film for the Sunday School

Production on the following filmstrips has been completed:

1. The Last Supper
2. Jesus in Gethsemane
3. Jesus Before Annas and Caiaphas
4. Christ Before Pilate
5. The Crucifixion and Burial of Jesus
6. The Wise Men
7. Jesus' Entry into Jerusalem
8. The Emmaus Disciples
9. The Prodigal Son
10. When Jesus Was Twelve

11. The Story of Pentecost
12. The Stilling of the Storm
13. The Woman of Samaria
14. Christmas Joys
15. The Feeding of the Five Thousand
16. The Wedding at Cana
17. The Man Sick of Palsy
18. Mary Anoints Jesus
19. The First Easter
20. The Ascension of Jesus
21. Peter Delivered from Prison
22. Emmanuel
23. He Is Risen
24. Solomon, King of Israel
25. Naaman and the Little Maid
26. The Three Men in the Fiery Furnace
27. The Creation of the World
28. King Hezekiah
29. The Great Flood
30. Jacob and Esau
31. Joseph Sold into Egypt
32. The Fall of Man
33. The Call of Abraham

With the co-operation of the Board for Parish Education, adding membership on the intersynodical Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism, the following filmstrips have been distributed:

1. Ten Commandments
2. Creation
3. Redemption (2 filmstrips)
4. Sanctification (3 filmstrips)
5. Christian Prayer
6. The Lord's Prayer (4 filmstrips)
7. Holy Baptism
8. The Lord's Supper (ready September, 1953)

Additional releases:

1. Pushing Doorbells with a Purpose
2. Pioneering in the Philippines
3. Missions in Mexico
4. Japan Has Open Doors
5. Cross over New Guinea
6. Go and Grow
7. Teaching the Bible to the Preschool Child
8. Teaching the Bible to Children, Ages 6-11
9. Teaching the Bible to High School Youth
10. Teaching the Bible to Adults

Additional areas of interest are at present under consideration possible filmstrip production in keeping with the needs of the Church.

A modern printing plant which is carrying on as diversified activity as Concordia Publishing House a rather extensive and Art Department is a necessity. During the past three years such a department was established to prepare for publication the materials produced by Concordia Publishing House, including Sunday bulletins, *This Day* magazine, Sunday school

lessons, books, advertising material, periodicals, book jackets, and many other items. It is a distinct pleasure to report that many of the materials emanating from Concordia Publishing House are considered among the foremost items of printing and designing by leading critics in this field. Several items produced by Concordia Publishing House were given awards and honorable mention.

This Day continues to be the outstanding religious family magazine of our day. With its beautiful color printing, which is entirely produced in our plant, and its excellent contents of interest to the entire family, the magazine has won a national reputation. Other periodicals, such as the Sunday school quarterlies, prepared by the Board for Parish Education, continue to grow in circulation. During the triennium, *Tiny Tots*, a periodical for beginners, was added to the Sunday school series.

We are also happy to report that the excellent music produced by our Music Department has won for Concordia Publishing House an enviable reputation. Leaders in this field throughout the country have repeatedly commended Concordia Publishing House for the production and distribution of some of the finest sacred music.

Another department that has been developed to a high degree during the past three years is our Ecclesiastical Arts Department. It features quite a number of items, such as Communion wafers, altar ware, ministerial gowns, choir gowns, altar paraments, and the like. Many congregations have been making use of this fine service.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE
KENNETH R. HOFFMANN, *Secretary*

[702]

Report of the General Literature Board

The Synodical *Handbook* lays down the following directive to the General Literature Board of Synod: "To study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly of Synod, to determine what literature may be required, and also to select authors to undertake literary tasks." During the past triennium your Board has earnestly endeavored to comply with this directive.

To provide needed and helpful literature, the Board periodically reviews the theological scene with its implications for our life and re-examines the various aspects of Christian life. Having determined specific needs, it makes assignments to authors competent to write on subjects indicated. In the course of a triennium the Board reads numerous manuscripts, not only such as have been solicited, but also unsolicited manuscripts, and among the latter it has found some of exceptional merit. Since it is

ious problem to secure authors qualified for particular assignments, the Board is always on the alert for new writers.

The censorship of all manuscripts to be printed by Concordia Publishing House, as to their doctrinal content, is in the hands of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Careful reading of these manuscripts entails a considerable volume of work for the censors in addition to their regular duty of teaching. They receive commendation for the faithful manner in which they fulfill this obligation. Mr. O. A. Dorn, who as manager of Concordia Publishing House is an advisory member of the Board, is also to be commended for his judicious counsel and many helpful suggestions to the Board.

During the interval since the last convention several long-projected projects have materialized. They are the following:

Luther and His Times by Dr. E. G. Schwiebert

The Flood by Dr. A. M. Rehwinkel

Bible Commentary — Jeremiah by Dr. Theo. Laetsch

First, in point of time, was Dr. Schwiebert's *Luther and His Times*. This volume represents years of Luther study and research and will be a reference work of permanent value. *The Flood* by Dr. Rehwinkel met with a favorable reception on the part of our reading clientele, and also outside the bounds of the Missouri Synod. It has already gone through several editions. The *Bible Commentary — Jeremiah* by Dr. Laetsch was the first volume of the projected Lutheran Commentary to be placed on the market. It is a scholarly work and merits a wide circulation.

A word needs to be added regarding the Lutheran Commentary. The production of this Commentary is a monumental undertaking. Nine years have elapsed since Synod placed this project on the Board's agenda. The first volume has now appeared. From this it can be deduced that it will require many years to complete the Commentary. The slow progress does not stem from lack of scholarship to produce a work of this kind, but from the inability of authors to whom assignments have been made to find the concentrated effort on their tasks.

In addition to the foregoing works, on the docket already at the last convention, we present a list of other volumes that have been published:

Luther Discovers the Gospel by Dr. Uuras Saarnivaara

From Luther to Kierkegaard by Dr. J. J. Pelikan

Man on the Mississippi by Dr. W. O. Forster

The Great Quest by Dr. Ad. Haentzschel

Explanation of the Book of Revelation by Dr. C. H. Little

Stories Manifold by Dr. J. W. Behnken

Wide Still Waters by Dr. W. G. Polack

The Ten Commandments Will Not Budge by Rev. B. A. Maurer

Happiness Can Be Yours by Wm. A. Kramer

The Secret of Beautiful Living by Rev. Oswald Riess

All these volumes reflect high scholarship and deep devotion to the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

Two major items, in the making for some time, will come out the presses in the foreseeable future. Under the general editorship of Dr. E. L. Lueker of Concordia, Mo., the *Concordia Cyclopaedia*, henceforth to be known as the *Lutheran Cyclopaedia*, has been revised and enlarged. A new work on comparative religion, titled *American Churches*, by Dr. F. Mayer, is in the final phase of preparation for the press.

A new translation of the Book of Concord is being prepared by Doctors F. E. Mayer and J. J. Pelikan of Concordia Seminary and T. G. Tappert of the United Lutheran Church.

The report of the Board to the previous convention referred to a new translation of the New Testament by a member of our clergy, the Rev. Wm. F. Beck. To sound out the sentiment of our professors, pastors, and teachers, a copy of the translation of the Epistle to the Galatians was mailed to them with the request for their reaction. Some 300 replies were received. After carefully weighing all the issues involved the Board resolved to request a group of scholars to assist Pastor Beck in preparing the manuscript for possible publication.

From time to time requests have come to the Board for translations of valuable writings of our synodical fathers, as well as for translations of outstanding, contemporary theological works published in Europe. The Board is giving serious thought to these requests and has begun a program of translations by publishing Dr. G. Stoeckhardt's *Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians*, translated by Dr. M. S. Sommer.

At this time the Board is also focusing its attention on the problem of translating *Luther's Works*. The word "problem" is used advisedly, because the venture poses a number of questions. Faculty members from St. Louis and Springfield and pastors have met with the Board to decide on a course of action.

The devotional booklets, *Portals of Prayer*, have achieved a high circulation, which is a definite proof of their popularity. No. 117, the Lenten booklet for 1953, sold 695,811 copies. The circulation of the German counterpart, the *Andachtsbuechlein*, averages about 33,000 copies.

The value of tracts and studies in church work also was overlooked by your Board. Concordia Publishing House has developed a large assortment of tracts to meet various needs, evangelistic, doctrinal, and apologetic.

The personnel of the Board has remained unchanged since the last convention. It consists of the following: the Rev. A. Doern

chairman; the Rev. O. Nieting, secretary; Mr. O. A. Dorn, advisory member; the Rev. Wm. H. Eifert; the Rev. W. E. Hohenstein; Mr. Wm. A. Kramer. The Rev. J. W. Acker was requested to assist the Board in the absence of Pastor Hohenstein, who has been confined to his home for some time by illness.

GENERAL LITERATURE BOARD

O. NIETING, *Secretary*

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Report of Young People's Literature Board

Since the last convention of the Missouri Synod at Milwaukee the Young People's Literature Board has continued its work of reviewing books of all kinds that have been published in the last three years, has considered manuscripts that were submitted with a view to having them published by our Concordia Publishing House, and has taken care of sundry matters pertaining to the duties of establishing bases for Christian literature.

Working under the gracious hand of God, the members of the Board have found the work both pleasant and rewarding. Under the leadership of the Board chairman, Dr. John Theodore Mueller, the Board consumed a considerable amount of time and energy in carrying forward the program of providing our Missouri Synod with the best in reading materials. Dr. Mueller has been with the Board 23 years and has witnessed quite a few changes in the personnel of the Board. Just in the past three years Mr. Clarence Tucker, a teacher member, tendered his resignation because of health and much work. Regretfully the Board accepted his resignation and petitioned the President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, to appoint a successor. Mr. Delbert Pranschke, teacher at St. John's School in St. Louis, was chosen as the new member. Very recently Pastor John Ott also asked to be relieved, and Dr. Behnken chose Pastor Francis Roschke of Peace Congregation, Lemay, Mo., as a new member. At times the Board has expressed the opinion that an additional member ought to be placed on the Board because of the increase in the amount of work. The other two members of the Board standing are the vice-chairman, Pastor A. H. Herpolsheimer of Edwardsville, Ill., and the secretary, A. H. Stellhorn, principal of St. John's School in St. Louis, Mo.

When previous reports are studied, it becomes obvious that the volume of printed matter, particularly stories for children and young people, has been on the increase. It seems that about every five years the number of books reviewed rises. Whereas in other years only some 600 to 700 books were read, the Board has read

close to 800. While the number of rejections for reasons of doctrine, language, or cost is about the same, more and more books are being listed in the doubtful class. That is, a book may be excellent for educational purposes, may be delightful reading, or even measure up to our other standards, and yet the book may be prohibitive in cost or contain words or a few sentences which are objectionable. In actual figures the Board has rejected 80 books and placed 152 into the doubtful class. The actual criticism of a book is placed on a number of cards, and although the publishers receive notice of these criticisms, there has been little response in the way of objection to unfavorable reviews.

The number of manuscripts for book publication has for some reasons decreased. During the previous three years the Board reviewed 40 manuscripts, while during the past three years only quite 30 have passed before the Board. The quality of manuscripts has improved somewhat, but in almost everyone there was objection to lack of plot, tedious development, muddled story content, and the usual irregularities in matters of doctrine and practice. Standing out among all the manuscripts was the fine story by a well-known author G. L. Wind, whose book *House of Dreams* was recently published by Concordia Publishing House. It is apparent that some of our would-be authors lack writing experience and especially the training and schooling which are necessary for successful story writing. Some of the manuscripts received by the Board have been rejected previously by other publishers. It is unfortunate that more of the manuscripts could not be accepted. Unless these stories are so well written that they will have a wide accepted appeal, it is impracticable for Concordia Publishing House to put these manuscripts into print.

The Board is also aware of trends in present-day book production and consumption. At various times the Board has studied reviews found in other church periodicals. The Board has encouraged a greater dissemination of book reviews. There should be a greater circulation of new book reviews. Despite the influence of television, movies, and radios have made upon the reading public, the booksellers have not suffered measurably. It is imperative, therefore, that our Christian friends become acquainted with the best in reading.

Your Board would again recommend that Synod in general would encourage our people to choose their reading matter cautiously and investigate novels and stories with great care. We feel that our readers need more and more guidance in the selection of books for the home, school, Sunday school, and church library.

Your Board also urges that Synod consider the possibility of circulating more book reviews on worth-while books. There

certainly a need for such information. It is quite impossible that books can be chosen in each local parish with such care.

Finally, your Board would petition Synod in convention to read for good stories that could be published. The Board would submit the recommendations of Mr. Dorn, who has so generously assisted your Board, that were stated in one of the meetings: Mr. Dorn states an acceptable manuscript should be a story that is wholesome, readable, entertaining, and not too far away from Christian point of view. The story need not necessarily be Christian theme. Your Board feels that information of these qualifications should be publicized so that future writers may have guidelines by which to direct their story. Your Board also gratefully acknowledges the helpful suggestions and co-operation of Paul Struessel and Miss Julia Koenig of the Concordia Publishing House staff. Their timely suggestions have been of great merit to the Board.

May the honorable Synod see fit to continue its support of the work of the Young People's Literature Board and in every possible way make the work of the Board more effective in the spread of wholesome, Christian literature.

JOHN THEODORE MUELLER, *Chairman*
A. H. STELLHORN, *Secretary*

Report of the "Lutheran Witness" Editorial Board

The 41st regular convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod referred the resolutions of its floor committee concerning the appointment of a *Lutheran Witness* Editorial Board to the *Praesidium*, the faculty at St. Louis, and the Board of Directors for further study, with power to act." Consultations among these three groups resulted in the regulation found in the *Book of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod*, Section 10.1, "An Editorial Board, etc.," and the appointment of the following to the *Lutheran Witness* Editorial Board: Profs. G. V. Schick and H. C. Spitz; Pastors Alfred Doerffler and Theo. F. Nickel; Dr. Paul H. Lange; Dr. Louis P. Lochner, and Mr. Leon Wengert, all of whom accepted their appointment.

The Editorial Board met for its first meeting on October 29, 1951. Pastor Doerffler was elected chairman, and Dr. George V. Nickel, secretary. At this meeting the Board considered the areas of responsibility which would come within the Board's jurisdiction as well as the objective of our English church organ. In its second meeting, on December 3, 1951, the Board took notice of the fact that

Pastor W. C. Birkner had declined the call to serve as full-time Editor of the *Witness* and in this connection discussed the qualifications necessary for an editor's success in religious journalism. A further item was the question of the jurisdiction of the Board of the *Lutheran Witness* staff as then constituted. The opinion prevailed that the full-time editor under the jurisdiction of the Board had not yet taken over and consequently the Board was not competent to issue directives to the existing *Witness* editorial staff. The meaning of the term "official" in connection with the *Lutheran Witness* was also discussed at some length.

A third meeting of the *Lutheran Witness* Board occurred September 22, 1952, after Dr. L. Blankenbuehler had accepted the call as full-time editor of the *Witness*. At this meeting the appointment of associate editors to assist the full-time editor in his work was considered. The Board approved the appointment of three professors of the St. Louis Seminary, two pastors, and one teacher to serve as associate editors, their names to appear on the inside of the front cover of the *Witness*. Matters of policy of the *Lutheran Witness* received attention, and the Board also heard a report on various matters by Dr. L. Blankenbuehler.

GEORGE V. SCHICK, Secretary

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Make "Lutheran Witness" a Weekly Publication

The undersigned respectfully submits to the 1953 triennial convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod the suggestion that the official organ of the Synod, the *Lutheran Witness*, be made a weekly, instead of the present biweekly, publication.

By the grace of God our church body has greatly grown in membership. New congregations and mission stations have been opened in all sections of the United States and Canada. The demand has increased for space in our official organ to publish the stories and reports of important events throughout Synod. The progress and expansion of Synod's work call for more frequent publication in order to secure more adequate coverage of synodical activities than is possible under the present arrangement.

Other Lutheran bodies have long ago established weekly publications, e. g., the *Lutheran* (ULCA), the *Lutheran Standard* (ALC), the *Lutheran Herald* (ELC), and the *Lutheran Compass* (Augustana).

Format and size of a new weekly publication, naturally, will be determined by the staff of the *Lutheran Witness* and the special board in charge of *Lutheran Witness* policy, in co-operation with Concordia Publishing House.

I further petition Synod to consider establishing the policy of including a representative of Synod's Department of Public Relations on the *Lutheran Witness* Editorial Board.

JULIUS F. E. NICKELSBURG
Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.

Improvements in the "Lutheran Witness"

WHEREAS, It seems evident that the problem of securing greater readership of synodical publications, particularly the *Lutheran Witness*, deserves the wider study possible by a synodical committee rather than a committee in a District of Synod; and

WHEREAS, It appears that this is becoming a more pressing problem with each passing year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Western District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod memorialize the next convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at Houston, Tex., to appoint a committee to make a thorough study of further improvements in the *Lutheran Witness* which would increase reader appeal.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT
T. A. WEINHOLD, *President*
WALTER J. WARNECK, *Secretary*

Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics

That we are living in an era of storm and stress becomes evident too, when one views much of the worship life and activity in Christian churches of our day. In days of unrest and insecurity, we easily go to extremes in their corporate worship activities and insist upon practices and standards which ignore the decency and order required of us as worshipers of God. 1 Cor. 14:40. Keeping in mind that extremism of any kind and a healthy type of Lutheranism are usually incompatible with each other, your Liturgical Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has been making it its point to note the hymnological and the liturgical tendencies of our day, already for the purpose of helping to prevent undesirable tendencies from making dangerous inroads into the worship life of the Church. Various members of your Committee have examined liturgical publications and hymnals which have been made available and have been introduced in various churches in America and Europe in recent years. We are happy to note that worship standards are rapidly rising in Christian churches of America

today and that more and more people, particularly the youth of our land, object to the vulgarity and indignities to which modern Christian worship has been subjected in their churches. On the other hand, the average American is not interested in an extreme type of "high church" activities.

Because of the excellency and the vastness of our Lutheran heritage in church music, hymnody, and liturgics, others often look to us Lutherans for guidance and for help. Concordia Publishing House informs us that it sells very much of its church music to non-Lutherans who desire good materials. The noted American hymnologist Henry Wilder Foote, D. D., in a recent (1952) publication of The Hymn Society of America which bears the title *Recent American Hymnody*, states in his opening sentence: "The past fifteen years have seen the publication of more well-edited American hymnbooks than appeared in any like period in our early history. . . ." Among these hymnbooks he lists our *Lutheran Hymnal*, concerning which he remarks on p. 16: ". . . the book is of excellent qualities. It is probably the best available collection of translations of classic Lutheran hymns from many sources." Congregations outside the Lutheran tradition have generally been slow to accept chorales, except a few well-known ones, but future hymnal editors will do well to examine carefully the musical treasures here presented." In his recent (1952) book, *Church Music — Illusion and Reality*, Archibald T. Davison, former director of the School of Music of Harvard University, sings the praise of Lutheran chorales as ideal worship hymns; he also states (p. 14) that, however, that time has to a great extent expunged hymns which are sensuous, sentimental, and intensely emotional in character, the very type of hymns which the editors of the best hymnals published in America within the past fifteen years, including the *Lutheran Hymnal*, have not incorporated into their hymnals.

In compliance with Synod's resolution of 1950, your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has co-operated with the Board for Parish Education in preparing a children's hymnal. Bear in mind that training the youth of the Church and cultivating its attitudes for good hymnody is of great importance and affects the worship attitudes of those who will one day be adult worshippers of the Church, your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has been glad to give the Board for Parish Education the benefit of much of the experience it derived from preparing the *Lutheran Hymnal* from which the hymnal for children will derive much of its material and to which it should be related quite intimately.

The Pastor's Companion is the only new publication now available by Concordia Publishing House during the past triennium which had been prepared by your Committee on Hymnology.

ics. However, a new edition of the *Lutheran Hymnal* has been prepared in which various errors made in previous editions have been corrected by members of the Committee. A new edition of *Musical Setting for the Liturgy* is needed, since the supply of the first edition has been exhausted. The new edition will include corrections and other necessary and desirable changes. It is yet the duty of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics to prepare for publication a collection of canticles and also a collection of hymns, both of which are to include musical settings suitable for use in the services of worship.

It will be necessary to make other liturgical and hymnological materials available as time goes on, since the demand for these is increasing within our own ranks as well as among those who are not members of the Synodical Conference, but who depend entirely upon us to supply their need. Liturgical literature which deals with the problems of corporate and private worship should be made available through your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics; the same applies to books and pamphlets on church history and hymnology. Such materials and literature should be prepared by men who have had advanced training in liturgics, hymnology, and church music, who are acquainted with present-day practices and the modern approach, and who are thoroughly at home in these fields, since great advances have been made in these areas also in America and since a sound, scholarly background and understanding is today taken for granted.

It is as yet too early and likewise unwise and unnecessary to begin to agitate for a new hymnal. However, your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics hereby calls attention to the fact that the *Lutheran Hymnal* is already twelve years old and that the present American hymnal is in use for only about one generation, or for twenty-five or thirty years. At present, the problems which confront a committee like ours are vexing indeed. We are aware that we are not required to publish a new hymnal in the near future like the present; as is being experienced today by others, the present tension and turmoil are not ideal for publishing new materials, especially if the committee desires to maintain healthy and wholesome standards and avoid unfortunate extremes.

In closing, permit us to call attention to the fact that many parishes and many individuals of Synod contact your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for the purpose of obtaining information and advice. This not only acquaints us with the needs and desires of our parishes, but it likewise stimulates us to keep ourselves posted on the past practices of the Church as well as on the best and most wholesome developments and practices of

our own day. Your Committee considers it a privilege to be of assistance to our congregations and our people, and it is our hope and prayer that God will give us the wisdom and the ability to serve well, to the glory of Him whom alone we are to worship and to the upbuilding of His most glorious kingdom.

WALTER E. BUSZIN, *Chairman*
B. SCHUMACHER, *Secretary*

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Pocket-Size Word Edition of "Lutheran Hymnal"

The following resolution was adopted: "We humbly petition Synod to have our *Lutheran Hymnal* printed in an inexpensive pocket-size word edition." For reasons for a word edition (in the sake of brevity) cf. memorials to Synod since 1941.

We also note that when our Synod was yet small, it even then had the German hymnal printed in three (3) sizes. The German format, about half the weight of our *Lutheran Hymnal*, was chosen for the benefit of the older members, who were not to be neglected. Now, with Synod's greatly blessed expansion and participation in the Synodical Conference, the above undertaking should be, relatively, a simple matter.

Pastors serving preaching places have a heavy and burdensome burden to carry even with a minimum of 12 copies of *The Lutheran Hymnal*.

That there is a strong demand for a word edition the memorials to Synod since 1941 seem to indicate.

GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH, ZORRA, SASKATCHEWAN
VAL. KAUK, *Secretary*, MacNutt, Saskatchewan
ALEX DIEHL
WILLIAM BAUMUNG
REV. JOHN H. LUCHT, D. D., MacNutt, Saskatchewan

[709]

Publication of "Lutheran Hymnal" in Smaller Format

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Hymnal* is available in only one size; and

WHEREAS, This size ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$) is rather bulky and inconvenient, especially for the aged folk, the children, and mothers with small children; and

WHEREAS, Only the notes which give the melody of the hymns serve a purpose for the average worshiper; and

WHEREAS, The size of the *Lutheran Hymnal* would be greatly reduced if an edition with such an arrangement were presented and

WHEREAS, A smaller hymnbook would permit more space for notes in the book racks;

Therefore we respectfully petition Synod, assembled in convention in Houston, Tex., June 17—27, 1953, to authorize and order the preparation and publication of a smaller hymnbook of the same content and size of print as the *Lutheran Hymnal*.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CONGREGATION
NEW MINDEN, ILL.

RUFUS E. HOFFMAN, *Chairman*
P. F. HARRE, *Pastor*

Include Luther's Small Catechism and Passion History in Hymnal

In order that Luther's Small Catechism, with its Preface, and the Passion History according to the four Evangelists may be readily available to our members and guests for reference, review, meditation before and during services and church school sessions as well as in their homes, we respectfully request Synod to arrange, in consultation with our sister synods, for the inclusion of these materials in future editions or printings of the *Lutheran Hymnal*.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
OAK PARK, ILL.

J. E. BLUM, *Chairman*
E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

Facilities Provide Additional Manpower to Prepare Theological Materials

During the past triennium your Literature Board has given considerable study to the problem of providing theological and educational materials of particular value to the professional as well as the lay members of the Church. To carry out some of its objectives the Board made special assignments to men qualified to work in their fields of study. This program was followed with regard to the preparation of manuscripts for the *Scholarly Edition* and other theological materials.

In its effort to find men who could prepare manuscripts the

Board quite consistently experienced great difficulty. Qualified authors were unable to produce because of their regular duties at our seminaries, colleges, and in congregations. Years ago Concordia Publishing House asked that certain professors be released to prepare manuscripts. Because of heavy schedules and lack of sufficient professors the faculties were unable to make releases.

The continued preparation of sound theological materials is highly important to the welfare of our Church. I would, therefore, urgently suggest that the faculties of our seminaries and colleges be authorized to provide the necessary additional manpower that qualified men may be released to complete assignments on the *Scholarly Commentary* and/or the writing of other new theological materials, and that Concordia Publishing House be authorized to subsidize the editorial work out of its surplus.

O. A. DORN, General Manager
Concordia Publishing House

[712]

Combined Journal of Practical Church Work

WHEREAS, The magazine *Today*, while it was still published, enjoyed wide acceptance in the field; and

WHEREAS, The Home Mission Department strongly feels the need for again publishing such a magazine; and

WHEREAS, The Stewardship Department believes it must have a similar magazine to effectively promote its program in the congregations of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Expressions from the field as well as the investigation of the matter by our various departments stress the desirability of presenting an integrated and unified program to the congregations on the part of the Departments of Missions, Stewardship, and Parish Education; and

WHEREAS, A preliminary study by these three departments indicates that a single magazine in which they would each have a part is not only possible, but desirable; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education is favorably inclined to merge *Parish Education* into such a single magazine; and

WHEREAS, The cost of such a magazine would not exceed the cost of the former magazine *Today* and *Parish Education*, and the items now appear in the budgets of the respective departments; and an additional journal which the Stewardship Department now publishes; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod authorize the publication of a journal of practical church work to permit the Departments of Missions, Stewardship, and Parish Education to present and promote a unified program of Kingdom work on the parish level, to be sent gratis to pastors, called teachers, and the chairmen of the congregational Union, Education, and the Stewardship committees, and to all members on a subscription basis; and be it further

Resolved, That each of the three departments be asked to appoint two representatives to a six-man Editorial Committee who shall determine the over-all policies of the journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the *Praesidium*, in consultation with the Editorial Committee, appoint an editor for the magazine who shall work with, and be responsible to, the Editorial Committee, but not a member of any of the three departments; and be it finally

Resolved, That the cost of publishing this magazine (approximately \$32,000) be distributed equally over the budgets of the three departments.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

Blanket Subscriptions of Professional Magazines

WHEREAS, There is no blanket subscription of professional magazines for the pastors and teachers of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod at its Houston Convention to issue, gratis, a subscription for the *Concordia Theological Monthly* to all pastors and for *Lutheran Education* to all teachers.

THE COLORADO DISTRICT

HAROLD D. HAGEMANN, *Secretary*

Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee

The 1941 convention provided for a committee to formulate plans for a fitting celebration of Synod's Centennial.

The work of the Committee embraced definition of the spiritual themes of the commemoration, preparation, and publication of appropriate doctrinal, historical, and devotional materials, suggestion of a program of pertinent articles in synodical periodicals, formulation of general plans for a Synod-wide observance of Centennial Sunday, for radio broadcasts, for a mass celebration during the Chicago Convention, and for a Centennial offering.

Members of the committee have been Dr. Theo. Hoyer (chairman, 1941—47), Dr. L. Fuerbringer (1941—47), Dr. E. T. Laetsch (1941—), Dr. H. B. Hemmeter (1941—48), Prof. F. H. Schmitt (1941— to 1944), Pastor H. W. Romoser (1941—), Messrs. G. A. Fleischer (1941—), and A. H. Kramer (1944—), and Dr. H. M. Zorn (1944— to 1950).

The following publications have been planned and issued:

- Pieper, *Christian Dogmatics, Vol. I* (Th. Engelder-W. W. Albrecht)
 Pieper, *Christian Dogmatics, Vol. II* (Th. Engelder-J. T. Mueller)
 Pieper, *Christian Dogmatics, Vol. III* (W. W. Albrecht-Th. Engelder)
The Abiding Word, Vol. I (doctrinal essays, 1945) Th. Laetsch
The Abiding Word, Vol. II (doctrinal essays, 1946) Th. Laetsch
 H. O. A. Keinath, *My Church* (a history of Synod for young people)
 W. A. Baepfer, *A Century of Grace* (adult history of Synod)
 A. Doerffler-M. F. Kretzmann, *The Devotional Bible, Vol. I*
 (Matthew-Mark)
 Th. Hoyer-H. W. Gockel, *The Devotional Bible, Vol. II* (Luke-John)
 A. H. Kramer, *The Missouri Synod Schools at the Threshold of the Second Century* (an essay for teachers' conferences)
 R. C. Neitzel, *Homiletical Materials for the Centennial English and German Orders of Jubilee Services*
 J. A. Koss, *Built on a Rock* (a children's service)
 J. A. Koss-W. T. Graf, *Rise, Ye Lion-Hearted* (a centennial pageant)

The Centennial Series has been accorded a gratifying reception. Continuing sales demand has necessitated two reissues of *The Abiding Word, Vol. I*, and reprints of *The Abiding Word, Vol. II*, *The Devotional Bible, Vol. I*, and *A Century of Grace*. Several other publications in the series have been sold out or are approaching exhaustion.

The third volume of the translation of Dr. Francis Pieper's definitive *Christian Dogmatics* will have appeared before the convention meets. An *Index* to the entire work is being prepared by Prof. Walter W. F. Albrecht. The Committee requests that all be given opportunity to bring this *Index* to publication, as this is an item of the work Synod assigned to it.

THE SYNODICAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

H. W. ROMOSER, *Chairman*
 A. H. KRAMER, *Secretary*
 E. T. LAMS
 G. A. FLEISCHER

VIII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

Report of the Board of Directors

With sincere gratitude toward the Lord of the Church for His grace and blessing the Board of Directors herewith submits its annual report to the Forty-Second Regular Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

The Board of Directors as elected by the convention in Milwaukee in 1950 was constituted as follows: President, J. W. Behnken; secretary, M. F. Kretzmann; treasurer, W. H. Schlueter; members, E. J. Friedrich, O. A. Geiseman, and O. R. Harms; and alternate members, Clarence Amling, J. W. Boehne, Jr., Henry Buck, E. J. Gallmeyer, and Theo. H. Schlake. The four Vice-Presidents, H. H. Harms, F. A. Hertwig, W. F. Lichtsinn, and A. H. Grumm, served as advisory members.

Organization

In its first meeting of the triennium, held July 24 and 25, 1950, the Board organized by choosing President Behnken as its chairman, the undersigned as its secretary, and Mr. W. H. Schlueter as treasurer. As to the divisional committees of the Board, the reorganization plan was reviewed, under the leadership of President Grumm, on the basis of the outline in the *Reports and Memorials*, 1950, page 387ff. It was decided to strike out in paragraph 3, page 390, the words "through the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors." Page 391 d becomes e, e becomes f, and f becomes d. The plan as outlined and amended was then adopted. A committee was then appointed to work out the details as to the plan to be followed and as to the men to be assigned to the various positions. Accordingly, at the next meeting the following divisional committees were set up: Missions: Dr. O. A. Geiseman, chairman, Vice-President H. H. Harms, and Mr. Henry Buck; Education: Dr. E. J. Friedrich, chairman, Vice-President F. A. Hertwig, and Mr. Clarence Amling; Synodical Services: Mr. J. W. Boehne, Jr., chairman, Vice-President A. H. Grumm, and Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer; Higher Education: Rev. O. R. Harms, chairman, Vice-President Lichtsinn, and Mr. Theo. Schlake. The President is *ex officio* member of all divisional committees. The Secretary and the Treasurer serve as consultants to the divisional committees upon request.

Regular meetings, eighteen in number, were held, usually on two days. Since according to the new plan matters were to be studied by the respective subcommittee, which brought recommendations to the Board in plenary session, the new

setup is proving its worth, and we recommend that the regular as now in force be continued and given further study. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 509, D, and *Handbook* Section 2.81.)

Appointments

3. Synod created the office of a Planning Counselor. (*Handbook* Section 2.97.) This appointment was filled by the appointment of Dr. L. Meyer.

4. Synod resolved that a Synodical Controller be appointed to the Board of Directors. (*Handbook* Section 2.95.) After unsuccessful efforts to secure a man qualified for this office, the arrangement was made that the Treasurer of Synod assume the duties of this position and that he engage the services of a competent assistant, looking toward his eventual appointment as Controller. This position was offered to and accepted by Mr. Raymond Rausch.

5. In accordance with *Handbook* Section 2.99, the Board of Directors appointed the Rev. J. E. Herrmann as Stewardship Counselor. The Rev. W. C. Birkner had been offered but had declined the position as Executive Secretary of the Department of Stewardship. However, he assisted in this Department until the Rev. W. Werning was appointed as Assistant Stewardship Counselor.

6. Other appointments were made according to the *Handbook*. Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart was reappointed Assistant Treasurer. On his voluntary retirement the Board appointed Mr. Chas. E. Groer. Mr. A. W. Huge was reappointed as Auditor, but became seriously ill. His duties were temporarily taken over by Mr. Groerich, and by Mr. Ed. Streufert, now appointed as Internal and Field Auditor of Synod under the supervision of the Assistant Controller. Other audits were made at various times by certified public accountants. Mr. Huge is again working in the Department although unable to take over his former duties. Other reappointments were: The Rev. Armin Schroeder as Statistician and Chronicler; Dr. Martin F. F. as Transportation Secretary; the Valparaiso Advisory Committee; Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, Pastor O. Fedder, and Mr. E. W. Tatge. The General Relief Board, composed of the Rev. Edwin A. Nerge, Rev. Fred Wambsganss, and Mr. Paul E. Wolf, was recently strengthened by the addition of several members, the Rev. E. T. B. and Messrs. Wm. F. Fenske and Al. Wilson, in order to carry out a systematic relief program on a larger scale. No doubt the members of the Board of Relief will give further details.

7. Very special mention should be made of the Board of Trustees of Synodical Trust Funds, who will render their services directly to Synod. Few people of Synod realize fully how much time and effort is spent by these men so highly qualified for

of making profitable but safe investments of the millions of dollars set up in trust. The present members of this board are: President Behnken and Treasurer Schlueter, *ex officio*, and Messrs. H. Waltke, Chr. Garbers, W. H. Kroehnke, August J. Schlueter, Theo. Schroeder, John A. Sauerman, and Chas. E. Schlueter, secretary. As the time of the one or the other member of this board expires, the Board of Directors fills the vacancies. (Handbook, Sections 9.23 and 9.25.)

General Synodical Matters

Our minutes bear out that the Board of Directors was conscious of its duty to prepare the annual synodical budget, which was then fixed by the Fiscal Conference. The members of the Board of Directors being "the custodians of all property of Synod," and themselves being "incumbent the general management and supervision of all the business affairs of Synod," much time and attention was given to financial matters. Pertinent action will be reflected in the report of the Treasurer and in practically all the reports of the various departments. Our minutes indicate how the financial matters referred to the Board of Directors at its last convention have been taken care of, such as the salaries of professors and other salaried employees. Synod gave instruction to the Board of Directors to look after the financial needs of the various departments, such as the Student Service Commission, the colleges, the missions, etc. This will be brought out in the respective reports.

The greatest financial undertaking of the triennium was the last Synod knew as the "Ten Million Dollar Offering," which was known as the "Conquest for Christ" offering. For the sake of record it should be said that this was initiated in the fall of 1950 under the immediate direction of Committee 3 of the Board of Directors with the advice of a large advisory committee. In the February of 1951, a Central Committee was appointed, with Mr. E. J. Meyer as chairman. At the same time the Rev. John C. Baur was appointed as director of the campaign and given the necessary authority. The organization extended into all Districts, circuits, and congregations of Synod. When it was certain that the \$12,000,000 would be exceeded, the Board of Directors allocated that amount to higher education and mission expansion on a 65% to 35% basis. Later another million dollars of the offering was likewise allocated. Much of the cost of the campaign will be covered through interest on the invested unexpended balances in the fund. In making allocations, the Board is, of course, guided by the instructions of Synod.

Another matter, closely connected with the "Conquest for Christ" offering, was the establishment of the Senior College,

definitely decided upon by Synod in 1947 and 1950. Details on this matter appear in the report of the Board for Higher Education. The location of the proposed Senior College was decided upon by the committee set up in accordance with the synodical resolution. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 241.) Why the carrying out of the resolution regarding the establishment of the school was delayed will appear from the report of the Board for Higher Education.

11. Among the matters referred to the Board of Directors was the question of the editorship of the synodical organs. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 543 ff.) Accordingly the matter was referred to the *Praesidium*, the St. Louis faculty, and the Board of Directors. After much consultation on the part of the representatives of these three bodies, the following report of our committee was adopted as the agreement established:

"a. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Theo. Grahnert from the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness* shall be filled by calling a full-time editor of the *Lutheran Witness* who shall become a member of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri. In his selection the procedure established by Synod for the election of professors is to be followed except that in this case a committee of three, representing the President and Vice-Presidents, the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and the Board of Directors shall make the recommendations provided for in 6.103 of the synodical *Handbook*.

"b. The editor of the *Lutheran Witness* shall be permitted to teach, but not more than two clock hours per week nor more than one semester per academic year.

"c. An editorial board for the *Lutheran Witness* shall be appointed by the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, together with the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod, each group having one collective vote, and shall consist of two professors from the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, two pastors, one teacher, and two laymen.

"All editorial policies shall be fixed by the editorial board.

"d. The editorial board upon recommendation of the editor shall appoint associate editors. The editorial board shall be empowered to terminate such appointments. Members of the editorial board shall not be eligible to serve as associate editors.

"e. The responsibility of the editor as a member of the faculty is established by the synodical *Handbook*; 6.91 (d) and (f).

"For their editorial work the editor and all associate editors of the *Lutheran Witness* shall be responsible to the editorial board.

"f. Censorship of doctrinal contents of the *Lutheran Witness*

shall be the responsibility of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

"g. Concordia Publishing House shall pay all expenses of the editors and the editorial board, but the salary of the editor as a member of the faculty of Concordia Seminary shall be paid by Synod.

"h. With respect to *Der Lutheraner* we recommend that the present arrangement continue." (Cf. synodical *Handbook*, 11.81 H.97.)

12. Another matter referred to the Board of Directors was that of the Co-ordinating Council of non-synodical agencies who draw support from the members of Synod. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, pages 767 ff.) Regulations for what is now called the Council of Lutheran Agencies have been set up. The Council is a voluntary organization and has no jurisdiction over member agencies. The Board of Directors is to determine the eligibility of an agency in the organization.

13. The Board of Directors, in conjunction with the Board for Social Welfare, was authorized to draft the necessary regulations for this new board. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 740.) A new section was set up for the *Handbook* under the heading, "Department of Social Welfare," Sections 13.01, 13.03, 13.05, and 13.07. A correction should be made in Section 13.05, in the second-last line, inserting after the word "out" the words: "their task, recognizing" —.

14. The problem turned over to the Board of Directors in conjunction with the Board of Visual Aids (*Proceedings* 1950, page 816) was taken care of in the fall of 1950 by the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The past years have demonstrated that a Department of Visual Education on the basis of sound business administration and policies of production and distribution can be a self-sustaining project; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House is Synod's official and primary agency for the production and distribution of marketable materials; be it therefore

Resolved, That all projects and transactions involving physical production, buying, selling, rental, and distribution of visual-aids shall be made the responsibility of Concordia Publishing House in consultation with the Visual Education Board; and be it further

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be requested to make available to the Visual Education Board an annual budget

allowance out of the proceeds of its visual educational material sufficient to permit it to carry out paragraphs four and five of the instructions from Synod, which planning and promotion shall be done in consultation with Concordia Publishing House."

15. In accordance with the resolutions of Synod, financial matters as indicated on pages 410 and 416 of the 1950 *Proceedings* of the Synod, made available for the Walther League leadership training program and the Student Service Commission.

16. Our report would not be complete without a mention of our new office building at 210 North Broadway in St. Louis. The departments except those which must have their headquarters elsewhere because of their contacts, i. e., Armed Services Commission, Public Relations Department, and Student Service Commission, are now together in one building. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious. The dedication of this building took place on Sunday, September 16, 1951, with appropriate ceremonies. Should the additional room be needed, the sixth floor is at the time this report is written being prepared for occupancy. Exclusive of the sixth floor, the cost of the building, completely furnished, was \$541,057.15. The excess cost above the appropriations was met from memorials and estates not specifically designated for this particular purpose.

17. After a thorough study of the mission opportunities, television had been made by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, the Board became convinced that this medium for reaching millions of unchurched people should not be neglected. Although this involved considerable cost, the Board felt that Synod would heartily approve its action in seizing the opportunity to reach out into the world with the Gospel message, all the more since our people gave so much more for the "Conquest for Christ" offering that it was possible to take the necessary funds from the mission section of this offering. The Fiscal Conference was on record as commending the Board of Directors for its action and placed the necessary amount into the budget to continue this work.

We recommend that for the time being the Lutheran Television Production remain a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, and that the Board of Directors continue its work on the coordination of radio and television activities and be empowered to take such steps as would foster the best interests of Synod to achieve such co-ordination.

18. The Board of Directors approved the suggestion of the Board for Higher Education that participation in the Lay Plan on the part of the individual employer of Synod be on a voluntary basis, except at the St. Louis Seminary. This was done

of the new amendments to the Social Security Statutes, admitting the inclusion of lay workers of churches. The Board passed the following resolution: "Inasmuch as all lay employees of the Board are covered under the Lay Retirement Plan as now written, and consequently the contributions to the plan should be made as provided therein, and that several colleges are not now making their full contribution, it was resolved that this situation be permitted to continue until the Houston Convention and to ask Synod to modify the plan by authorizing exclusion."

College Matters

19. Matters pertaining to our educational institutions were given attention at every meeting of the Board of Directors. All college matters will be covered by the report of the Board for Higher Education.

Mission Matters

20. Much time was spent in every meeting of the Board to consider financial requests pertaining to our various missions. These matters will be presented as the Mission Boards make their reports to Synod.

Constitutional Matters

21. The Retirement Plan for Lay Employees, formerly in the *Handbook* under Sections 10.61 to 10.93, was, with the approval of the Committee on Constitutional Matters, removed from the *Handbook*, since these regulations are of interest to a small group only and must often be changed.

22. As to the regulations for the Department of Social Welfare, see Section 13 of this report.

23. Owing to the urgency of an enlarged and intensified program for relief, the Board of Directors felt constrained to add additional members to the Board for Relief. They are the Rev. E. T.enthal, Messrs. Wm. Fenske and Alfred T. Wilson. We recommend that Section 9.61 of the *Handbook* be amended so that six instead of three members be appointed to this board, three pastors and three laymen.

24. We recommend that it be made a matter of policy for the Board that all property paid for by Synod should be taken in the name of Synod under its corporate title, except in cases where the property to be acquired is to be purchased for the use and benefit of a seminary or college which has been separately incorporated as a domestic corporation under the synodical resolution of 1935 to which corporation the present real estate holdings have been conveyed with the necessary reversionary clause.

25. The 1950 convention of Synod had before it an amendment proposed by the Board of Support and Pensions, reading as follows:

"Participation in Synod's Pension Fund shall be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher, deaconess, or other full-time church worker who after July 1, 1950, accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod or from a District in Synod." We recommend that this paragraph be added to the Pension Plan regulations.

26. Upon the suggestion of the Executive Secretary of the Board of Support and Pensions, the Board of Directors passed the following resolution in its April meeting, 1951: "Because the increase in the cost of living has made inadequate the provision 10.47b3 (*Handbook*) for a \$90.00 a month ceiling on additional earnings from church and/or secular work for a retired worker receiving Old Age Benefits, the Board for Support and Pensions is instructed to recognize a ceiling of \$120.00 a month for such additional earnings until Synod itself can take definite action in the matter." We respectfully ask that Synod approve this action and change its regulations (10.47b3) accordingly.

27. The Board of Trustees of Synod's Funds called our attention to the fact that Section 9.27b of its regulations is not workable. The Treasurer is our Legacy Officer and handles all legacies and estates while in probate, with the assistance of our attorney. These legacies do not become trusts until paid to Synod. We therefore recommend that Section 9.27b be stricken from the *Handbook*.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD
M. F. KRETZMANN, Secretary

[802]

Membership of Synod's Board of Directors

WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors, composed of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer of Synod, by virtue of their office, and three pastors and five laymen, is charged by Synod to be its legal representative and custodian of its property;

WHEREAS, It is also charged with many other duties, as set forth in twenty-one paragraphs of Section 2.79 of Synod's *Handbook*; and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1950, by adopting Section 2.81 as a completely new Section to "F. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD," further increased the duties of the Board of Directors of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The present arrangement of representation on the Board of Directors of Synod is not in accordance with the democratic principles of our Church, since no provision is made

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Personal representation, nor representation on a per-communicant basis; and

WHEREAS, A much better understanding between Synod and Districts could be brought about through a more equitable representation of the Districts on Synod's Board of Directors; be it therefore

Resolved, That in Synod's *Handbook*, Section 2.71, "Membership," be amended to read: "The Board of Directors shall be constituted as follows: The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer of Synod by virtue of their office, and one pastor or layman from each District of Synod in the United States and Canada with total communicant membership of twenty-five thousand or over, be elected according to Synod's rules"; be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Nominations place in nomination candidates in such a manner that, if possible, an equal number of pastors and laymen be elected; be it finally

Resolved, That this change become effective with the 1956 convention of Synod.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT
ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

Exhibit "A"

[803] Report of the Treasurer of Synod
BUDGET RECEIPTS

District	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Alberta and British Columbia	\$ 7,119.72	\$ 10,277.98	\$ 8,902.07	\$ 10,491.84	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
2. Argentina	257.00	62.00	288.00	156.00		
3. Atlantic	81,912.22	75,170.21	71,059.03	98,561.49	111,732.35	132,954.86
4. Australia	5,443			12.08		
5. California and Nevada	11,551.28	18,245.54	20,408.92	28,306.97	38,301.22	44,807.58
6. Central	310,110.83	362,151.52	363,106.00	406,020.44	438,536.28	466,990.00
7. Central Illinois	135,389.43	138,968.31	143,454.37	153,063.30	165,616.15	181,616.15
8. Colorado	17,446.25	21,268.66	21,437.51	27,776.93	29,238.58	28,838.88
9. Eastern	65,045.20	82,702.48	81,006.83	99,007.72	106,993.87	114,737.54
10. English	134,843.77	156,644.72	185,520.48	195,131.07	228,569.45	251,378.09
11. Florida-Georgia		5,419.19	6,423.14	7,927.25	9,056.31	9,420.87
12. Iowa East	40,500.00	60,338.40	67,799.06	82,473.93	98,229.37	113,830.00
13. Iowa West	127,317.43	168,756.23	147,051.49	180,274.05	185,000.00	210,000.00
14. Kansas	62,437.32	81,921.01	84,076.65	115,244.76	132,500.00	141,586.18
15. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	4,302.28	6,820.00	6,225.56	7,971.63	10,119.79	11,108.36
16. Michigan	333,154.20	352,389.15	351,732.54	400,000.00	440,000.00	484,243.61
17. Minnesota	187,666.17	202,223.16	218,932.21	317,233.93	360,000.00	390,696.06
18. Montana	5,041.59	8,509.45	10,033.74	13,311.76	15,200.07	18,909.54
19. North Dakota	17,355.92	30,139.25	32,385.41	47,023.76	58,628.38	85,000.00
20. North Wisconsin	129,487.31	154,631.32	155,498.03	180,089.12	194,167.87	218,438.78
21. Northern Illinois	300,929.50	352,030.04	383,509.34	411,550.19	422,843.39	456,754.10
22. Northern Nebraska	36,000.00	47,100.69	54,869.08	60,000.00	72,000.00	80,004.00
23. Northwest	30,000.00	38,906.13	41,632.87	59,377.63	63,149.40	73,040.00
24. Oklahoma	9,083.29	13,806.94	14,832.82	20,604.68	25,142.08	28,110.01
25. Ontario	14,056.33	28,014.82	27,291.88	37,183.87	31,568.52	26,243.50
26. South Dakota	19,414.96	29,974.30	29,299.38	38,298.43	51,413.19	51,842.77
27. South Wisconsin	175,918.55	233,000.10	210,003.88	285,920.35	315,012.32	299,316.48
28. Southeastern	23,081.83	29,767.39	33,503.93	38,298.43	51,012.32	56,328.89
29. Southern	19,928.46	10,819.84	11,061.35	11,469.81	14,571.75	15,417.81
30. Southern California	15,000.00	18,319.75	25,720.23	37,678.99	45,000.00	52,450.00
31. Southern Illinois	63,865.98	75,206.36	75,455.59	92,085.06	100,000.00	108,131.95
32. Southern Nebraska	41,028.71	69,105.85	84,466.00	96,850.75	110,433.09	118,131.95
33. Texas	39,309.96	44,935.37	52,930.78	59,736.48	67,615.39	70,086.89
34. Western	222,747.20	271,514.27	285,262.44	339,124.79	364,124.00	370,823.21
35. Total Receipts from Districts	\$2,681,908.12	\$3,199,690.43	\$3,305,210.61	\$3,928,308.81	\$4,334,910.62	\$4,652,305.68
36. General Fund	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00
37. Publishing House	78,928.98	72,888.80	64,715.28	67,476.25	67,254.68	70,753.18
38. Educational Fund	1,337.15	1,371.15	1,371.15	1,371.15	1,371.15	1,371.15
39. Endowment Fund	1,337.15	1,371.15	1,371.15	1,371.15	1,371.15	1,371.15
40. Total Receipts from Districts	\$2,681,908.12	\$3,199,690.43	\$3,305,210.61	\$3,928,308.81	\$4,334,910.62	\$4,652,305.68

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Missions						
1. Blind Missions	\$ 79,500.00	\$ 10,158.50	\$ 13,877.65	\$ 14,225.30	\$ 10,367.68	\$ 16,944.02
2. Deaf Missions	35,000.00	90,000.00	85,000.00	93,000.00	110,000.00	134,000.00
3. European Missions	498,731.34	45,000.00	54,440.83	53,833.34	66,283.90	81,288.08
4. Foreign Missions	124,835.07	574,885.20	600,000.00	648,870.71	739,961.74	764,117.40
5. Foreign Missions — Land and Buildings	47,814.55	122,500.00	139,463.83	149,104.34	161,410.87	288,000.00
6. Negro Missions in North America	532,491.62	52,492.10	75,000.00	80,000.00	104,618.60	892,309.64
7. Negro Missions in Africa	20,000.00	548,480.62	550,915.00	524,769.79	657,648.78	32,513.50
8. North and South American Missions	14,191.30	25,055.19	24,389.43	23,000.00	35,134.38	13,884.77
9. Student Service Commission	9,337.85	13,242.61	14,359.38	14,432.50	14,442.79	558.08
10. Secretary of Missions		8,300.28	5,153.93		2,920.93	
11. Wartime Mission and Conservation Fund						
12. Medical Missions						
13. Total for Missions ("C" — Line 1)	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,490,114.50	\$1,562,700.05	\$1,601,235.98	\$1,952,789.67	\$2,028,585.49
Higher Education						
14. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs	\$ 740,626.34	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09	\$1,280,001.78	\$1,444,361.12	\$1,648,066.84
15. Colleges and Seminaries, Maintenance	236,402.75	261,332.90	249,345.63		20,277.44	21,633.77
16. Board for Higher Education	13,726.15	14,789.28	16,500.63	18,602.67	97.25	1,056.52
17. Meetings of Educational Personnel	4,379.70	3,014.83	3,821.34	368.73	1,583.43	1,176.97
18. Teaching Course for Seminary Students		1,434.36	971.35	1,189.62	689.03	221.48
19. Accounting System Introduction		1,267.14	700.00	1,039.04	8,539.38	3,543.15
20. Accreditation			192.13			12,336.79
21. Introduction of Senior College						
22. Professors' Conference						
23. Total for Higher Education ("C" — Line 2)	\$ 995,134.94	\$1,161,519.49	\$1,219,105.17	\$1,301,201.84	\$1,475,527.65	\$1,688,057.52
Support and Pensions						
24. Support and Executive Office	\$ 445,094.22	\$ 547,246.90	\$ 547,757.48	\$ 561,014.53	\$ 610,294.24	\$ 689,006.75
25. Candidate Subsidy	6,463.22	8,557.25	10,535.51	10,032.91	12,678.88	16,054.22
26. Death Benefits	8,950.00	12,475.00	13,275.00	1,755.00	22,575.00	29,875.00
27. Accounting in Fiscal Office	13,158.56	13,117.62	14,569.25	16,955.05	21,514.58	22,866.93
28. Special Pension Premiums	286.85	960.02	466.50	2,053.89	1,255.25	627.80
29. Total for Support and Pensions ("C" — Line 3)	\$ 474,952.85	\$ 582,856.79	\$ 587,003.74	\$ 604,781.38	\$ 668,247.95	\$ 738,400.70

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Parish Education						
30. Parish Education, Board for						
31. Board for Young People's Work	\$ 52,072.24	\$ 60,076.02	\$ 65,826.49	\$ 70,417.14	\$ 75,295.79	\$ 86,380.17
32. Special Library Account				4,785.98	8,143.43	9,194.45
33. Total for Parish Education ("C" — Line 4)	\$ 52,072.24	\$ 60,076.02	\$ 65,826.49	\$ 75,203.12	\$ 83,929.99	\$ 95,700.81
Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion						
34. Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion						
35. Stewardship Council	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 108,881.64	\$ 157,020.82	\$ 130,164.30	\$ 119,557.05
36. Stewardship Film			40,023.10	35,839.01		
37. Total for Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion ("C" — Line 5)	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 148,904.74	\$ 258,496.28	\$ 130,164.30	\$ 119,557.05
Administration						
38. Appeals, Board of	\$ 3,703.90	\$ 253.77	\$ 1,262.00	\$ 1,170.15	\$ 131.44	\$ 596.80
39. Auditing Department	5,483.24	6,106.08	6,110.48	6,426.32	8,578.31	31,456.45
40. Chicago Office	1,056.98	780.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00
41. Collection Materials	6,231.58	2,213.61	2,298.31	2,893.18	1,455.77	1,568.93
42. Convention Expenses	22,589.87			42,404.41		
43. Convention Proceedings	7,738.91					
44. Comptroller's Department						7,874.36

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
45. Directors, Board of	3,065.58	4,037.80	3,746.70	5,185.05	5,280.20	4,966.89
46. Equipment, Office	6,419.66	5,902.93	7,848.43	5,639.99	5,515.45	9,071.47
47. Fidelity Bond (Three-Year Premium)	(4.43)		1,036.64			12,576.90
48. Fiscal Conference	4,413.74	6,559.62	12,257.47	7,460.22	9,243.37	30,793.90
49. Fiscal Office	21,161.02	23,866.06	23,131.63	21,843.62	29,071.58	30,793.99
50. Fiscal Office—Automobile			(213.49)		317.73	(1,111.30)
51. Foreign Exchange	(3,714.87)	(1,277.26)		285.21		(723.72)
52. Government Relations	1,798.16	1,496.87	675.00			
53. Legal Department	2,036.10	1,790.59	2,551.66	4,204.70	3,636.70	5,134.61
54. Lutheran Service for Refugees						16,796.37
55. Mailing Department						2,999.14
56. Mailing Department—Supplies						2,485.99
57. Office Building Maintenance						36,087.63
58. Office Building Moving Expense					11,800.96	
59. Periodicals—Gratia	28.55	62.85	68.06		2,050.08	
60. Planning Counselor					73.12	86.03
61. President's College of	3,467.85	2,409.37	5,067.37	4,053.02	15,106.28	16,159.75
62. President's Office	14,061.02	13,780.75	14,007.16	4,657.56	3,275.42	2,135.26
63. Public Relations, Department of		11,995.10	27,520.60	14,675.66	18,503.28	19,779.91
64. Reserve for Fire and Tornado Insurance	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	37,026.46	37,070.23	41,386.09
65. Secretary's Office	3,818.08	4,144.57	4,022.53	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
66. Statistical Bureau	8,296.29	9,054.07	8,754.47	4,289.11	4,254.85	4,620.03
67. "Statistical Yearbook"	5,048.10	6,368.70	7,413.48	10,352.35	10,218.18	11,547.36
68. Transportation Department	1,834.70	2,151.49	1,624.71	7,422.54	9,442.74	11,438.91
69. Trustees, Board of	337.44	484.04	1,473.19	2,259.08	1,936.82	1,928.54
70. Vice-Presidents' Allowance and Expense	8,819.05	13,398.20	11,925.03	12,969.91	17,272.54	18,721.66
71. Total for Administration ("C"—Line 6)	\$ 152,490.52	\$ 140,679.21	\$ 167,301.43	\$ 221,306.35	\$ 220,245.25	\$ 317,773.54

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Standing and Special Committees						
72. Advisory Committee on Doctrine						
73. Antislavery Committee	\$ 163.18	\$ 4,538.30	\$ 456.99	\$	\$ 752.57	\$ 314.49
74. Catechism Revision Committee	13,635.41	23,151.03	4,131.95	8,208.90	344.16	100.99
75. Church Architecture Committee	885.10	887.20	908.40	972.13	23,910.44	483.49
76. Concordia Historical Institute	2,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	871.74	915.15
77. Constitutional Matters, Committee on			118.82	370.43	5,001.31	6,500.01
78. Co-ordination, Committee on		612.18	453.59		559.39	
79. Doctrinal Unity Committee	757.81	597.23	598.51	1,658.32	2,404.37	2,996.66
80. English District Amalgamation Expense						482.09
81. Colloquy Committee	32.32	10.00	12.50	25.00	56.79	106.60
82. Finnish Church Committee				571.06		72.86
83. Emergency Planning Council		1,329.12	1,537.83	1,174.63	543.94	428.20
84. Fraternal Organization, Committee on	1,151.60		17,917.46		4,348.72	3.49
85. "Handbook," Revision and Review	1,666.25	353.64	226.87	350.09	230.58	361.35
86. Hymnology and Liturgics	441.76	690.36	738.32		841.22	1,229.82
87. Intersynodical Relations	1,285.17				65.15	
88. Non-Budget Committee					1,931.21	2,112.80
89. Lay Enlistment Committee	5,405.96	373.87	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00
90. Press Committee						5,000.00
91. Radio Station KFVO					167.13	
92. Scholarly Research Committee					4,853.36	12,836.57
93. Simplify Elections						
94. Social Welfare Committee	63.29		191.89		228.60	309.48
95. Statement of Committee						
96. Status of Parochial School Teachers	196.03	135.01	50.22	10.00		
97. Sunday School Teachers' Training	1,404.95	2,563.34	2,073.61	4,334.33		
98. Sundry Items		4,104.72	4,817.45	2,998.85		
99. Synodical Radio and Television Committee		880.33	372.93	379.74		
100. Teachers' Placement Committee	207.87				5,942.47	5,047.64
101. Tract Distribution Committee					64.64	2,604.86
102. Young People's Work, Committee on	1,915.94	2,214.81	1,415.36			
Totals for Standing and Special Committees	\$ 31,312.64	\$ 45,941.14	\$ 47,642.70	\$ 34,532.28	\$ 63,118.59	\$ 49,908.55

Exhibit "C"

BUDGET RECAPITULATION

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Missions	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,490,114.50	\$1,562,700.05	\$1,601,235.98	\$1,952,789.67	\$2,028,565.49
2. Higher Education	995,134.94	1,161,519.49	1,219,105.17	1,301,201.84	1,475,527.65	1,688,057.52
3. Support and Pensions	474,952.85	582,856.79	587,003.74	604,781.38	668,247.95	738,400.70
4. Parish Education	52,072.24	60,076.02	65,826.49	75,203.12	83,929.99	95,700.81
5. Stewardship, Missionary Education	87,528.63	92,588.29	148,904.74	258,498.28	130,164.30	119,557.05
6. Administration	152,490.52	140,679.21	167,301.43	221,306.35	220,345.25	317,773.84
7. Standing and Special Committee	31,212.64	45,941.14	47,542.70	34,553.28	63,118.59	49,906.55
8. Total Budget Disbursements	\$3,155,293.55	\$3,573,775.44	\$3,798,384.32	\$4,096,778.23	\$4,594,023.40	\$5,037,961.96
9. Total Budget Receipts	2,916,171.65	3,467,177.32	3,634,787.32	4,250,135.09	4,645,950.38	5,002,470.98
10. Operating Surplus	\$ 239,121.90	\$ 106,603.62	\$ 163,596.70	\$ 153,356.86	\$ 51,926.98	\$ 35,490.98
11. Operating Deficit						

Exhibit "D"

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES — OPERATING COSTS

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Austin	\$ 16,481.14	\$ 18,565.71	\$ 19,698.81	\$ 26,089.82	\$ 31,461.22	\$ 37,392.23
2. Bronxville	49,132.64	51,171.42	57,190.35	78,125.11	67,617.33	94,220.53
3. Buenos Aires	8,970.54	5,114.39	9,175.74	4,503.21		
4. Concordia	28,720.88	37,747.15	36,958.71	52,528.41	51,252.24	69,651.99
5. Crespo	13,962.86	21,553.72	37,780.53	37,504.47		
6. Edmonston	13,173.57	21,001.40	24,792.16	30,801.63	34,908.82	35,755.87
7. Fort Wayne	58,827.06	63,311.13	65,509.42	89,022.39	111,888.91	139,188.71
8. Milwaukee	58,626.16	63,783.58	67,339.36	113,479.93	97,929.91	118,309.56
9. Oakland	28,348.72	30,240.08	32,782.62	43,557.87	58,355.82	54,282.68
10. Portland	18,998.12	29,957.12	25,533.01	32,602.09	49,956.71	63,304.17
11. Porto Alegre	11,393.16	14,139.55	34,311.13	49,886.95	5,450.57	
12. River Forest	11,326.22	14,139.55	156,854.41	196,506.63	241,935.60	253,163.13
13. St. Louis	121,340.25	124,132.80	145,771.94	179,109.11	184,226.18	246,457.94
14. St. Paul	48,742.45	57,645.23	54,800.06	82,554.84	83,593.71	81,386.58
15. Seward	56,504.62	77,380.88	80,803.35	112,373.95	185,415.31	238,371.82
16. Springfield	42,995.50	46,730.22	52,962.43	71,725.05	95,398.02	100,788.97
17. Winfield	41,138.38	45,734.60	52,707.39	68,054.14	90,223.79	91,883.54
18. Gross Operating Costs	\$ 724,563.30	\$ 852,435.92	\$ 921,351.42	\$ 1,234,271.60	\$ 1,389,614.14	\$ 1,624,179.72
19. Less Rent and Tuition Received	23,443.84	22,429.78	31,239.84	20,203.67	15,640.97	54,200.65
20. Net Operating Costs	\$ 701,219.46	\$ 830,006.14	\$ 890,241.58	\$ 1,214,067.93	\$ 1,373,973.17	\$ 1,569,979.07
21. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	18,239.80	14,923.46	13,716.12	15,646.46	14,653.90	13,545.77
22. Rental Payments on Bldg. and Loan Plan	21,167.08	34,241.38	43,716.39	50,287.39	55,734.05	64,542.00
23. Totals (See Exhibit "B," Line 14)	\$ 740,626.34	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09	\$ 1,280,001.78	\$ 1,444,361.12	\$ 1,648,066.84

* 1960, 1961, and 1962 totals include repairs and maintenance costs

Exhibit "E"

SPECIFIC FUNDS

February 1, 1950, to January 31, 1953

	Totals	Scholarship Research Fund	Advanced Scholarship Fund	Armed Services Commission Fund	Blind Literature Fund	Peace Thank- offering Fund	Centennial Thank- offering Fund	Relief Funds General	Relief in Europe and Asia Fund	"Conquest for Christ" Fund
Balances, February 1, 1950	\$10,357,882.21 \$	— \$	— \$	\$ 419,715.37 \$	4,060.59 \$	\$4,680,884.06 \$	\$1,243,103.24 \$	39,224.75 \$	\$3,970,880.20 \$	—
Add										
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1950	61,287.73	—	—	1,393.28	—	108.50	26.50	—	59,269.50	500.00
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1951	670,869.68	—	2,450.00	440,410.87	1,032.00	1,255.55	209.44	136,322.42	28,773.07	60,235.33
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1952	13,159,642.80	5,000.00	850.00	9,610.21	3,465.10	—	—	2,344.72	18,668.43	13,118,704.34
Total — Receipts plus Beginning Balance	\$24,246,712.47 \$	5,000.00 \$	3,300.00 \$	\$71,123.73 \$	8,558.69 \$	\$4,682,348.11 \$	\$1,243,439.18 \$	178,891.89 \$	\$4,077,601.20 \$	\$13,179,439.57
Deduct										
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1950	\$ 9,130,740.10 \$	— \$	— \$	\$ 115,005.87 \$	—	\$4,352,797.51 \$	745,226.64 \$	—	\$3,917,710.08 \$	—
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1951	717,456.00	—	—	371,086.87	783.19	93,256.80	77,687.05	43,435.88	131,026.11	—
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1952	8,985,901.54	670.07	—	341,417.14	515.16	133,211.30	195,641.42	16,049.90	17,437.27	8,281,069.28
Total Disbursements	\$18,834,097.64 \$	670.07 \$	— \$	\$27,500.88 \$	1,298.35 \$	\$4,579,265.61 \$	\$1,018,635.11 \$	59,485.88 \$	\$4,066,173.46 \$	\$8,281,069.28
Balances, January 31, 1953	\$ 5,415,614.83 \$	4,329.93 \$	3,300.00 \$	\$43,622.85 \$	7,260.34 \$	\$10,063.50 \$	\$24,804.07 \$	\$19,406.01 \$	\$11,427.74 \$	\$4,899,380.39

Exhibit "E-1"

"CONQUEST FOR CHRIST" FUNDS — GRANTS TO MISSIONS — UNEXPENDED

January 31, 1953

	Total	Television Fund	Foreign Missions	Negro Missions	North and South American Missions	Stewardship Department	Medical Mission Scholarship Fund
Appropriations ("Conquest for Christ")	\$3,223,250.00	\$750,000.00	\$278,250.00	\$319,500.00	\$1,810,500.00	\$65,000.00	\$726.03
Receipts During Year Ended January 31, 1953	8,311.97	7,585.94					
Total	\$3,231,561.97	\$757,585.94	\$278,250.00	\$319,500.00	\$1,810,500.00	\$65,000.00	\$726.03
Deduct							
Disbursements or Transfers to January 31, 1953	\$757,585.94	\$757,585.94					
Television Production Expenses	10,000.00		10,000.00				
Chapel in Trivandrum, India	2,000.00		2,000.00				
Purchase of Car for Hong Kong Mission	5,000.00		5,000.00				
Residential Property in Taipei							
India — Students' Quarters, Chapels, Workers' Homes	19,550.00		19,550.00				
Land and House in Hainan, Japan	8,500.00		8,500.00				
Tokyo Mission Residence	22,000.00		22,000.00				
Totsuka, Japan, Residence	10,000.00		10,000.00				
Nagasaki, India, Seminary, Church	9,000.00		9,000.00				
Amur, India, High School	4,500.00		4,500.00				
Amur, India, Training School Hostel	7,500.00		7,500.00				
Amur, India, Training School Hostel	3,500.00		3,500.00				
Amur, India, Dispensary and Reading Room	5,000.00		5,000.00				
Urawa, Japan, School Garage	600.00		600.00				
Nakano, Japan, School Garage	1,000.00		1,000.00				
Support of New Addition, Chapel, Selma, Ala.	13,734.30			13,734.30			
Revolution of Girls' Dormitory, Selma, Ala.	6,285.70			6,285.70			
Boys' Dormitory, Selma, Ala.	17,000.00			17,000.00			
Chapel, Kannapolis, N. C.	20,000.00			20,000.00			
Chapel, Washington, D. C.	20,000.00			20,000.00			
Mission Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.	25,000.00			25,000.00			
Schools in Nigeria	10,000.00			10,000.00			
Motorization in Argentine District	7,500.00				7,500.00		
Argentine District for Montevideo	5,000.00				5,000.00		
Gymnasium, Porto Alegre, Brazil	250,000.00				250,000.00		
	250,000.00				250,000.00		

Exhibit "E-II"

"CONQUEST FOR CHRIST" FUND

Balance, February 1, 1952		\$	60,735.33
Receipts			
Add			
Contributions	\$13,008,931.18		
Interest	20,877.70		
Interest Earned on Investments	88,895.46	13,118,704.34	
			<u>\$13,179,439.67</u>
Disbursements and Appropriations			
Administration Expense	\$ 335,597.45		
General Fund Grants	3,223,250.00		
Special Fund Grants:			
Buildings	\$4,656,711.83		
Equipment	65,500.00	4,722,211.83	8,281,059.28
			<u>\$ 4,898,380.39</u>

Exhibit "F"

CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND

Balance, February 1, 1950		\$	83,928.30
Add			
Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year 1950	\$ 54,344.72		
Support Check Canceled, Fiscal Year 1950	50.00		
Printer Supplies Sold, Fiscal Year 1950	25.00		
Transfer of Postwar Reserve Fund, Fiscal Year 1951	613,159.29		
Return from "CFC" Fund of Advances due to Rehabilitate College Properties, Fiscal Year 1952	270,000.00		
Return from "CFC" Fund of the Following Advances:			
Forest — Overdraft	14,283.41		
Lexington — Parking Lot	2,250.00		
Lexington — Remodeling	88,000.00		
Lexington — Plastering	17,962.00		
Lexington — Equipment	10,099.50		
Lexington — Luther Hall	3,300.00		
Lexington — Four Lots	2,800.00		
Wayne — Equipment	4,278.00		
Louis — Convert Electricity	18,000.00		
Lexington — Deficit	17,609.43		
Lexington — Overdraft	2,697.21	1,118,858.61	
			<u>\$ 1,202,786.91</u>
Deduct			
Fund of Budget Item, Fiscal Year 1950	\$ 100.00		
Lexington, "Church Through the Ages"	4,666.00		
Lexington, "Treasury of Christian Literature"	5,466.50		

22. Transfer to Synodical Building Fund, Fiscal Year 1951	178,582.39
23. Grant, Hospital at Antigua, Guatemala	20,000.00
24. Grant, Missionary Board—Automobile Revolving Fund	6,000.00
25. Special Appropriation for Parish Educa- tion Week	6,746.68
26. Drawing Account Established for Family Worship Hour, Fiscal Year 1952	50,000.00
27. Grant, Concordia Historical Institute	30,000.00
28. Grant, Resettlement Project in Germany	90,990.00
29. Grant, Foreign Mission Building in Japan	41,053.31
30. Grant, Chapel in Austin, Tex.	2,697.21
31. Loan, Normal and High Schools in Nigeria, W. Africa	2,500.00
32. Appropriation for Portland, Oreg., Im- provements	2,950.71
33. Death Benefit Allowance	500.00
34. Balance, January 31, 1953	\$ 760.53

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Exhibit

INSURANCE RESERVE

February 1, 1950, to January 31, 1953

Balance, February 1, 1950 \$ 102.49

Add

Receipts, Fiscal Year 1950	\$ 27,560.87
Receipts, Fiscal Year 1951	28,228.69
Receipts, Fiscal Year 1952	28,920.18

84

\$ 187.16

Deduct

Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1950	\$ 847.93
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1951	569.06
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1952	490.00

Balance, January 31, 1953 \$ 185.17

Exhibit

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

Receipts

1. Repayment of Notes Receivable: 1947	\$ 72,859.97
2. 1948	121,762.42
3. 1949	159,055.66
4. 1950	269,125.94
5. 1951	183,988.06
6. 1952	230,214.27

7. Total Repayments \$ 1,035,006.32

8. Administration Fees: 1947 \$ 5,468.04

9. 1948 8,694.79

10. 1949 12,262.50

FINANCIAL MATTERS

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1950	12,914.54	
1951	13,878.74	
1952	16,228.42	
Total Administration Fees		69,447.03
Contributions: 1947	\$ 6,354.63	
1948	6,824.81	
1949	4,054.42	
1950	8,905.70	
1951	4,593.63	
1952	3,278.78	
Total Contributions		34,011.97
Notes Payable: 1950	\$ 325,101.10	
1951	43,688.12	
1952	52,050.00	
Total Notes Payable		420,839.22
Loan Adjustment, E. P. C.		23,950.00
Loan from Home Mission Reserve		150,000.00
Appropriation from CFC Fund		250,000.00
Total Receipts		<u>\$ 1,985,254.54</u>
Disbursements		
New Loans: 1947	\$ 446,500.00	
1948	392,942.00	
1949	304,046.00	
1950	265,836.70	
1951	470,692.80	
1952	604,020.00	
Total New Loans		\$ 2,484,037.50
Expenses: 1947	\$ 1,234.54	
1948	1,176.89	
1949	518.31	
1950	744.30	
1951	591.65	
1952	625.22	
Total Expenses		4,890.91
Total Disbursements		<u>\$ 2,488,928.41</u>
Recapitulation		
Total Disbursements (Line 44)	\$ 2,488,928.41	
Total Receipts (Line 29)	1,985,254.54	
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 503,673.87</u>	
Balance, January 31, 1947	\$ 958,044.81	
Total Disbursements (Line 47)	503,673.87	
Balance, January 31, 1952	<u>\$ 454,370.94</u>	

Exhibit "T"

PENSION FUND

	1944	1946	1948	1950	1951	1952
Pension Fund Assets						
1. Investments	\$ 1,962,531.00	\$ 3,413,194.00	\$ 5,373,301.00	\$ 7,606,325.00	\$10,086,036.15	\$12,194,676.54
2. Amortization	1,557.07	792.44	5,446.72	35,891.94	92,054.97	93,058.85
3. Cash	15,449.82	79,322.56	(19,418.35)	(22,086.93)	254,172.58	118,291.50
4. Interest Accrued on Investments					58,553.51	76,523.27
5. Total Pension Fund Assets	\$ 1,979,537.89	\$ 3,493,309.00	\$ 5,359,329.37	\$ 7,620,130.01	\$10,490,817.21	\$12,482,550.16
Pension Fund Liabilities						
6. Pension Fund	\$ 1,328,839.06	\$ 3,192,332.49	\$ 4,902,733.05	\$ 6,915,269.82	\$ 9,431,218.75	\$11,289,796.04
7. Annuity Reserves	12,334.53	16,805.88	23,217.84	39,097.18	156,320.69	180,283.88
8. Contingent Fund	22,824.03	45,337.27	64,703.22	99,449.60	697,432.03	841,255.22
9. Retirement Reserve	80,513.37	150,736.39	252,263.83	440,461.88	41,126.91	109,055.99
10. Investment Depreciation Reserve	12,782.12	34,141.31	34,141.31	34,466.31	151,789.75	62,159.03
11. Earnings, Current	18,270.81	29,820.27	61,992.99	74,600.47	12,929.08	
12. Earnings, Deferred	3,973.97	24,085.39	20,277.13	16,784.95		
13. Total Pension Fund Liabilities	\$ 1,979,537.89	\$ 3,493,309.00	\$ 5,359,329.37	\$ 7,620,130.01	\$10,490,817.21	\$12,482,550.16

Pension Fund Earnings

Fiscal Year 1941	\$ 16,404.30	Fiscal Year 1948	\$ 135,337.43
Fiscal Year 1942	23,338.88	Fiscal Year 1949	\$ 149,427.44
Fiscal Year 1943	34,173.96	Fiscal Year 1950	219,521.53
Fiscal Year 1944	42,988.92	Fiscal Year 1951	242,806.10
Fiscal Year 1945	57,843.33	Fiscal Year 1952	300,898.37

FINANCIAL MATTERS

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APPROPRIATIONS

	"Conquest for Christ"	Other Appropriations	Total Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended Balances
Advance Made to Rehabilitate College Properties — Returned to Contingent Reserve Account	\$ 270,000.00	—	\$ 270,000.00	\$ 241,465.34	\$ 28,534.66
Advances Made to Carry out Provisions of the "Building for Tomorrow" Pro- gram	779,034.98	—	779,034.98	726,453.42	52,581.56
Advances Made from the Contingent Re- serve Account to Carry Out Provi- sions of the "Building for Tomorrow" Program	181,279.60	—	181,279.60	166,106.49	15,173.11
District Contributions	—	141.60	141.60	—	141.60
Austin	215,000.00	—	215,000.00	32,750.00	182,250.00
Bronxville	55,000.00	—	55,000.00	—	55,000.00
Concordia	285,000.00	—	285,000.00	—	285,000.00
Edmonton	250,000.00	57,584.28	307,584.28	120,855.89	186,728.39
Fort Wayne	366,000.00	—	366,000.00	2,104.72	357,895.28
Milwaukee	400,000.00	—	400,000.00	—	400,000.00
Oakland	—	906.23	906.23	652.43	253.80
Portland	110,000.00	—	110,000.00	18,494.50	100,614.78
River Forest	493,500.00	9,109.28	502,609.28	94,265.97	399,234.03
St. Louis	563,772.07	—	563,772.07	154,147.82	409,624.25
St. Paul	50,000.00	—	50,000.00	—	50,000.00
Seward	280,000.00	—	280,000.00	—	280,000.00
Springfield	297,625.18	—	297,625.18	—	308,300.14
Winfield	132,000.00	14,725.00	312,350.18	4,050.04	132,000.00
Totals	\$4,722,211.83	\$ 82,466.39	\$4,804,678.22	\$1,561,346.62	\$3,243,331.60

Exhibit

BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1953

ASSETS

Current Funds

Current Assets:

Cash, Petty Cash Funds	\$	4,352.13	
Advances, Sundry and Travel		3,185.53	
Sundry Deposits		56,920.97	
Accounts Receivable		3,335.27	
Real Estate Sales, Contracts Receivable		75,960.55	
Investments, General		421,220.46	
Investments, Foreign (Sperrmarks)		189,005.00	
College Deposits Receivable		54,780.85	
Cash Due from Other Funds		803,196.76	\$ 1,611,957.52

Deferred Charges:

Missions Prepaid	\$	69,516.21	
The Life of Martin Luther Film		135,271.41	
Promotional Materials		9,775.80	
Equipment, etc.		33,749.56	248,312.98 \$ 1,860,270.50

Specific Funds

"Conquest for Christ":

Cash	\$	27,115.01	
Investments		4,871,265.38	
Notes Receivable, Loan Grants		35,000.00	\$ 4,933,380.39

Other Specific Funds:

Cash	\$	1,841,472.82	
Notes Receivable, Relief Loans		11,150.00	
Cash Due from Current Funds		266,558.50	2,119,181.32

Church Extension Fund:

Cash	\$	454,370.94	
Notes Receivable (Less Reserve of \$7,752.60)		2,053,289.53	2,507,660.47 9,560,211.91

Other Assets

Concordia Publishing House	\$	2,916,532.96	
Radio Station KFUD		497,171.29	3,413,704.25

Plant Funds

Unexpended Plant Funds:

Cash	\$	43,331.60	
Investments		3,200,000.00	\$ 3,243,331.60

Invested in Plant:

Colleges and Seminaries	\$15,737,620.55		
St. Louis Office Building	552,412.05		
Sundry Residences	331,532.54	16,621,565.14	19,864,594.74

Trust Funds

Pension Fund	\$12,482,550.16		
L. L. L. Endowment Fund	2,849,346.05		
Sundry Trust Funds	2,265,796.82		
Lay Retirement Fund	517,704.16	18,115,397.19	

\$52,814,947.94

BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1953

LIABILITIES

Current Funds

Current Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	\$ 4,966.43	
College Deposits Payable	254,466.67	
Due to Specific Funds	266,558.50	\$ 525,991.60

Deferred Income Credit:

Division Production Income		65,835.66
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Reserves:

Mission Reserve	\$ 363,616.47	
Expended Appropriations, Contingent Reserve	125,990.00	
Contingent Reserve		
(Of which \$594,585.64 of the funds representing this reserve have been expended for physical properties)	760,534.11	1,250,140.58
Net Surplus, 1951 Operations ..	\$ 53,793.64	

Net Deficit, 1952 Operations	35,490.98	18,302.66	\$ 1,860,270.50
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Specific Funds

Conquest for Christ":		
End Balance	\$ 4,898,380.39	
Fund Capital	35,000.00	\$ 4,933,380.39

Other Specific Funds:

Union Funds	\$ 1,441,326.03	
Other Specific Funds	517,234.44	
Sanctuary Funds	160,620.85	2,119,181.32

Church Extension Fund:

Payable	\$ 420,839.22	
Payable, Home Mission Reserve	150,000.00	
Account	1,936,821.25	2,507,660.47
		9,560,222.18

Other Assets

Media Publishing House, Net Worth	\$ 2,916,532.96	
Net Worth	497,171.29	3,413,704.25

Plant Funds

Expended Appropriations:		
Conquest for Christ"	\$ 3,243,331.60	
Invested in Plant:		
Due to Current Funds (Of which \$82,601.86 is for Saint Pauls Office Building)	\$ 699,093.26	
Payable	2,892.32	
Investment in Plant	15,919,579.56	16,621,565.14
		19,864,896.74

Trust Funds

Fund	\$12,482,550.16	
Endowment Fund	2,849,346.05	
Trust Funds	2,265,796.82	
Investment Fund	517,704.16	18,115,397.19
		<u>\$52,814,490.86</u>

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Report of Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

For the information of the Houston Convention and the Board of Directors of Synod, the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds submits herewith a report of its operations for the past triennium.

The personnel of the Board has remained unchanged during the past three years, and its members are: President, John Behnken, or one of the Vice-Presidents of Synod as an alternate; Walter H. Schlueter, treasurer; C. H. Garbers; Walter H. Kroehnke, vice-chairman; John A. Sauermann; Theodore Schroeder; Richard H. Waltke, chairman; August J. Luedtke, advisory member; Charles E. Groerich, secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are: Richard H. Waltke, chairman; Walter H. Kroehnke, vice-chairman; Walter H. Schlueter; Theodore Schroeder; Charles E. Groerich, secretary.

The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds meets quarterly, and during the interim the Executive Committee carries out the resolutions of the Board and transacts all other business requiring immediate and prompt attention. All purchases and sales and other administrative acts transacted by the Executive Committee require the approval of Synod's Trust Funds Committee at a subsequent meeting.

The Trust Funds are itemized in the following schedule:

	January 31, 1951	January 31, 1952	January 31, 1953
Pension Fund _____	\$ 8,898,048.06	\$10,490,817.21	\$12,482,000.00
L. L. L. Endowment Fund _____	2,827,711.95	2,845,345.34	2,849,000.00
Sundry Trusts _____	2,309,824.80	2,242,938.15	2,265,000.00
Lay Retirement Fund _____	357,034.88	432,188.77	517,000.00
	\$14,392,619.69	\$16,011,289.47	\$18,113,000.00

Diversification of Trust Funds—January 31, 1953:

	L. L. L. Endowment Fund Per cent to Total	Sundry Trusts Per cent to Total	Pension Fund Per cent to Total
U. S. Government Bonds _____	100.00%	83.22%	51.29%
Public Utility Bonds _____		10.35	30.49
Railroad Bonds _____		.40	3.12
Industrial Bonds _____		.23	14.48
Real Estate Mortgages _____		5.80	.62
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

It is interesting to note from the above figures that the Pension and Lay Retirement Funds have shown a steady and substantial growth, while the L. L. L. Endowment Fund increased nominally and the Sundry Trust Fund decreased slightly.

The regulations under which your Board operates require that no less than 50 per cent of Synod's Trust Funds shall be in

full obligations of the U. S. Government. The Pension Fund almost reached this point, and the Committee is planning to increase U. S. Government Bond holdings in the other Trust Funds to minimum requirements when money for investing is available. This long-range policy should increase the earnings of Trust Funds, if the trend of higher interest rates continues.

The difficult problem of investing money under the very conservative rules and regulations governing Synod's Trust Funds still maintain net earnings for the Funds, excluding the Lay Retirement Fund, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ annually or better, has been achieved because of a slow but steady rise in interest rates and increased increments on U. S. Savings Bonds. In 1949 and the first half of 1950, on the average, U. S. Government Bonds yielded 2.28%, and other high-grade bond investments yielded approximately 2.64%. Today, these same investments can be purchased to yield 2.90% and 3.20%, respectively. This improvement in interest rates and increased increments on U. S. Government Savings Bonds has increased the earnings of all Trust Funds. In the fiscal year ended January 31, 1953, the Pension Fund earned 2.76%, the L. L. L. Endowment Fund 2.76%, and the Sundry Trust Fund 2.94%, the Lay Retirement Fund 2.29%. The low percentage earnings of the Lay Retirement Fund is due to the fact that the proportion of the investments is represented by U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, which are less than five years old. The earnings on these Bonds, of course, will improve as they grow closer to maturity and should increase the income of this Fund in the future in line with the other Trust Funds.

The Investment Depreciation Reserves of the Trust Funds are: L. L. L. Endowment Fund 3.99%, Sundry Trust Fund 2.78%, Pension and Lay Retirement Fund is less than 1% of invested capital. The Trust Funds Committee believes it to be prudent investment management to increase the Investment Depreciation Reserves of the Pension and Lay Retirement Funds, which is inadequate up to at least $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of invested capital. When these reserves are established, then larger disbursements can be credited to the earnings accounts of these Funds, provided interest rates remain favorable.

In the 1950 report, your Board gave a valid reason for refusing to invest Trust Funds, particularly Pension Fund money, in Church Extension loans. Since then, it has been suggested by several members that we reconsider our decision with a view toward investing a substantial part of Pension Funds for Church Extension purposes. Your Committee is still of the opinion that we cannot invest Trust Funds for this purpose, and we shall continue

to govern our investment policy accordingly. We again quote the paragraph contained in the 1950 report covering the subject:

"A number of times your Board has been importuned to set aside a substantial part of the Pension Fund for Church Extension purposes. This matter was referred to Synod's counsel. It was the studied opinion, based upon the law and many court decisions, that it would be illegal for Synod to lend any part of the Pension Fund to either Districts or congregations. Your Board agrees with Synod's counsel and intends to be governed by his opinion."

The total Trust Funds entrusted to the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds amount to \$18,115,397.19 as of January 1, 1953, and are increasing at the rate of about \$150,000 monthly, mostly owing to regular contributions paid into the Pension Fund.

Your Board is fully aware of its responsibilities and is taking adequate safeguards for investing, conserving, and protecting Synod's Trust Funds. The Committee operates under conservative rules and regulations governing Synod's Trust Funds. These regulations were approved by the Board of Directors of Synod and have remained unchanged. The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago and Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis are custodians of the Trust Funds, and all securities are stored in safekeeping in the depository of these two institutions. In addition, Moody's and Continental Illinois National Bank advisory services are used to counsel and advise the Committee in the purchase and sale of securities. These services also include periodic reviews of all investments in the portfolios of Synod's Trust Funds.

The Trust Funds are kept fully invested, and all principal and interest payments are current. There are no investments in default in any of Synod's Trust Funds. The Treasurer of Synod keeps accurate and complete records of Synod's Trust Funds, and all accounts are audited annually by a certified public accountant appointed by Synod's Board of Directors.

RICHARD H. WALTKE, *Chairman*

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Modify the Synodical Policy of the Financing of Capital Investments

Synod, under God's grace, has a debt-free capital investment whose potential is not being used for the expansion of Christ's kingdom. Other enterprising church bodies may well serve as contrasting lessons to us in this regard. We do not believe

ent income should be made to pay the cost of buildings which to serve for a generation or more.

Accordingly, we urgently recommend to Synod:

- (1) that it change its system of financing capital improvements to a cash policy to one which uses the advantages of Synod's credit position; and
- (2) that the President of Synod appoint a committee of five men of our Church especially competent in banking and financial practices to develop sound policies and standardized procedures; and
- (3) that the Treasurer of Synod and its Board of Directors upon put this program into immediate effect, with an evaluation report to each succeeding synodical convention.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, CONCORDIA, MO.

O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

Report of the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion

The Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion is a creation of the 1950 convention of Synod. It includes work formerly specifically assigned to the Department of Publication and Missionary Education. The undersigned was appointed Stewardship Counselor of Synod by the Board of Directors soon after the 1950 convention. In May, 1952, the Rev. Waldo J. Werning was appointed by the Board of Directors of Synod to serve as Assistant Stewardship Counselor.

The functions of this Department are threefold:

To promote a sustained program of Christian stewardship covering the total life of our members, particularly as these lives enter into the programs of our congregations and of Synod.

To promote missionary education and information so that our membership is the more informed concerning Synod's great missionary program.

To promote evangelical ways and means of gathering sufficient offerings from our members to supply the growing needs of the Church's expanding program.

To achieve these three general aims, even in a limited degree, the Department must endeavor to keep in close touch with the members through many and varied contacts with District leaders and

the leaders of at least a number of our congregations. Warm, convincing literature must be prepared and made available. Positive visual-aid materials must be produced for general distribution. The demand for such materials is on the increase. Time and again we were forced to make reprints. This is a good sign. Our people are becoming more stewardship-conscious. Yet no one will admit that our people are lagging far behind what they could and should be doing for their congregations, their Districts, and Synod. We need help!

A Synod-Wide Stewardship Program

In order to meet the needs of the local parishes, the stewardship leaders of our Districts and Synod met at Lake Okawbe (Iowa) last summer and planned an over-all and comprehensive stewardship program. The Board of Directors of Synod made a meeting possible through a special grant. *In this program the laymen are to play a vital role.* Thousands of laymen are being enrolled at District, circuit, and congregational levels in order to make the program effective. The program is to be a sustained venture, year-round, a year-upon-year effort. In many sections of Synod this program has already taken a firm foothold. It is our hope and prayer that all of the congregations of Synod will participate in this program as their circumstances may require.

Basic Aim of Program

The basic purpose of the entire stewardship program is to develop more functional congregations — congregations fulfilling their God-given mission in such a day as this. The chief purposes of the program are:

1. Greater consecration on the part of our members to God in order that they might serve better as living members of His Church.
2. A deep appreciation of the why and wherefore of Christian stewardship in our congregations, stressing especially the privileges and duties of membership in a Christian congregation.
3. The planning of solid spiritual programs in our congregations, geared to meet the spiritual needs of our members and the community where the church is located.
4. Enlisting and training our members for spiritual service to God and through our congregations.
5. Fully informing our members of their local congregational work and its missionary outreach in District and Synod.
6. Giving our congregations a vision of the world's need for Christ and how they can supply that need.

Instructing our people in the grace of giving as God has blessed them.

These, and other related needs, the newly organized stewardship program of Synod strives to supply.

Giving to Missions (Through Synod)

Synod's Goal	Budget Receipts (Total)	Receipts (Per Comm.)
\$2,200,000	\$2,312,409	\$2.09
2,500,000	2,580,628	2.32
2,500,000	2,776,985	2.36
2,750,000	2,864,601	2.47
2,900,000	2,916,171	2.49
3,600,000	3,467,171	2.90
4,000,000	3,634,787	2.91
4,250,000	4,250,135	3.33
4,750,000	4,645,950	3.72
5,250,000	4,933,625	3.88
6,500,000	?	5.18 (needed)

per communicant giving to Synod's Kingdom program:

1927	\$2.73	1952	\$3.88
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Considering the devaluation of the dollar, are our people actually giving more to missions than they did in 1927?

Our budgetary goals from 1943 to 1948 were far too low. Only special offerings through the Peace Thankoffering, the Centennial Thankoffering, and the "Building for Tomorrow" offering had a severe lag and bog in our Church's over-all program.

Synod's goal for 1953 is \$1,250,000 higher than it was last year. It is considered opinion that because of Synod's rapidly expanding program and because of the expenditure of "Conquest for Christ" funds we shall find it necessary to increase the budgets for the next three years at least \$1,250,000 per annum. In other words, our Church should have available a minimum of

\$10,000 for 1954	\$9,000,000 for 1955	\$10,250,000 for 1956
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through regular budgetary channels.

These figures should make us think as well as blink. When the convention of Synod voted the "Conquest for Christ" offering, perhaps without realizing it — also voted for considerable increases in the future budgets of Synod. You cannot invest thirteen million in capital expenditure without appreciably increasing current expenditures. And the Lord has supplied our people with the means to do so. Surely with a per-capita income of approximately \$2,000 our people cannot plead poverty. Last year the average District member gave to the Lord about \$3.00 for District purposes, \$3.88 to Synod's mission program, and \$10.87 to the "Conquest for Christ" effort. That's a total of \$17.75. This year a mini-

num of about \$8.54 per member is asked of the average member to meet District and Synod's missionary needs. That's a little less than half of what the average member gave last year. Surely we can do better than that!

We cheer the man who, tired of the pro and con of a vote concerning his congregation's giving to missions, stood up at the meeting and cried out: "Mr. Chairman, I move that in God's name we finally begin to move the world!"

Recommendations

1. We urge that all congregations of Synod seriously study the newly launched Synod-wide stewardship program with the open mind of adopting it and adapting it to their own peculiar needs and circumstances. The program includes stewardship education, education of life, missionary education, and growth in the grace of giving for Kingdom purposes in the parish, the District, and Synod. The organizational plan is closely tied in with that of Synod itself.

2. *Mission Call* is a mission publication covering all of our missionary work carried on by Synod at home and abroad. It should be made by our congregations to see to it that this new publication is read by as many of their members as possible. *Mission Call* will give our members the information they must have to expect them to give more liberal support to missions. This monthly publication costs only 75 cents per year. In bulk it costs only 50 cents per year if mailed to a single address.

3. To better inform our people about the mission work of the Church, the new mission movies on New Guinea, Nigeria, Guatemala, Mexico, etc., ought to be shown in the congregations of Synod. More movies will be available soon. Use these.

4. Many of our congregations have only one mission festival each year. We urge the observance of two mission festivals: one in the first half, the other in the second half of the year. If the mission of the Church is missions, our people must be informed and inspired more frequently.

5. We recommend that our congregations strive toward the minimum goal of giving one dollar for missions to every member for home purposes. Many of the major denominations in America are asking their people to give one dollar for missions to every member used in the local parish. While we recognize that a minority of our congregations are already giving this amount and more, by a large majority are giving much less. At the present time most of our congregations are giving only 10 to 12 per cent of their total income for missions, while a number are giving still less than that. much less. If our congregations would strive for the minimum

suggested, we would in a few years have double the funds available for the mission programs of District and Synod. Congregations have the single-pocket envelope and use the budget system, and where their mission remittance is relatively compared with current home expense, we especially urge percentage increases for missions annually until at least the rate of one dollar for missions to every two spent for *current* home expenses is attained.

Synod in convention some years ago passed the resolution that the congregations of Synod consider the annual observance of Synodical Sunday. The program and purposes of our large congregation, known as The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, are not too well fixed in the hearts and minds of too many of our members. Synodical Sunday provides a splendid opportunity to bring to our people the advantages and responsibilities which are theirs as members of Synod. We again bring this resolution to the attention of the delegates attending this convention, trusting they will encourage their congregations to observe Synodical Sunday annually.

Should it be the policy of Synod to include, wherever possible, necessary capital investments in its annual budget? While the "Conquest for Christ" effort was indeed a glorious project and called for urgent and large capital expenditures which could not be included in the budget of Synod for any given year or years, we ought to plan our program on a long-range basis, thus making special Synod-wide offerings every two or three years. We do not believe that frequent special offerings are the answer to growing needs, but rather a Christ-centered, spiritual program of stewardship including proportionate giving. Such a program should be promoted on a sustained basis and in an evangelical manner, according to the Lord's promise provide ever more funds to sustain the expanding program of our Church. This is one of the purposes and goals of the Synod-wide stewardship program adopted at the Okobojo last summer. Its results are already becoming apparent. In the next few years, under God's blessing, its effect also through mission offerings will make itself felt in an ever-increasing manner.

This is not to be construed as though we're against *all* special offerings as such. The "Conquest for Christ" effort definitely was a boon to our Church's ongoing program. Its stewardship projects are bound to have a profound effect upon many of our people at least for some years to come. There will be times when such special offerings will be necessary, but we do not believe they should be necessary every two or three years—if we

plan wisely and train our people more and more to give as has prospered them. A growing number of congregations, as well as several major denominations, have had this happy experience. We now have a program gauged to produce similar results. Why not give it a chance to prove its worth? It's not a question of whether our people have the money; rather it's a question of what they do with the money for.

J. E. HERRMANN

Stewardship Counselor of S

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Long-Range Stewardship Planning

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the Church, in these fateful years is challenging our congregations in their lives at home and in the world at large with great opportunities for Kingdom service and missionary expansion; and

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus must receive a greater portion of our incomes so that we shall be enabled to fulfill the demands of His Kingdom; He is daily placing before us; and

WHEREAS, Frequent special collections are not the best stewardship, inasmuch as they often delay needed expansion and other investments, sometimes meet with unfavorable reactions on the part of our people, and generally pave the way for more special collections, and ought therefore be reduced to a minimum; and

WHEREAS, Wise, long-range planning will anticipate future demands and make it possible to spread the load over a longer number of years, thus eliminating the necessity of immediate drives; and

WHEREAS, A greater response of co-operation and more liberal support will be gained if our people are more effectively informed of the demands of the Kingdom; and

WHEREAS, A more widespread participation of our lay members must and can be obtained toward the promotion of the program of the Church and has even now been successfully achieved in the extended "Conquest for Christ" effort; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That our District study and promote ways and means for bringing the Program of District and Synod to all of our people more effectively through specially prepared literature, visual materials, home visitation, and the use of more laymen at District, circuit, and congregational levels.

2. That our District Stewardship and Finance Committee

with the Visitors, plan such a District program as soon as possible.

That Synod's Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion be informed of this our action and asked to refer the matter to the District Stewardship and Finance Committees in planning and carrying out such a program.

That our District Stewardship and Finance Committee, together with our Board of Directors (District officials), be authorized to set up a District budget which will more fully meet the financial demands of our District and Synod.

That in view of all this, Synod be asked to plan its budget on a long-range basis, include in its annual budget such items as are usually included in special church-wide collections, and thus endeavor to eliminate such Synod-wide collections as much as possible.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT

T. A. WEINHOLD, *President*

WALTER J. WARNECK, *Secretary*

Report of Board of Support and Pensions

The Board of Support and Pensions herewith submits to the honorable Convention its report for the past triennium, 1950-1953.

We wish to express to Synod our sincere appreciation for the privilege and opportunity of rendering service to the veterans of the Great War and their dependents. We thank Synod itself, and all its members, for the financial assistance it has given to the retired and disabled servants of the Word and to their widows and orphans in our service. It is no small matter each month to remit to 1,275 beneficiaries a total of approximately \$60,000 in Pension and Support benefits.

The Executive Committee of your Board met at least five times each year during the past triennium to transact the routine business of the Board, which consists primarily in granting Pension and Support benefits to the individual applicant after his request has received the recommendation of the respective District board.

We take this opportunity to thank the District boards for their willing and efficient co-operation not only with regard to Pension and Support matters, but also with regard to enlisting new Pension Fund members in their individual Districts.

This Board met in plenary session twice each year during the past triennium for the purpose of discussing and determining the policies which guide the Executive Committee in the per-

formance of their duties and also to prepare recommendations and overtures for the improvement of the Pension Fund, as you see from the proposed amendments farther along in this

6. A meeting with all District chairmen, except three who were unable to come, was held February 12 and 13, 1952, at the Luth. Building in St. Louis. The purpose of this conference was to acquaint all District chairmen with the complete program of the Pension Fund and its benefits. Papers were prepared and read by a number of District chairmen. Dr. George A. Huggins, actuary, who lends invaluable aid to our Board throughout the year, was also present. The conference was a success in every way and well worth the cost.

7. Your Executive Secretary again attended numerous District conventions. In 1951 he was present at nine District conventions and in 1952 at five other District gatherings. He also met with various groups at conferences and the like. That the graduates of seminaries and teachers' colleges may be better informed in pension matters, the Executive Secretary has been visiting twice each school year at the teachers' college at River Forest and the seminaries at Springfield and St. Louis. And during 1952 he met with the graduating classes at our teachers' college in St.

8. For the information of all concerned we submit a tabulation of all Pension and Support benefits remitted by this Board from 1918 to January 31, 1953. You will observe that there is a bare space on the left-hand side of the tabulation for the years 1918 to 1937. This represents those years during which Pension was granted in an organized way, granted Support only, and that upon annual application. The Pension Fund was inaugurated October 1, 1937, and beginning the very next year, this Board was in a position to initiate the payment of Pension benefits, which even at this time, after 15 years, are still largely subsidized by Synod.

9. In the center of the tabulation under the heading "Pension Credits," you will see listed the actual earned annuities due to the 981 Pension beneficiaries on the basis of the Pension Fund accumulations of the retired or deceased Pension Fund members. The subsidy necessary to make payment of the Pension benefits is listed in the column at the left of the Pension credits is taken from Synod's appropriation in behalf of the Board of Support for Pensions. As time goes on, the annuities earned will eventually be sufficient to provide for the needs of the Pensioners. It is likely will take at least another fifteen years before the accumulations to the credit of retiring Pension Fund members will be sufficient to pensions to which no subsidy will have to be added.

In further explanation of above tabulation we submit the following footnotes:

11. ¹⁾ The increase in Pension benefits of \$87,000 in 1947 the previous year is accounted for by the fact that Synod convention in Chicago in 1947 increased the minimum Retirement Pension from \$50 to \$60 a month.

12. ²⁾ Synod in 1950 at the Milwaukee Convention resolved to grant a Disability Pension of \$60 a month to all disabled Pension Fund members, effective February 1, 1951. Previously these disabled servants of the Word were listed as Support beneficiaries. In 1951 they were transferred to the column "Disabled Workers" under Pension benefits, receiving the Disability Pension of \$60 a month. The number of workers receiving Support was correspondingly decreased.

13. Furthermore, because Synod at Milwaukee also resolved to pay a minimum Pension of \$30 a month to the widows of Pension Fund members, more than 152 widows, heretofore classed as widows receiving Support, were reclassified as widows receiving the Widows' Pension. Thus, the number of Support widows was lowered from 497 to 334, and the number of widows receiving Pensions increased from 150 to 413. We have other widows who had been receiving only their Widow's Annuity who began to receive the minimum Widow's Pension instead.

14. These Disability and Widows' Pensions were largely the reason why Pension benefits increased from \$295,000 in 1949 to \$432,000 in 1951. Support benefits in 1951 therefore showed a decrease.

15. ³⁾ Because the accumulations of retired or deceased Pension Fund members provided less than 20% of the minimum Pension of \$60 to retired and disabled men and \$30 to widows, a total of only \$68,441.70, a subsidy of almost \$400,000 from the treasury of the Board of Support and Pensions was necessary to make possible the payment of Pension Fund benefits to \$462,634.50.

16. ⁴⁾ Included in the total cost (last column) for 1951 and 1952 but not included in any other column, are the Christmas payments of \$18,490 in 1951 and \$18,675 in 1952.

17. We submit now a number of statistical reports regarding our Old Age Pensioners, Disability Pensioners, Widows receiving the Pension, Support cases to workers who were not members of the Fund, and to the widows and orphans of non-member Pension Fund as well as a report on deaths among Pension Fund members and Support beneficiaries.

Old Age Pensioners

18. Since the Pension Fund was inaugurated October 1, 1937, we have paid an Old Age Pension to 609 workers in Synod who retired after age 65. Of these pensioners 375 are still receiving Old Age Benefit of \$60 a month, or \$720 a year. During the fifteen years the Lord called 214 in death, and 20 have either come active again as servants in the Church or have otherwise secured gainful employment, earning more than \$120 a month and are now receiving only the actual earned retirement annuity from their Pension Fund credits.

19. During 1952 we entered upon our list of Pension beneficiaries, 37 retiring workers whose average age was 69 years; 2 pastors, average 70; 2 professors, average age 70; and 16 teachers, average age 67. These servants of the Church had rendered an average of 44 years of service to the Lord.

20. Their average Pension Fund accumulation from personal and employer's contributions is \$2,580.48. The retirement annuity is \$725 a year, or \$18.92 a month, yet 35 receive the \$60 Retirement Pension a month, 1 \$52.50 and 1 \$30 a month. Synod supplies from appropriation to the Board of Support and Pensions a subsidy sufficient to provide an Old Age Pension of \$60 a month when all personal and employer's Pension Fund contributions have been made from October 1, 1937, to the date of retirement.

Retirement Annuity Only

21. Four other men, 1 pastor and 3 teachers who also retired during 1952, are receiving only the earned retirement annuity which averages \$17.36 a month, because their wages from part-time work are greatly in excess of the ceiling of \$120 a month. Nine other men receive only the Retirement Annuity. One disabled woman receives only her Disability Annuity and five pastors' wives, or former widows of pastors, receive only their Widows' annuity.

Disability Pensions

Because of disability, during 1952, 19 servants of the Word over age 65, 17 pastors and 2 teachers, resigned and became unable to receive the Disability Pension which Synod promises workers who participate in the Pension Fund with their employers. The cause of their retirement was: Nervousness, 6; heart disease, 5; tuberculosis, 4; other causes, 4.

Their average accumulation from personal and employer's contributions was \$1,869.50. Their Disability Annuity was \$98.52 a month. Yet Synod is paying a Disability Pension of \$60 a month to these 19. Others receive less than \$60 a month because

either the workers themselves or their congregations or boards not participate in the Pension Fund in full from October 1, 1952 to the date of their resignation. Some of these disabled workers have greater needs because of dependents. Additional Synod support has been granted to 8 of them, averaging \$111.78 a month. The average age of these 19 men is 47 years. They rendered an average of 23 years of service.

24. A number of our disabled pensioners who had resigned prior to 1952 have since reached age 65 and now are regarded as Old Age Pensioners. Following is a tabulation of the veterans of the Cross who today are receiving the Old Age Benefit:

25.

Year Retired	Number Who Retired	Still Receiving Pension	Former Pastors	Prof.	Male Teach.	Female Teach.	Years of Ret.
1938	15	2	2				14
1939	28	9	4		4	1	13
1940	33	8	6		2		12
1941	34	16	10	1	5		11
1942	61	31	18	1	12		10
1943	31	19	14		5		9
1944	43	23	14		9		8
1945	49	25	17		8		7
1946	54	31	19	2	8	2	6
1947	31	26	15	4	6	1	5
1948	56	39	25	3	11		4
1949	48	43	28	3	11	1	3
1950	33	23	17		6		2
1951	52	47	32	2	11	2	1
1952	41	33	21	1	10	1	
	609	375	242	17	108	8	

Deaths of Pension Fund Members

26. During the 1952 fiscal year, February 1, 1952—January 1, 1953, 64 deaths of Pension Fund members were recorded. \$30,175 was called for the payment of death benefits.

27. Included among these 64 deaths were 32 Old Age Pensioners, 21 pastors, 2 professors, and 9 teachers, who had an average of 47 years. Their average period of retirement was 8 years, and their average age at death was 82. The cause of death in 20 cases was a heart ailment, 5 died of a stroke, 1 of cancer, and 6 of other causes. 23 were survived by a widow. Their average Pension Fund accumulation was \$876.64, which provided an average earned annuity of \$6.78 a month. Yet they received a pension of \$60 a month because Synod added a subsidy from Support Fund. The total average benefits paid to each pensioner was \$5,266.40.

28. Seven servants of the Word, 5 pastors and 2 teachers, had resigned because of disability, at an average age of 58.

served an average of 34 years, were delivered from their pension after an average of only 1 year of retirement. In all but one case the cause of death was heart trouble. Their average Pension Fund accumulation was \$1,857. The average disability annuity was \$115 a month. Yet, in most cases, they received a Disability Pension of \$60 a month. All seven men were survived by a widow.

Twenty-five men passed away while still in the active membership, 20 pastors, 2 professors, and 3 teachers, at an average age of 60, after 36 years of service. Cause of death was heart ailment 15, cancer 4, accidents 3, other causes 3. The youngest was 37, the oldest 70. Their average Pension Fund accumulation was \$1,234. The average widows' annuity is \$12.34 a month. 24 men were survived by a widow, 18 of whom receive a pension of \$30 a month; 2—\$25; 1—\$21.25, 2—\$17.50; and one of \$9. Five of the widows referred to receive less than \$30 because either the husband or the congregation had not made payment in full of all Pension Fund contributions from date of eligibility to date of death.

Widows' Pensions

As of February 1, 1952, a total of 404 widows who were receiving the Widows' Pension of \$30 a month or less. Their husbands had either died after retirement beyond age 65 or prior to age 65 while still active as pastors, professors, or teachers in Synod. During 1952, 17 of these widows died. Because of the death of members, 23 widows were added to this list. Seven disabled members died, leaving 7 widows, and 24 men who died while still active left widows who were also added to the list of widows receiving the Widows' Pension. Thus, of the 64 retired or active Pension Fund members who died, 54 were survived by widows.

Several widows remarried, and now no longer receive a pension. As of February 1, 1953, we are paying the Widows' Pension to 387 widows. The greater number of these widows receive \$30 a month. In a few cases they receive less because either their husbands did not make full payment for the years 1937 to 1952 of their death or retirement, or their congregations failed to contribute.

We said above that 17 widows passed away after having received the Widows' Pension of approximately \$30 a month. Their average age at death was 85 years. The average Pension Fund accumulation, of the 17 workers was \$672.85. In most cases the husband and his widow received benefits, and in 7 cases only the widow. The average to these 17 cases was \$3,562.63.

33. Tabulation of Widows Receiving Pensions

Year Pensions Began	Rec. Pensions 2-1-53	Aver. Pension per Mo.	Aver. Age	Widows of			Husb. Died While Active	Aver. Yrs. of Serv.	Aver. Age at Death	Husb. Died After Ret.	Aver. Yrs. of Serv.	Total
				Past.	Prof.	Teach.						
1937	1	\$30.00	75			1	1	40	60			1
1938	1	29.37	63	1			1	30	54			1
1939	9	27.43	70	7		2	9	40	62			9
1940	14	29.37	73	6		8	11	38	61			14
1941	15	28.37	70	11		4	13	34	60	2	40	17
1942	22	29.20	70	19	1	2	14	38	61	8	41	22
1943	23	28.69	66	16	2	5	15	30	57	8	44	23
1944	18	29.01	70	13		5	9	34	58	9	44	18
1945	36	28.30	66	26	1	9	25	36	59	11	43	36
1946	23	29.73	64	16		7	10	31	54	13	40	23
1947	31	28.37	64	23	2	6	19	36	61	12	40	31
1948	43	27.04	63	36	1	6	26	33	57	17	46	43
1949	49	28.47	63	39	3	7	33	38	62	16	47	49
1950	51	28.54	63	35	4	12	24	34	59	27	41	51
1951	46	28.11	62	35	2	9	28	33	56	18	42	46
1952	53	28.47	64	38	3	12	23	37	54	30	45	53
Totals	435			321	19	95	261			174		435
Averages		\$28.43*	65					35	58		49	

* Only 292 widows receive the full minimum Widows' Pension of \$30.00 a month. The others receive less because the required Pension Fund contributions had not been made in full for the entire period of eligibility.

Orphans' Pensions

34. Three children of deceased Pension Fund members are now receiving Pension and Support benefits averaging \$17 a month. Their average age is 15 years. Two became beneficiaries in 1952. When these orphans become 18 years of age, Pension Benefits will cease.

Special Old Age Beneficiaries

35. February 1, 1948, we began paying the Special Old Age Benefit to 41 retired pastors and teachers who had retired at age 65 prior to October 1, 1937, when the Pension Fund was inaugurated. As of February 1, 1953, 15 of these veterans are now living and receiving \$60 a month special Old Age Benefit. They also receive additional Support averaging \$14.29 a month. The average age of these 15 retired workers is 80. The average length of service rendered by these 15 workers is 42. The retired workers are 10 pastors, 3 male and 2 female teachers, have received from the Board of Support and Pensions an average of \$13.29 a month.

36. During 1952 four special Old Age Beneficiaries died, at an average age 84, having received benefits for an average of 20 years and an average of \$10,612.50 each.

37. February 1, 1948, we began paying the Special Old Age Benefit to 41 retired pastors and teachers who had retired at age 65 prior to October 1, 1937, when the Pension Fund was inaugurated.

benefit to 41 widows whose husbands were beyond age 65 at the time they had resigned prior to October 1, 1937. Since February 1, 1953, 14 of these widows died, but 9 other widows who survived whose husbands were added to the list. We therefore now have 36 widows receiving the special Old Age Benefit of \$30 a month. The average age of these 36 widows is 84, oldest 95, youngest 71. In addition to the \$30 Special Old Age Benefit, 16 are receiving Support averaging \$7.76 a month. 30 husbands of these widows were teachers, 6 were teachers.

38. In 1952 two widows in this special group died, average age 89 years, having received Support benefits an average of 17 years and an average of \$4,829.50 to the husband and widow in each case.

Support to Workers

39. Under the heading of Support Benefits you saw in the above tabulation that we granted Support benefits to 81 former workers who were not members of the Pension Fund, 290 widows of non-Pension Fund members, 17 orphans of non-members of the Pension Fund, and 3 whose fathers had identified themselves with the Pension Fund.

40. Beginning February 1, 1953, we were granting Support benefits in Synod, not including beneficiaries in Brazil, Argentina, Germany, to 66 former veterans of the Cross, 274 widows, and 17 orphans.

41. Of these 66 Support cases, 41 are former pastors, 2 professors, 19 male teachers, and 4 female teachers. Their average age at retirement was 54 years. They rendered average service in the church of 30 years and now are an average of 73 years old. Of these as many as 37 retired prior to October 1, 1937, when the Pension Fund was inaugurated. The average Support grant in the case of these 66 Support beneficiaries is \$49.53 a month. In 1952 three pastored non-Pension Fund members applied for and were granted Support for an average of \$36.67 a month. Their average age was 65.

42. Three retired veterans not members of the Pension Fund receiving Support passed away in 1952 at an average age of 80, having received aid an average of 17 years and total benefits averaging in each case \$6,066.

Support to Widows

43. We are presently granting Support to 274 widows of non-members of the Pension Fund. Of these, 204 are widows of former members, 5 professors, and 65 teachers. Of these 274 widows, 163 were

granted benefits prior to October 1, 1937, and 111 since. The average Support grant is \$31.84 a month. A number have received Support many years, one each since 1892, 1905, 1913, and 1918, and 20 since 1918, when Synod began to care for the dependent former veterans of the Cross in an organized manner. During 1952 we added 7 widows of non-members of the Pension Fund to our roll. Their husbands were pastors who rendered an average of 38 years of service in Synod. They receive an average of \$24.00 Support a month.

44. During 1952 12 widows of non-members of the Pension Fund receiving Support an average of 21 years died at an average age of 78 years, having received benefits averaging \$6,988.10 each.

Support to Orphans

45. We are giving Support to 13 orphans. Their average benefit is \$21.50 a month. They had an average age of 50 at the time they began to receive Support. As a rule they are ill or utterly unable to provide for themselves. Support has been given in individual cases 31 years, 26, 25, 22, and 20 years. The average age of the 13 is presently 62 years.

46. Two orphans who had received Support 32 and 23 years respectively passed away during 1952 at the age of 73 and 71. The total benefits paid to the one, including her widowed mother, were \$7,242 and to the other alone \$5,351.

47. Argentina, Brazil, and Germany

a. In Argentina during 1953 we will provide one widow with a Pension and grant Support to a pastor and a pastor's widow at a cost of \$700.

b. In Brazil Pension and Support will be given to one retired pastor, 6 disabled pastors and teachers, 2 widows, and Support only to 1 teacher, 2 widows, and 2 orphans at a cost of \$7,500.

c. In Germany we are supporting 1 pastor and 2 pastored widows, who formerly served in Brazil, at a cost of about \$1,000.

We Wish to Increase the Pension

48. Because the Board of Support and Pensions feels the need to increase the Pension to our retired men and to the widows of our Pension Fund members, we are submitting for your consideration a resolution offered by the Pensions Conference. District chairmen held a year ago. To initiate this increased benefit will necessitate an additional expense to Synod of approximately \$96,000 annually.

49. We have 372 Pensioners, 15 men who are receiving the Special Old Age Benefit, and 39 receiving the Disability Pension. Pensioners out of the 372 are already receiving Support, averaging \$15.61 a month, in addition to their Pension. 7 of the 15 Special Old Age Beneficiaries are receiving Support, averaging \$4.29 a month, in addition to their Pension. 19 of the 39 disabled Pension Fund members are receiving Support averaging \$84.28 a month. Increasing all Pensions to these 426 pensioners to an annual Pension of \$900 a year will entail an additional appropriation of \$57,600.

50. We have 471 widows receiving a Pension. Of these, 155 already receive Support averaging well over \$18 a month, in addition to their Pension. To increase the Widows' Pension from \$360 to \$450 a year will require a further appropriation of \$30,300.

51. We have an average of 25 additional Retirement Pensions added to our roll each year. The additional cost would be \$4,500. New Widows' Pensions are usually added to our Pension roll each year. This would require an additional outlay of \$3,600.

52. We believe firmly that Synod wishes our veterans and their widows to receive a more adequate Pension and will therefore not hesitate to increase the Pension to \$900 a year to the retired worker and \$450 a year to the worker's widow even though the total increased cost is \$96,000.

53. We submit for your information our budget appropriation for 1953:

Pension and Support Benefits in 1953	\$782,000
Plus Pension Credits	67,000
<hr/>	
Cost to Synod in behalf of 1,275 beneficiaries	\$715,000
Executive Office Operating Expenses	22,000
Widow Subsidy	15,000
Death Benefits	32,000
Accounting Department	24,000
<hr/>	
Our Budget Appropriation for 1953 is	\$808,000

54. In giving you the above information, we now submit for your consideration the following recommendations:

Increase of Old Age Pensions, Disability Pension, and Widows' Pension

(Refer to 10.47 b(1), 10.47 c, and 10.47 d)

55. In February, 1952, the chairmen of the District Boards of Support and Pensions throughout Synod met in the Lutheran Synod Building with the Board of Support and Pensions for a two-day conference. This group resolved to submit the following overture, which our Board herewith approves and makes its own.

b. WHEREAS, We, the Pensions Conference of District Chair assembled in St. Louis, Mo., February 12 and 13, 1952, do appreciate and are grateful for what Synod has done in favor of its veterans of the Cross and their dependents, especially the adoption of the Pension Plan in October, 1937; and

c. WHEREAS, It is also highly gratifying and commendable that our congregations or employers are responding favorably to Synod's suggestion of increasing their contributions to the Fund at a rate of 1% each year, beginning with January 1, 1951, so that they all reach 8% by 1954, and after that year continue to contribute at this rate annually; and

d. WHEREAS, We realize that even this last-adopted measure while steadily and gradually increasing the funds for further pension benefits, etc., still does not adequately meet present-day requirements; and

e. WHEREAS, Present-day economic conditions have resulted in decreasing the purchasing value of the dollar, thus making it exceedingly difficult for our veterans of the Cross and their dependents to live a normal life, especially if they have no other means to meet current expenses besides that of the Pension allowance; therefore be it

f. *Resolved*, That we petition the delegates of the 42d Regional Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled at Houston, Tex., to consider the possibility of increasing the present minimum Pension of \$60 to \$75 a month for the widow and the present minimum Pension of \$30 to \$37.50 a month for the widow.

g. Because the appropriation in behalf of our Board of Synod and Pensions during 1953 makes no provision for an increase in Pension; therefore be it

h. *Resolved*, That the increased Pension go into effect on February 1, 1954.

55.

Increase of Ceiling on Earnings of the Pensioners 10.47 b(3)

a. WHEREAS, The cost of living has greatly increased during the last three years; and

b. WHEREAS, The ceiling adopted by Synod in 1947, limiting the Pension to \$90 a month, on the earnings from part-time activity on the part of a Pensioner no longer is in keeping with living costs; and

c. WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors has already, during the interim, permitted the Board of Support and Pensions to increase the Pension with a ceiling of \$120 a month on the earnings from part-time church or secular work; therefore be it

d. *Resolved*, That 10.47 b(3) be amended to read as follows:

worker retiring at the age of 65 or over shall be entitled to receive his Old Age Benefit in full if his annual earnings from church work and/or secular work do not exceed an average of \$120 a month. If he receives average earnings in excess of \$120 a month from church work and/or secular work, a corresponding reduction shall be made in his Old Age Benefit.

In all borderline cases the Board of Support and Pensions shall be the judge, basing its verdict upon the principles of right, guided with Christian love and charity."

It is definitely to be understood that this ceiling has reference to the Pension which is provided in part from subsidy out of Synod's Support Treasury.

Revision Status of a Pension Fund Member's Widow 10.47 b(1)

WHEREAS, It seems to be most unfair and discriminatory to exclude the widow of a Pension Fund member from the subsidized benefits of the Pension Fund because she was not his wife for a period of ten years prior to retirement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the words "for at least ten years" in 10.47 b(1) be stricken. Then this sentence will read: "and that the widow was married to him prior to his retirement."

It is to be understood, however, "In the event that a worker dies while receiving an annuity, his widow and her children shall have no claim on the benefits of the Pension Fund." (10.45 e.)

Membership Report — January 31, 1953

Membership: 85% of Synod's workers, 90% of the congregations and 153 boards.

PENSION FUND REGISTRATION

	Jan. 31, 1952	Jan. 31, 1953
Members	4,194	4,314
Workers	1,708	1,796
Workers serving boards or institutions	194	207
Workers	455	519
Workers	240	252
	11	17
	6,802	7,105
Members died	567	631
Members retired, living	346	396
Members withdrawn	248	270
Total active members	5,641	5,808
Congregations enlisted		4,211
Institutional boards		99
Synod and District salary-paying boards		54
Total employers		4,364

ONE YEAR'S GROWTH

	Workers	Congregations
January 31, 1953	7,105	4,211
January 31, 1952	6,802	4,076
	303 — 4%	135 — 3%

1951

REPORT ON GRADUATES

1952

	Total	Members	Non-Members		Total	Members
St. Louis	50	42	8	St. Louis	57	36
Springfield	31	26	5	Springfield	66	48
River Forest	63	49	14	River Forest	80	30
Seward	28	21	7	Seward	29	12
	172	138	34		232	126

Withdrawals (February 1, 1952—January 31, 1953)

Withdrawals (February 1, 1952—January 31, 1953): Pastors, 1; Professors, 1; Male teachers, 11; Female teachers, 6. Total withdrawals, 22.

58. You will see from the above membership report that the percentage of Pension Fund membership among the pastors and male teachers in Synod has not increased. A larger number of pastors and teachers are active in Synod today. Our Pension Fund membership has also increased numerically, but still there are almost 800 pastors, male teachers, and some professors and synodical schools who are not members of the Fund. Many of those non-members have not identified themselves with Synod's Pension Fund because they very likely have some other method by which they desire to provide for the day of their retirement.

59. A few have been prevented from joining the Pension Fund because they are financially unable to do so. We wish to make an earnest appeal to all congregations in Synod not providing adequately for their workers to increase their salary. We submit for your information at this time the following facts regarding salaries being paid to our pastors and teachers participating in the Pension Fund as of December, 1952.

PASTORS

96	receive an average of \$125.00 a month
212	receive an average of 165.00 a month
597	receive an average of 200.00 a month
1,231	receive an average of 237.50 a month
647	receive an average of 270.00 a month
561	receive an average of 300.00 a month
319	receive an average of 360.00 a month
3,663	receive an average of \$251.00 a month

TEACHERS

59	receive an average of	\$120.00	a month
134	receive an average of	165.00	a month
318	receive an average of	200.00	a month
522	receive an average of	237.50	a month
285	receive an average of	270.00	a month
71	receive an average of	300.00	a month
22	receive an average of	350.00	a month

1,411 receive an average of \$228.00 a month

Thus the average cash salary received by our pastors is \$251.00 a month plus free use of a dwelling or a rent allowance.

The average cash salary of our teachers is \$228.00 a month plus use of a dwelling or a rent allowance.

60. We regret also to say that not all graduates from our medical schools are joining the Pension Fund after their graduation. We deplore this fact. It is our conviction that such as do join the Pension Fund should not be expected to make demands on Synod's Support Treasury in the event of their disability or at the time of their retirement. The wives of these members should also be made aware of the fact that their husbands have not provided for them in the manner devised by Synod for this purpose.

61.

Non-Members of Pension Fund Forfeit Support Benefits

61a. WHEREAS, Synod itself has resolved that the Pension Fund shall be and now is Synod's method of providing support; therefore be it

61b. Resolved, That the workers in Synod who after January 1, are not participating members of Synod's Pension Plan forfeit claims to Support Benefits.

62.

Pension Fund Participation of Synodical Workers

WHEREAS, Synod has resolved that the Pension Fund shall be and therefore now is Synod's method of providing for its workers at the time of retirement; and

WHEREAS, Synod itself has numerous pastors and teachers in service in executive positions and at our synodical schools; and

WHEREAS, Synod desires to make provision for its workers at the time of their retirement because of age or disability, and for the dependents of such workers at the time of the workers' death by means of participation in the Pension Fund; and

WHEREAS, These Districts also desire to provide by means of the Pension Fund for these workers at the time of their retire-

ment or for their dependents in the event of their death. It should be so provided before be it

e. *Resolved*, That participation in Synod's Pension Fund be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher, deaconess, or other full-time church worker who after July 1, 1937, accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod or from a District in Synod.

The Arrears Problem

63. During the past twelve months the office of our Executive Secretary has made a concerted and organized attempt to reach all those Pension Fund members over age 55 who have personally not made Pension Fund contributions in full for the period October 1, 1937, to date or whose congregations have failed to do so. The reaction among the men and their congregations has been very acceptable. Former congregations have been appealed to with favorable results. We urge upon all Pension Fund members whose account is not paid in full the advisability of getting their account in order and also asking their employers, even their previous employer, to make payment of employment arrears so that when the time of retirement comes, each retiring Pension Fund member will be eligible to receive the minimum Pension. We will, in the near future, begin making appeal of this kind to all workers in the age group 45 to 55.

The Delinquency Problem

64. We have the further serious problem of trying to increase the Pension Fund participation of several hundred members who have not made Pension Fund contributions for a year or more. Very likely they have decided to provide in some other way for the day of their retirement. To such we must say, "You are eligible at retirement to receive only the actual earned annuity. The accumulation now to the credit of your Pension Fund account is lost. And in the event of your death, your widow will be eligible to receive only the actual earned annuity on your accumulated contributions."

Congregations Are Increasing Rates of Participation

65. It was very gratifying to observe the fine co-operation on the part of the congregations these past three years. 85% of the congregations were remitting at the rate of 6% in 1952. We conducted a survey of 116 of the largest congregations in Synod and found that only ten had not fully reached a remittance rate of 8% by the end of 1952, but were in the process of eventually reaching it at the rate of 8% by January, 1954. We wish to thank all the congregations in Synod for this splendid co-operation.

Reduction of Subsidized Pension When Employer's Rate Was Not Increased to 8%

Synod instructed this Board to offer a recommendation regarding the deductions from the subsidized Pension benefits where a congregation fails to increase its rate of participation from the desired 8% beginning January 1, 1954.

The regulations of the Pension Fund, 10.47 b (2), now provide that a reduction of the worker's and widow's subsidy is to be made if the worker failed to join within three months after he became eligible for membership or if his salary-paying organization contributed not at all or only in part.

The Board of Support and Pensions has fixed these deductions at \$15 from the annual pension, which presently is \$720 a year, for each year during which the worker's contributions were not made in full, and a further deduction of \$15 from the annual pension for each year which the employer's payments were not made in full.

Now that Synod has resolved that, beginning January 1, 1954, the employer's contributions should be made at the rate of 15% of the worker's cash salary plus 15% if he has the free use of a home, we recommend to Synod,

That after January 1, 1954, an additional reduction of \$2.50 be made from the annual subsidized pension of a worker for each year during which the four additional percentages by which the employer's contributions was not increased. Thus, for instance, if after January 1, 1954, the congregation continues to remit at 4%, the additional deduction will be \$10 from the minimum subsidized pension for each such year of 4% participation.

The deduction from the widow's subsidized pension shall be the same as the husband's deduction.

Endowments and Gifts

The benefits of our Pension Fund would be greatly enhanced if we had, or were to receive, large endowments, as is the case with several Protestant Pension Funds. It is true, we do have the L. L. Fund of almost \$3,000,000, the earnings of which flow into the annual appropriation for Pension and Support benefits. We also have a few other permanent endowment funds which, together with the L. L. Fund earnings, during 1952 provided an income of \$127,000.

May we plead with all members of our congregations to give favorable consideration to the making of bequests in behalf of the Pension Contingent Fund or to the current treasury of the

Board of Support and Pensions? Large bequests of this nature have been received not only by other church Pension Funds, but by our Synod in the support of various educational and other endeavors. We wish to encourage our members to make bequests of this nature in behalf of our Pension Fund out of gratitude to the Lord and in appreciation of the services rendered by faithful teachers and pastors throughout Synod.

69. Permit us to remind all members in Synod that bequests made to this cause are not taxable. Furthermore, the percentage of deductible income in the form of donations to church or organized charitable causes has been increased from 15% to 30%. Thus your gifts in behalf of our veterans of the Cross may be claimed as deductions from your income in making your income tax return.

70. Another method devised by Synod and used by our members is that of annuity gifts to the Pension Fund, from which the donor receives an annuity the remaining years of his life with the understanding that any unexpended portion of his gift flows into a permanent Pension reserve, the earnings of which provide additional Pension benefits to our pensioners. We shall be happy to answer questions regarding such annuities and upon your request to supply you with the annuity rates.

71. Our Board has prepared memorial-wreath cards which our pastors and teachers have made available to members of our congregations and which may be used in bestowing gifts for the Board of Support and Pensions current treasury or preferably for the Pension Contingent Fund. Our income from this source is quite large. A total of \$412 was received by our office during the past year as memorial-wreath gifts from numerous donors. Many memorial gifts were made through the District Treasurer directly to Synod's Treasurer, and thus we have no office record of such gifts.

72. Because you realize how important it is that we care for the veterans of the Cross and for their dependents, therefore we feel certain that our cause is being taken regularly to the Throne of Grace in prayer. We plead with you for your continued prayers and support and pray that also in the future the Lord will enable us to be of service to those servants of the Word who are no longer able to continue in the active teaching or preaching ministry.

73. Your Board has discussed the possibility or advisability of requesting Congress to include our ministers of religion among those who may participate in Social Security taxation and benefits. We have studied the implications of such coverage and have conferred with our actuary, Dr. G. W. Huggins, but as yet we are unable to make a definite recommendation.

to make any recommendations either for or against such change. We will, however, continue to study the matter, and recognize the necessity of a special report to Synod, we offer such a report to the convention itself.

EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

Report of the Accounting Department

PENSION FUND BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Sept. 30, 1950	Sept. 30, 1951	Sept. 30, 1952
Assets	\$8,326,580.68	\$9,650,398.15	\$11,338,243.21
Accrued on Investm'ts	19,820.80	121,644.73	213,881.73
	<u>\$8,346,401.48</u>	<u>\$9,846,238.10</u>	<u>\$11,637,506.24</u>
LIABILITIES			
Pension Fund	\$7,445,280.23	\$8,932,379.67	\$10,522,144.45
Annuities Fund	564,862.61	659,946.40	798,869.87
Contingent Fund	110,481.13	142,557.64	172,836.48
for Inv. Depreciation	38,606.91	38,626.91	106,555.99
on Invest. (Undist.*)	187,170.60	72,727.48*	37,099.45*
	<u>\$8,346,401.48</u>	<u>\$9,846,238.10</u>	<u>\$11,637,506.24</u>

FISCAL YEARS

	10-1-49 to 9-30-50	10-1-50 to 9-30-51	10-1-51 to 9-30-52	Three-Year Total
Pension Fund				
Receipts	\$1,047,662.81	\$1,321,324.05	\$1,570,929.18	\$3,939,916.04
Contributed	158,898.35	186,182.15	216,961.04	562,041.54
Gratuities Sub.				
Sub.	10,022.91	12,678.88	16,064.22	38,766.01

Receipts — New Money

During the past triennium, Synod's Pension Fund has grown considerably, as is evidenced by the comparative figures above. The schedule shows receipts by fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30. Receipts during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1952, were the largest in the history of the Fund. That growth is brought about by increased membership as well as increased employer's contributions as established by the Finance Convention. The graduated scale of employer's rates agreed upon is as follows: 1951 — 5%, 1952 — 6%, 1953 — 7% and thereafter — 8%. It is significant to note that approximately 90% of all employers who are members of the Pension Fund are following this scale of increased rates. Equally significant is that most large congregations, those employing several pastors and as many as six or eight teachers, have adopted the plan of paying Pension Fund contributions in behalf of their

workers at the increased rates. Both of these trends are indicated in a recent analysis of the Pension Fund accounts.

76. The usual office routine of handling and processing is followed; checks and drafts are prepared for deposit, remittance slips made up when necessary (blue for personal — buff-colored for employer's), receipts mailed, and finally the remittances are posted to the various accounts. The Fund is growing at the rate of \$7,000 each business day.

Balance Sheet

77. This schedule reflects all Assets and Liabilities of the Fund as of the close of the fiscal years shown. All investments are made by Synod's Board of Trustees, the membership of which is listed on page 53 of the 1953 *Annual*. All bonds in our portfolio are rated no lower than AA by two of the investment services, Moody or Standard and Poors. Every precaution is taken to guard principal, as cash must be available to pay retirement annuities as they become payable.

Earnings on Investments

78. At the close of each Pension Fund fiscal year, interest earnings are distributed and credited to the individual Pension Fund accounts. We now have over 11,000 accounts (6,835 workers and 4,364 employers). Interest of 2½% is computed separately on each account and is then posted to the credit of that account, which involves a tremendous amount of detail. During the past few years, the Pension Fund investments have earned approximately 2.6%, slightly more than the amounts credited to the individual accounts.

Year-end Statements

79. After the interest credit has been entered on the accounts, an annual statement is sent to each active member. This statement shows the beginning balance, amount of interest credit for the year, amounts of personal and employer's contributions received during the fiscal year, and other credits (if any), such as additional deposits and graduate subsidy. A letter accompanies the statement showing the Balance Sheet in comparative form and requests members to notify us of any differences that may exist between their personal records and those shown on the statement.

Graduate Subsidy

80. This subsidy was inaugurated in the year 1943 and has been granted since then to all graduates from our seminaries and teachers' colleges who join the Pension Fund within 12 months after they become eligible, on the condition that both their personal

Employer's accounts are fully paid at the close of the fiscal September 30. The young graduate personally remits 2% of salary basis during the first two years of his membership, and supplies the remaining 2% from budget funds. For the two years the worker remits at the rate of 3%, and Synod adds 1%. Thereafter the worker pays the full 4%. During all this time, however, his employing organization remits at the employer's rate established by Synod.

Should you have any questions, we shall make every effort to give your inquiry our prompt and courteous attention.

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
RUSSELL E. ROLLING

THE BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

REV. OSCAR FEDDER, *Chairman*

ADOLPH W. OBERMANN, *Recording Secretary*

NORBERT FLEISCHER REV. C. PFOTENHAUER

ARTHUR H. HAHN E. A. GROTH

ARTHUR C. SOMMER OTTO C. DAVID

REV. B. W. JANSSEN ALFRED H. HANDRICH

REV. EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

Increase Pension Allowance for Retired Workers and Widows

WHEREAS, The cost of living has increased substantially; and

WHEREAS, The equity of the pensioner is being raised annually by the added contributions of the congregations or boards; be it

Resolved,

That, beginning with February 1, 1954, the retired worker be granted a minimum of \$75 a month and the widow \$60 a month.

SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
M. HUEBNER, *Secretary*

Increase Support and Pensions for Retired Workers and Widows

WHEREAS, The present economic conditions make it exceedingly difficult for veterans of the Cross and their dependents to meet the rising costs of living, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Atlantic District memorialize the 42d Reg-

ular Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod assembled at Houston, Tex., to consider the possibility of increasing the present minimum pension of \$60 to \$100 for the worker and the present minimum pension of \$30 to \$75 for the widow.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT
CARL M. ZORN, Secretary

[811]

Synod to Favor Social Security Benefits for Pastors and Teachers

WHEREAS, Pastors and teachers as tax-paying citizens are entitled to all the privileges of their citizenship;

WHEREAS, The Pension Plan of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod does not provide benefits sufficient to cover even the minimal needs of our veterans of the Cross; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at its convention place itself on record as favorable to social security benefits for our pastors and teachers.

THE NORTH MINNETONKA CONFERENCE
MINNESOTA DISTRICT
ELMER RIMPLER, Secretary

[812]

Social Security for Our Pastors and Teachers

Government bills now pending propose the inclusion of pastors, teachers, and other professional church workers under the Federal social security laws. Church bodies variously support or oppose such legislation. Since we all may soon need to make informed judgments, we respectfully request Synod to make a comprehensive study and report to the congregations of the issues and implications in such legislation. We desire also that the possibility of participation in the program together with a modified church pension program be evaluated.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, CONCORDIA
O. G. TIEMANN, Secretary

Use of Pension Fund for Church Extension

The English District convention adopted the following memo-submitted by the Chicago Pastoral Conference:

The Chicago English District Pastoral Conference hereby requests the English District to memorialize Synod to devise ways and means through which the reserve of the Pension Fund could be used for Church Extension purposes on the same terms as it is used at the services of the world."

ENGLISH DISTRICT

REV. C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary*

Report on Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees

Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees was authorized at the Chicago Convention in 1947 and became effective as of January 1, 1948. Copy of the Retirement Plan booklet containing the details of the Plan was sent to every agency of Synod.

The Lay Retirement Committee is composed of the following members:

- Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, *ex officio* (Treasurer of Synod)
- Mr. A. T. Leimbach, chairman
- Mr. Charles E. Groerich, secretary
- Mr. Wm. C. Krato, (Concordia Seminary)
- Mr. Otto Seibel (Concordia Publishing House)
- Mr. Milton Voertman (Concordia Publishing House)
- Mr. Wm. A. Lahrmann (Concordia Publishing House)
- Mr. O. A. Dorn, Advisory (Concordia Publishing House)
- Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart, Advisory (Synod)
- Mr. Donald B. Warren, Advisory (actuary)

The Lay Retirement Committee met regularly since it was organized, and conducted all the necessary business of the committee.

Mr. Donald B. Warren of Nelson and Warren, Consulting Actuaries, assisted in the development and administration of the Plan. He rendered a complete and comprehensive report for the period ended December 31, 1949, which included a valuation balance sheet. A similar report as of December 31, 1952, is now in preparation.

Originally adopted, the Lay Retirement Plan provides retirement benefits for all qualifying employees of Synod and its agencies. The Plan is financed entirely by the employers. Synod

and Concordia Publishing House made initial contribution of \$150,000 toward the cost of founding prior service credits.

Retirement benefits payable to each participant who retires at the normal retirement age of 65 amount to a monthly retirement income for life equal to $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the average monthly compensation during his period of creditable service, multiplied by the number of years of such creditable service up to thirty years. An employee with thirty years of credited service will receive a yearly payment of 45% of his average salary. Creditable service begins after attainment of age 35 and continues for thirty years to age 65 or to age 70 if such creditable service is less than thirty years.

The Plan provides for no death or withdrawal benefits. Retirement payments cease upon the death of the worker unless he elects to provide benefits out of his retirement income for a dependent before he retires. Normal retirement age is 65. Employees with less than 30 years of credited service may, however, continue employment to age 70 if they so desire and are able to perform the duties of their position. Thereafter, employment is on a year-to-year basis and without additional retirement credits accruing.

Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees covers all full-time employees of Synod and its agencies, which, of course, include colleges and Districts. All agencies are expected to pay into the Fund an amount equal to 6% of the gross salary paid to all full-time lay employees. There are no personal payments by the employee.

Employees for whom payments are to be made are all lay persons regularly employed in a position, the duties of which ordinarily require full-time employment during the year. Temporary, seasonal or probationary employees are not included.

Effective January 1, 1951, Social Security was extended to include religious employees. As a result the Plan was amended so that the contribution rate of 6% for the Lay Retirement Plan was reduced by amount of tax paid by each employer in connection with Federal Social Security. This rate is now $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of all annual salaries up to \$3,600 per year. All lay employees of the Synod are eligible under the Act, and only those employees of a church body are exempt who are duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers of a church in the exercise of their ministry. The Plan was also amended so that benefit payments are reduced by one-half of the primary social security benefits which a retiring employee is entitled to receive.

At present eight employees are receiving retirement benefits. Two employees died after retirement. That makes a total of ten who have retired and have received benefits under the Plan. The total payments to the beneficiaries under the Plan from the inception date amount to \$11,500.31.

only one District is participating and making regular contributions on behalf of its employees, but it should be remembered that a few of our Districts have regular lay employees. All colleges, with the exception of Oakland have made contributions in behalf of their lay employees. However, several colleges are now in arrears. This situation is apparently due to an assumption that the inclusion of employees under the amended Federal Social Security Act obviated coverage under Synod's Plan. This is not the case. The amendment of Synod's Plan recognizes coverage under the Social Security Act. The effect is similar to many industrial plans which supplement or are integrated with social security benefits. Our Committee discussed the matter at length. It felt that the Plan as amended should prevail. However, in order to present the matter in an orderly manner, our Committee decided to petition the Board of Directors to memorialize Synod for a change in the Plan so that certain agencies which do not wish to participate may be excluded under prescribed conditions from participation in the Plan.

The investment of the retirement fund is under the supervision of Synod's Board of Trustees, who are charged with the responsibility of managing, investing, and re-investing all of Synod's Trust Funds.

The balance sheet of the Fund as of January 31, 1953, is as follows:

Assets	Liabilities
Contributions \$ 17,376.11	Lay Retirement Fund - \$517,704.16
Unexpended Premiums 498,240.00	
Unexpended Discounts 1,030.83	
Unexpended Interest Receivable on Investments 1,057.22	
<hr/> \$517,704.16	<hr/> \$517,704.16

A. T. LEIMBACH, *Chairman*

CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Secretary*

Resolutions Proposed by the Retirement Committee Under Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees

WHEREAS, Synod in 1947 authorized adoption of a Retirement Plan for Lay Employees, which Plan became effective as of January 1, 1948, for the benefit of qualifying employees of "Synod, World Publishing House, and other agencies of Synod as have legal existence by authority of Synod"; and

WHEREAS, The Plan was amended as of January 1, 1951, so

that retirement benefits are reduced by one half the amount of any primary insurance amount to which a retiring employee is entitled or would be entitled under the Old Age Insurance Act and so that employee contributions into the Retirement Fund are reduced by the amount of any taxes incurred in connection with that Act; and

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the Plan every employee who is eligible for participation is automatically entitled to retirement benefits therein provided, irrespective of employee contributions into the Retirement Fund; and

WHEREAS, Certain agencies of Synod have made no contributions into the Retirement Fund and others, particularly some of the colleges and seminaries, have discontinued making such contributions on account of their employees' now being covered by the Federal Social Security Act; and

WHEREAS, The Retirement Committee appointed by Synod's Board of Directors is charged with the administration of the Plan and has no authority to accept any voluntary actions which are inconsistent with the terms and provisions of the Plan; therefore

Resolved by this convention of Synod assembled in Houston, Tex., on June 17—27, 1953, that any agency of Synod desiring to participate in Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees be privileged to file a formal resolution with the Board of Directors of Synod certified by the chairman and the secretary of such board or committee of authority to operate such agency and a certificate in addition to quoting the resolution adopted shall indicate the number of votes cast for and against such resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Synod be empowered to exclude such agency from the Retirement Plan for Lay Employees with the understanding that such exclusions shall be permanent and binding upon any present and future employees employed by such agency; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Synod shall determine the date as of which any such exclusion shall be effective and shall certify such action by filing a written report thereof with the Secretary of the Retirement Committee.

A. T. LEIMBACH, *Chairman*

CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Secretary*

Federal Insurance Contributions

WHEREAS, The Pension System of The Lutheran Church — Missions Synod has become extremely expensive to both congregations and workers, requiring payment of 8% of total earnings plus the value of house rental by the congregation, and 4% of the earnings by the worker; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Social Security Act) requires payment of only 1½% of salary up to a maximum of \$3,600.00 per year from both employer and employee, with a maximum of 2% from each in 1954; and

WHEREAS, The monthly returns from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act compare very favorably with the Pension System and also include family benefits in case of the worker's death and disability;

WHEREAS, The Federal Insurance Contributions Act, as last amended, to cover additional classes of workers, requires only 18 months of eligibility for maximum benefits at retirement; and

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has indicated willingness to extend the act to cover even more classes of workers; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod make efforts through the Congress of the United States to have the Federal Insurance Contributions Act amended to cover all church workers; and be it further

Resolved, That, if this can be accomplished, the payments made by workers to the Pension System be returned to the workers in full plus accrued interest, and the payments made by the Synod be given to Synod by vote of the congregations for carrying mission activities, or the capital fund from the congregations, by vote of the congregations, become a permanent fund of the Board of Support funds to give added assistance where needed; or if it is not feasible to discontinue the Pension System, be it then

Resolved, That the contributions of both congregations and workers be reduced by one half, and used as a supplement to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Approved in a regular meeting of Zion Lutheran Church, Wash., held on March 15, 1953.

HERMAN L. WILKEN, *Secretary*

[817]

"Keymen Insurance" for Those Who Travel for

We memorialize Synod to adopt a policy to carry known as keymen insurance for those who travel in the of Synod.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

[818]

Advance Scholarship Fund to Be Made a Budgetary Item

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod now has an Advance Scholarship Fund to enable prospective professors to develop their capabilities, but lacking the necessary credits—to obtain the necessary credits through further study; and

WHEREAS, Gifts of \$250 to \$500 are now solicited from various Districts to finance this project; and

WHEREAS, This is not a District project, but one of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod make the Advance Scholarship Fund a budgetary item of Synod.

This memorial was authorized by the North Wisconsin District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod on June 28, 1954, at Clintonville, Wis.

THE NORTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
RONALD W. GOETSCH, *Secretary*

[819]

Synodical Scholarship Fund to Be Made a Budgetary Item

Resolved, That the Michigan District propose to the Synod that the synodical Scholarship Fund be placed in the regular synodical budget instead of being subsidized by the Districts as it now is.

MICHIGAN DISTRICT
HENRY C. MILLER, *Secretary*

[820]

Grants for Lutheran High Schools

WHEREAS, In our secularistic world Lutheran high schools become increasingly necessary as a means of preserving our faith through the doubts and temptations of adolescence; and of training them in Christian service; and

WHEREAS, Experience of our existing Lutheran high schools has shown how richly God has blessed such schools, their students, and our whole Church through them; and

WHEREAS, Communities exist in our Church which are exceedingly desirous of establishing a Lutheran high school for the benefit of their children, but which do not have the strength to undertake such a huge program without some measure of help; therefore

Resolved

that Synod set aside \$1,000,000 of "Conquest for Christ" toward an active program of assistance to communities which desire to establish new Lutheran high schools;

that the standing offer be made to match from this fund the funds raised by Lutheran churches in any community for the purpose of establishing (not maintaining) a new Lutheran high school in their community;

that the matching funds be given by Synod for such purpose as outright grant, not a loan;

that the Board for Parish Education be asked to study this offer and, in consultation with the principals of our existing Lutheran high schools, establish all other terms under which such funds shall be available, which terms shall be published through Synod;

that no single grant shall exceed \$100,000, in order that a maximum of ten new high schools may be established with the same;

that this offer shall stand for a period of twelve years, or until the funds have been completely disbursed.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

M. J. HELLMERS, *President*
M. A. WEGENER, *Secretary*

Local Memorials by:

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN E. LAU, *Secretary*

REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN BOTHMANN, *President*
WM. J. KINSLER, *Secretary*

[821] Report of General Relief Board

The General Relief Board, after its appointment by the Board of Directors, examined the instruction and directives given in the synodical *Handbook* and came to the conclusion that considerable attention had to be given to a study of the whole matter of physical relief as it concerns our Synod as a responsible Church in a distressed world. During the greater part of the three-year period the Board devoted much time to a careful analysis and evaluation of the problem in order that an efficient and effective program might be undertaken by this Board of Synod. During this time, however, the Board was not idle as far as actual relief work was concerned. In fact, it stepped up considerably the program of aid to suffering fellow men, though, it must be stated, this was very limited when considered in the light of actual needs and responsibility.

Meetings were held with various leaders of our Church, and with the Board of Social Welfare, in order that the program of relief to be executed by the Board might be one which would be feasible as well as adequate to the challenge and also commensurate with the ability of our Church and its members. The Board feels that much progress has been made in the development of a program of relief that will result in much good and blessing both for our Synod and for countless sufferers in the world.

Board Enlarged

Up until March of 1953 the Relief Board consisted of three members: Rev. Fred Wambsganss, Rev. Edwin A. Neger, chairman, and Mr. Paul Wolf, treasurer. In March of 1953 the Board of Directors of Synod, with the concurrence of the Relief Board, enlarged the Board to a total membership of six, three pastors and three laymen. This action was taken because both the Board of Directors and the Relief Board felt that the needs in various parts of the world and the problems of peoples were such that immediate action was necessary. It was also felt that our Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod was one of the few Protestant church bodies in America which had no systematic relief program on a large scale and that this situation should be remedied. It was further agreed that the members of our Church have the direct responsibility to feed the hungry, to visit the sick and those who are in prison, to give clothing to those who are naked. The Board of Directors, at the assent of the General Relief Board appointed the Rev. John Bernthal, Mr. A. T. Wilson, and Mr. William Fenske to the General Relief Board.

The Board of Directors of Synod also authorized the General Relief Board to procure such help as would be necessary to carry out this program. Pursuant to that authorization the Board

the services of Rev. Werner Kuntz of Detroit to serve on temporary full-time basis to help get the program under way. The thinking of the Board to engage someone permanently as administrative officer. To execute a program of relief such as Synod should be engaged in requires at least one full-time worker, and it is hoped this convention will give approval to such commendation.

Relief Administered

During the past three years the General Relief Board actively engaged in a number of larger relief projects and gave assistance to several pastors and teachers and their families.

Two Midwest floods received the attention of the General Relief Board.

The first devastating flood was the one that hit Kansas and Oklahoma in 1951. The General Relief Board made a grant of \$10,000 to the Kansas District, which, together with the amount raised by the District, totaled over \$62,000 available for relief of 15 families and six congregations.

The second disaster which received the attention of the General Relief Board was the flood in 1952 which hit the States of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Help was offered to all the Districts along the flooded streams and their tributaries. The Board gave a grant of \$10,000 to the Northern Nebraska District for flood relief in this year.

In addition to the above relief the following assistance was rendered to workers and institutions:

Two congregations (one in the States, one in Brazil)	\$ 2,300
Workers in India (to cover effects of inflation)	10,000
Refugees in West Berlin for relief	20,000
Two widows granted relief totaling	925
Four missionaries (for loss sustained returning home)	1,700
Three ministers given grants totaling	2,000
Handling charges for food packages to India	2,000
School for the blind in Kunming, China	130

Future Plans

The Board of Relief is looking forward to a very considerable increase in its activities and will approach the members of Synod to assist in the program of relief which it hopes to carry out in various areas of the world. The need is particularly great in Western Germany and Berlin, in Hong Kong, in India, in Korea, among the Arabs of Palestine. In this atomic age it is not possible to predict what other areas might become disaster areas through which we as Christian people will be called to give assistance. The Board hopes to effect a program that is so constituted and organized that it may upon short notice bring comfort and aid where needed, and to give effective Christian witness through such aid. The Board feels that it has a great challenge in that it must not only be ready to administer relief, but must also lead our great

Church to see its divinely imposed responsibility and the importance and blessedness of helping the unfortunate, the poor and needy. It shall dedicate its efforts to a greater extent to the realization and the attainment of these objectives. The Board of Relief would like to make the following recommendations to the convention with a request that they be adopted:

1

WHEREAS, The work of the General Relief Board, by authorization of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, as defined in *Handbook*, is of a world-wide scope, being directed to the problem of people in this country and in foreign countries, be it therefore

Resolved, That the name of the said Board be changed to Board of World Relief, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod

2

WHEREAS, The scope and nature of the General Relief Board is such that a larger number of members is required on the Board to formulate and direct the program; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has recognized the need of a larger personnel on said Board by appointing three additional members; be it

Resolved, That the convention change the official *Handbook* to read: "The Board of World Relief shall consist of six members—three pastors and three laymen—who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. In consultation with the Board of World Relief, the Board of Directors shall fill any vacancy."

3

WHEREAS, The Relief Board has undertaken an enlarged, systematic, and international program of physical relief; and

WHEREAS, This program requires greater attention than the appointed members of the Board of Relief, who also have other duties, can give; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has authorized the provision of such help that might be necessary to execute the program of our Synod adequately; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Relief be empowered to provide the necessary help to properly administer said program, in particular, to establish the office of Executive Director.

PAUL E. WOLF, Jr.

A. T. WILSON

WM. FENSKE

REV. E. T. BERNTHAL

REV. FRED WAMBSGANSS

REV. EDWIN A. NERGER, Chairman

IX. APPEAL MATTERS

Report of Board of Appeals

The 1950 convention elected the following to serve on Synod's Board of Appeals: Rev. H. J. A. Bouman; Rev. Kurt Daib; Mr. L. J. [unclear]; Mr. Oscar Doerr; Prof. Paul F. Koehneke; Mr. W. H. [unclear]; Mr. Martin Lobitz; Rev. Martin Mayer; Prof. A. J. [unclear]; Prof. Erwin Schnedler; Mr. C. J. Thrun. Professor Koehneke served as chairman, Pastor Bouman as vice-chairman, and Professor Schnedler as secretary. Death summoned three members to the eternal home, namely, Mr. Lobitz, Pastor Daib, and Pastor Moeller. The vacancies thus created were filled by Harry G. Barr, Rev. F. E. Schumann, and Rev. W. J. Stelling.

The Board was called upon to render an opinion in only one case, namely, an appeal of certain members of Bethany Congregation in Chicago from a decision of the English District. A hearing was held in Chicago, and the Board found that the appeal was partially justified. At this writing a petition for a rehearing of the case is pending.

An appeal reached the Board from a member of the Northern District, but both this District and the Board of Appeals found that the appellant has no case as defined by the regulations governing Board of Appeals. Accordingly no action has been taken.

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*

ERWIN SCHNEDELER, *Secretary*

X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

[1001]

Report of the Board for Audio-Visual Education

The Board for Audio-Visual Education herewith submits its triennial report.

With sincere and humble gratitude we offer our praise and thanksgiving to God for the manifold blessings which, in His grace, He has bestowed on the activity and accomplishments of the Board.

The past triennium has been a period of productive activity.

Following the 1950 synodical convention, during which the Synod resolved (Resolution 12, in part) that "the Board of Directors of the Board of Audio-Visual Aids in co-ordinating its duties in serving the Church and providing the necessary visual aids required by Synod, its organizations, Districts, congregations, and individuals," a series of meetings was held in order to arrive on a workable basis of operation and eliminate unforeseen organizational difficulties which had arisen in the previous triennium.

The following operating formula, as suggested by the Board of Directors, was agreed upon:

The resolutions of Synod, as adopted in 1947, be carried out with the changes and additions suggested in the following:

WHEREAS, The past years have demonstrated that a Department of Visual Education on the basis of sound business administration and policies of production and distribution can be a self-supporting project; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House is Synod's official and only agency for the production and distribution of marketable materials; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That all projects and transactions involving physical production, buying, selling, rental, and distribution of visual-aid materials be made the responsibility of Concordia Publishing House in consultation with the Audio-Visual Education Board; and be it further

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be requested to make available to the Audio-Visual Education Board an annual budget allowance out of the proceeds of its audio-visual educational materials sufficient to permit it to carry out paragraphs four and five of its instructions from Synod, which planning and promotion shall be done in consultation with Concordia Publishing House.

Operating under this formula has proved highly satisfactory with the result that the audio-visual education requirements of

at large, the various boards and committees, and the individual congregations are being effectively met.

The management of Concordia Publishing House is to be commended for its initiative and its forward-looking policies regarding potentials of audio-visual education. A complete Audio-Visual Service has been augmented at the Publishing House, and its growth and increasing services to The Lutheran Church—Missouri are matters of record.

Very substantial capital investments have been made by Concordia Publishing House in terms of new productions and general operating costs of the Audio-Visual Aids Service. Activities of the Board have been conducted in consultation with the Board for Audio-Visual Education, as provided for in the operating plan.

Important strides forward have been made in many aspects of Audio-Visual Education, and it is hoped that during the next triennium special attention and effort can be devoted to the area of further utilization of Audio-Visual materials, in addition to maintaining and increasing the schedules of new productions.

We are thankful that the Board for Audio-Visual Education, under the chairmanship of Professor C. T. Brandhorst, has been able to carry on its work throughout the past triennium without change in membership from those elected at the 1950 synodical convention.

Mr. Melvin F. Schlake, who served as Executive Secretary for the Board for Audio-Visual Education during the greater part of the last triennium, was given a leave of absence from May 1, 1952, through December 31, 1952, to serve in executive capacity with American Television Productions. Mr. Schlake's experience eminently qualified him for the work in conjunction with "This Is the Word." He was then asked to devote full time to the work of the Audio-Visual Education Committee, and accordingly submitted his resignation as Executive Secretary of the Board for Audio-Visual Education, effective December 31, 1952.

Mr. Victor B. Growcock then assumed the duties of acting Executive Secretary, as of January 1, 1953.

The continued prayers of our Church are requested in behalf of the Board membership and its work.

Major activities have been as follows:

- I. Film Rental Libraries**
- II. Motion Pictures**
- III. Filmstrips**
- IV. Servicing of Foreign Missions**
- V. Audio-Visual Equipment**
- VI. Wholesale Distribution**
- VII. 35mm. Theatrical Distribution**

I. Film Rental Libraries

A. *St. Louis*

The film library in St. Louis continues to be the major source at the disposal of our churches and schools. All new productions are carefully screened and evaluated before being considered for addition to the film rental library. At present, there are approximately 2,000 prints in our library, and it has been the privilege of the library to serve many congregations, schools, and organizations in all parts of the country. The St. Louis library successfully distributed the motion pictures in conjunction with Synod-wide activities such as the "Conquest for Christ," the showing of the pilot prints for television, and the Bible Study Advancement campaign. The steadily increasing volume in the film library necessitated moving this particular operation to larger quarters at Concordia Publishing House.

B. *Twin Cities*

Resolution 10 of the 1950 synodical convention placed into the hands of the Board for Audio-Visual Education for study Memorials 1002 and 1003, which requested the establishing of an audio-visual branch office by Concordia Publishing House in the Twin Cities. We are happy to report that such a branch office has been set up at N. Syndicate (Concordia College), St. Paul, Minn. This branch office has a full-time worker, Mr. Albert B. Koch, who is serving our churches and schools of the Minnesota District. A complete inventory of audio-visual materials and equipment is maintained in St. Paul as well as a film library.

C. *Buffalo, New York*

In response to numerous requests a partial library has been established in Buffalo, N. Y., in conjunction with the office of the L. L. L. Rev. E. E. Heuer has been handling this operation. At present only productions of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod are stocked in Buffalo for ready availability to our churches and schools.

D. *Canada*

Customs requirements have often led to difficulties for Canadian pastors in readily securing motion pictures for rental. In order to alleviate this situation, prints of Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod productions have been deposited in Edmonton, Kitchener, Ont., and Frobisher, Sask. This has been a great convenience to our Canadian brethren.

England

It has become expedient to place on deposit in England a selection of synodical productions. The rental operation has been handled from the London office of the Lutheran Hour. The work in England will be augmented in keeping with sound financial and distribution policies.

South America

The brethren of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil have chosen Concordia Publishing House to undertake audio-visual activity in that area. At present this situation is being studied, and appropriate action will be taken.

II. Motion Pictures

The following have been produced or acquired during the past annum and are being successfully distributed:

1. Tammy (Witnessing for Christ)
2. Torn Between These Two (Selfishness)
3. All That I Have (Stewardship) *
4. Bringing Light (Africa)
5. Another Door Is Opened (New Guinea)
6. Shades of Darkness (Mexico)
7. The Unfailing Light (India)
8. Song of Ruth (Guatemala)
9. The Greatest Gift (Christmas)
10. The Flickering Flame (Disappointment)
11. Power of Prayer (Prayer)
12. The Shield of Faith (Temptation)
13. As For Me and My House (Marriage)
14. As the Twig Is Bent (Christian Training)
15. Beginning of the Rainbow (Christian Happiness)
16. Giving Thanks Always (Thanksgiving)
17. The Higher Pardon (Divine Forgiveness)
18. My Brother (Christian Answer to Race Prejudice)

The following are in various stages of preparation and production:

- 1. Family Worship
- 2. Documentary on Mexican and Latin American educational institutions
- 3. Documentary on Philippine Missions

"All That I Have" was given the principal 1952 Freedoms Foundation award in the 16mm. Motion Picture Category. Dr. J. W. Behnken won the award, which was presented by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon at a special ceremony at Valley Forge, Pa.

4. Documentary on Japan Missions
5. Documentary on Home Missions
6. Documentary on South American Missions
7. An inspirational film on the Sunday school
8. A training film for the Sunday school

Areas and themes for motion-picture production constantly under survey in keeping with the needs of the Church. It has been the aim of the Board to increase the qualitative audience appeal of each production.

C. *"This Is the Life"*

Under section 2A, ten motion pictures were included in the productions. In response to widespread demand for showings of episodes from the television series "This Is the Life," an agreement was reached with Lutheran Television Productions by which ten of the first 26 episodes were reworked into proper form for general exhibition. Favorable trends can be seen in the distribution of this series of films. The financial aspects of this agreement will augment the production and operational budgets of "This Is the Life."

The Audio-Visual Department has handled the distribution of the pilot prints for Lutheran Television Productions and shipments of films to the various television stations.

D. *"The Life of Martin Luther"*

In co-operation with the American Lutheran Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church, United Lutheran Church, and the National Lutheran Council, all of whom participated in the production costs, a full-length feature on the life of Martin Luther and a documentary film on Luther are being readied for release. Our Board was very active in this project; Mr. M. F. Schlake, Executive Secretary of the Audio-Visual Board, was named associate Executive Secretary of Lutheran Church Production Corporation, the corporation which was jointly formed for this venture. Representatives were represented by Mr. O. A. Dorn, Rev. Karl Maier, Rev. Meyer, Dr. Oswald Hoffmann, and Mr. M. F. Schlake. The films were produced in Germany, for our American audiences, by de Rouchemont Associates. At present the possibilities of the distribution of the feature film are being explored, which may delay the release of the film for general church showing. The documentary film, however, will be released in 16mm. for church showings as soon as possible. Hundreds of stills were taken during the Luther productions, and these will be incorporated into filmstrips as soon as possible.

III. Filmstrip Productions

Productions Completed

The Bible Stories in full color
 The Last Supper
 Jesus in Gethsemane
 Jesus Before Annas and Caiaphas
 Christ Before Pilate
 The Crucifixion and Burial of Jesus
 The Wise Men
 Jesus' Entry into Jerusalem
 The Emmaus Disciples
 The Prodigal Son
 When Jesus Was Twelve
 The Story of Pentecost
 The Stilling of the Storm
 The Woman of Samaria
 Christmas Joys
 The Feeding of the Five Thousand
 The Wedding at Cana
 The Man Sick of Palsy
 Mary Anoints Jesus
 The First Easter
 The Ascension of Jesus
 Peter Delivered From Prison
 Emmanuel (Christmas)
 He Is Risen (Easter)
 Solomon, King of Israel
 Naaman and the Little Maid
 Three Men in the Fiery Furnace
 Creation of the World
 King Hezekiah
 The Great Flood
 Jacob and Esau
 Joseph Sold into Egypt
 The Fall of Man
 The Call of Abraham

Parish Catechism

With the co-operation of the Board for Parish Education, hold-
 ingship on the intersynodical Committee on Visualizing
 Catechism, the following filmstrips have been dis-

The Ten Commandments (10 black-and-white filmstrips)
 Creation (color)

3. Redemption (2 b. & w. filmstrips)
4. Sanctification (3 b. & w. filmstrips)
5. Christian Prayer (b. & w.)
6. The Lord's Prayer (4 b. & w. filmstrips)
7. Holy Baptism (b. & w.)
8. The Lord's Supper (b. & w., ready September, 1953)

Additional Releases

1. Pushing Doorbells With a Purpose (b. & w.)
2. Pioneering in the Philippines (color)
3. Missions in Mexico (color)
4. Japan Has Open Doors (b. & w.)
5. Cross Over New Guinea (color)
6. Go and Grow (b. & w.)
7. Teaching the Bible to the Preschool Child (b. & w.)
8. Teaching the Bible to Children, Ages 6—11 (b. & w.)
9. Teaching the Bible to High School Youth (b. & w.)
10. Teaching the Bible to Adults (b. & w.)

B. *Productions in Process*

Arrangements have been made with a West Coast producer to secure the filmstrip rights to his series of 26 New Testament Story Films.

These are presently being worked on, with an anticipated release in September, 1953.

In addition, an option has been secured on the same producer's projected productions of Old Testament films.

Additional areas of interest are at present under consideration for possible filmstrip production, in keeping with the needs of the Church.

IV. Servicing of Foreign Missions

Audio-Visual Aids are becoming of increasing importance to the brethren in the foreign fields, and the department has the privilege of working closely with the various boards in order to supply the much needed equipment and materials.

As the Audio-Visual Board has studied the various needs, again it worked in close collaboration with the respective boards in establishing policies for distribution which were practically equitable.

V. Audio-Visual Equipment

The department continues to suggest the purchase of adequate and adequate equipment on the part of our congregations. Libraries are maintained on recommended sound motion picture equipment, slide-filmstrip projection equipment, recorders, etc.

comparative tests of the many and varied types of equipment constantly being carried on by the department in order to adapt local congregations in their purchase of equipment. Numerous requests for identical equipment are received, and are made, through large quantity purchases, to pass substantial savings along to the local congregations. This plan has met with good response.

VI. Wholesale Distribution of Materials

Increasing production costs of motion pictures and filmstrips necessitated the merchandising of our productions through other than our own. This wholesale distribution of our visual productions has become a world-wide operation, and has become the opportunity to make our audio-visual productions available to the general church market.

VII. 35mm. Theatrical Distribution

During the past triennium, "Reaching from Heaven," one of our films, has been made available to the conventional motion picture theatres.

Public acceptance of the picture has been excellent, and we are looking forward to increased activity in this phase of work.

The missionary potentials of this distribution far exceed the financial considerations, and only eternity will tell how the Word of God has been effectively preached through this type of distribution "Reaching from Heaven."

First of all, all glory to God for the wonderful work He has enabled us to do.

We acknowledge with sincere gratitude the fine co-operation of the churches with which we have been privileged to work during the triennium.

We gratefully acknowledge the loyal support of all pastors, churches, and members of Synod, without whose loyalty neither the plans of the past nor the plans for the future could be carried out.

THE BOARD FOR AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

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MR. O. A. DORN, *Advisory Member*

REV. VICTOR B. GROWCOCK, *Executive Director*

[1002]

Report of the Concordia Historical Institute

The most important single event for your Concordia Historical Institute during the triennium of 1950—53 was the erection of our own archives and museum building on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. This building, the first of its kind among Lutherans in America, was made initially possible through a \$50,000 bequest by Louis H. Waltke. When plans for the building were presented to Synod's Board of Directors, they set aside \$30,000 for the project. Since the Western District makes use of the Institute as its own historical depository, it contributed \$5,000. The Institute collected a little over \$7,000 from its membership in addition to the Polack memorial fund of \$1,420.50 and a number of other memorials amounted to \$450.00.

The new building comprises a museum room, a research room, administration offices, a vault, a workroom, and a large archivist's section, in which our valuable collection is housed.

The dedication of this beautiful, yet functional building took place in a service of thanks to God on November 16, 1952. This service also marked the close of our observance of the 25th anniversary of the Institute.

The building program created renewed interest throughout Synod so that many valuable items have been added to our collection. One of the more significant accessions during the triennium was a valuable collection of coins and medals related to the Lutheran Church. This collection was a gift of Mr. J. Schumm, Oak Park, Ill., who became interested in the work of the Institute through our exhibit at the Milwaukee Convention. We are happy to note that we are receiving important items from the libraries and personal effects of our leaders who have been called to their heavenly home. Thus we have received invaluable materials from the Polack, Graebner, Sommer, Dallmann, Sieck families. In some instances, synodical and District Synods which have been dissolved, have sent their records to the Institute. Among these was the Army-Navy Commission of 1918, War I and the Board for European Missions, which transferred their records to our archives.

While not all the accessions can be headlined, we wish to remind the delegates that we are interested in receiving any item which in some way bears on the history of the Lutheran Church in America, on the various areas where the Church is active, or on particular congregations and individuals who have made contributions to the Church. Breaking this down, there are interested in receiving the following congregational materials:

orders of services of ground breaking, cornerstone laying, dedication, installation, and anniversaries; histories of congregations; pictures of church and school buildings. May we remind you who have in their possession the minutes and records of sessions and conferences that are now defunct to transfer documents to the Institute to safeguard against their even-

Now that adequate facilities have been made available and staff has been increased, we will be in a position to offer even more service to the Church. The work of the Institute is divided into three major areas: archives, library, and museum. Each area has much historical lore both to the specialist and to the casual

Because of its official position as the historical depository of the Synod, the Institute is ready at all times to assist in ascertaining historical facts and data, in tracing trends and developments, and in creating and stimulating interest in the background, history, and work of the Lutheran Church. By way of illustration we point to a book by Dr. Walter O. Forster, *Zion on the Mississippi*, which was recently published by Concordia Publishing House.

With our beautiful museum room, we are prepared to depict the growth of Synod from a small seedling into a large worldwide body. The *Waltke Memorial Room* serves as an excellent educational facility, where our Synod's mission program, continuing in turn on the various fields, becomes meaningful and

For congregations and pastors who wish to publish the history of their local church or community have found the Institute a real help in their work. Factual information, both of a biographical and congregational nature, is available to the researcher either through our lending library by written request, or directly in our museum room.

Students of our seminaries and colleges who are preparing theses and research papers have found in the Institute's collections materials otherwise unobtainable. Bibliographical and other information on Lutheranism in America will be cheerfully furnished to those working on such special studies.

Perhaps one of the greatest services the Institute renders is its *Quarterly*, the only Lutheran periodical of its kind in the world. Through its pages interesting and scholarly articles have been brought to the attention of a wide circle of readers. The *Quarterly* is now in its twenty-sixth volume and is being edited by Arthur C. Repp.

The Institute's usefulness to the Church is determined to a great extent by the financial means placed at its disposal. By the

very nature of our interests our membership will always be relatively small. In recent years Synod has assumed more financial responsibility in support of the work of the Institute and has made it possible for us to reach out into a wider area of service. We sincerely hope that some financial assistance will soon be made to make it possible to microfilm many of the precious manuscripts and periodicals now scattered among private collections, libraries and congregations throughout the nation. In this way the Central Historical Institute will become an even more important center for American Lutheranism.

We wish to use this opportunity to express our appreciation to our curator, the Rev. August R. Suelflow, whose work has been so valuable that most of the services of the Institute revolve around his talents and personality. His understanding of history and his ability will be invaluable in the new era to which the Institute is moving forward.

We, the Board of the Institute, expect to use the organization's regular income, as in the past, in such manner as will serve the more immediate needs of the Institute. For the amount necessary as a supplement to this income we hope to present our recommendations to the Fiscal Conference next fall.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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[1003]

Report of Department of Public Relations

Purpose

The Department of Public Relations has one purpose: to identify our church body in the public mind with Jesus Christ.

Our Church has one message: the Gospel of forgiveness through Jesus Christ. It has one mission: to preach and teach the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Department of Public Relations has attempted to bring the Missouri Synod to the public, both inside and outside the borders of our 34 Districts in North and South America. It is a kind of Church which is devoted to the proclamation of the Gospel of Christ and determined to carry out its mission for Christ.

Operation

Each portrayal of the Missouri Synod has required the dissemination of factual information about our Church. The department has maintained a scrupulous regard for truth in offering information and interpretive assistance to the agencies of communication and to other organs of community life, both nationally and locally. We can report that the seriousness of purpose expected by the department, and its diligence in carrying out the assignments by Synod, have helped to bring about a new understanding of our Church among both Christian and non-Christian groups.

In all its activities the department has enjoyed the fullest cooperation of synodical and District officials, of other departments of Synod, of ancillary organizations of Synod, and of the organizations of Synod.

Objectives

Specific objectives of the Department of Public Relations were adopted by Synod in a resolution of the Chicago Convention in 1948. The department was asked

To correlate the work of the then existing District press committees and otherwise provide for the dissemination of news through press and radio;

To present the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day;

To answer attacks on our Lutheran Church;

To keep abreast of legislative developments with a view to securing our constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State, and to maintain contacts with the State Department in the interest of Synod's missionary and educational program.

These objectives have been developed by the department into a program. The department will propose to this convention a definition of these objectives, in order that they may more fully describe the program of the department after five years of operation.

Organization

At the Milwaukee Convention of 1950 the Board of Directors of Synod, in consultation with the President of Synod, reappointed members of the Board for Public Relations which had organized the new department in 1948. They were the Rev. Adolf F. Monkers, N. Y., chairman; Dr. Albert G. Huegli, River Forest, Ill., secretary; the Rev. Manfred E. Reinke, La Porte, Ind.; Herman W. Gockel, St. Louis, Mo.; Messrs. John W. Halter, Washington, D. C., George Halter, Cleveland, Ohio, and Strodell, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Secretary for the Board and Director of Public Relations for Synod is Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffmann, who maintains his residence in New York City.

Headquarters of the department are in New York, the center of communications in the United States. An office for Government relations is maintained in Washington, D. C. The Information Service (News Bureau) is located in St. Louis.

The department, with the co-operation of Synod's Districts in the United States and Canada, has enlisted the services of 500 men and women who serve as District and local public relations representatives. These people give of their spare time to the development and maintenance of good public relations for Synod and constitute an effective operating arm of Synod and form the backbone of Synod's public relations program. Largely because of the loyal co-operation, Synod's Department of Public Relations has an enviable reputation among both the Protestant and Catholic church bodies of our country.

Good relations have been established and developed by the department with the nation's press. The department has been encouraged by increasing willingness on the part of the press to report news on religion in general and on what the Lutheran Synod stands for, in particular.

The department has enjoyed the wholehearted co-operation of the press associations, Religious News Service, the national weekly news magazines, daily and weekly newspapers, and the church press. As a result, the work of our Church was presented through the press in more positive fashion than in any other period of our Church's history.

Untoward incidents which occurred in several localities have been reported fairly, in most cases. In almost all instances public relations representatives have been given the opportunity by the press to offer public correction of published misinformation.

The Information Service of the department, organized during this triennium under the direction of the Rev. Paul Schulze, rendered invaluable service in building good press relations. Schulze came to the department directly from the seminary. He has now accepted a call to a mission congregation in Sweden. It is planned to replace him with a layman trained in the field of journalism.

Radio and Television

The Lutheran Hour, sponsored by the Lutheran Laymen's League, has made a vital contribution to better understanding of our Synod during this triennium through its broadcasts at home and abroad. Our department has promoted the work of the Lutheran Hour wherever possible.

"This Is the Life," Synod's television program, has given Synod a new avenue for making its testimony heard through the combination of sight and sound. This bold venture into the medium, with its clear recognition of the possibilities and limitations of television, is a tribute to the passion for the Gospel which exists in our Synod. The Department of Public Relations has been active in the development of this program since its inception.

Various national television programs have been arranged and produced by the department in co-operation with television networks. They include nationally televised programs of the NBC network ("Frontiers of Faith") and the CBS network ("Lamp unto the Feet"). The production and presentation of local radio and television programs by local congregations has been encouraged. The Department in co-operation with Synod's Radio and Television Committee.

Governmental Relations

This department conducts an information service in behalf of the Missouri Synod for Government agencies in Washington, D. C. It offers information on Government operations, and serves as a liaison with Government agencies, for departments and congregations of the Synod. These services are so extensive in number and so varied in nature that it is impossible to describe them in this report.

The department maintains close watch upon legislation affecting the best interests of the Church. It played an important part in the withdrawal, during the last session of Congress, of legislation which would have created an American Embassy at the Vatican. Miss Olinda M. Roettger serves as Washington secretary for the Department of Public Relations.

The Director of Public Relations is a member of a five-man Civil Defense Advisory Committee to the Civil Defense Administration. In this capacity he helped to draw up plans for the Federal Government under which churches will be enabled to carry out their spiritual ministry in accordance with their own principles in the event of a civil disaster. As a result of the department's work in this field, Missouri Synod clergymen have been placed in charge of the program for participation of the churches in Civil Defense in several of the key cities of the country, including New York City, New Jersey City, and Spokane.

"Martin Luther" Film

This department was instrumental in working out arrangements for Lutheran bodies for the co-operative production of the "Martin Luther" film, a project of such magnitude that it has not

been attempted in over a generation. Lutheran Church Publications, Inc., was formed to produce and distribute the films. The Missouri Synod is represented by five members on the Board of Directors of this corporation: Dr. Lawrence Meyer, Mr. O. A. [unclear], the Rev. Karl Maier, Mr. Melvin Schlake (Associate Executive Secretary), and Dr. Oswald Hoffmann (secretary). Synod's Director of Public Relations helped to supervise preparation of the script and actual filming in Western Germany during an arduous 80-day shooting schedule last summer.

Parish Public Relations

A manual on parish public relations is now under preparation for use by local congregations. The proposed manual will be in uncomplicated form, suggestions for the planning and execution of a program for good public relations in the local parish, possibilities and problems likely to be encountered in planning such a program will be outlined in workable form.

Our Responsibility

The entire organization of Synod's Department of Public Relations has tried to encourage a sense of responsibility among departments, Districts, congregations, and members of Synod in helping other Lutheran bodies, other Christian bodies, and other Christian groups to understand our Church. This feeling of responsibility is growing, particularly in certain areas.

Our Privilege

Our Church has received a great deal from God. We treasure the Gospel we have. We enjoy the gift of Christian love. For this we are privileged to share with the people among whom we live, whether they belong to our Church or not.

Wherever a member of the Missouri Synod witnesses the Gospel of Jesus Christ, either with a well-spoken word or a deed of love, he glorifies Christ. At the same time he is making a most important contribution to public understanding of our Church, for he thereby identifies the Church in the mind of the people with what is really greatest and most important in its faith—our crucified and risen Savior Himself.

The development of this kind of good public relations policy for Synod is a settled policy of the Department of Public Relations. It encourages all members of Synod to share in the joy of spreading the Gospel and acting for Christ in Synod's behalf.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

OSWALD C. J. HOFFMANN, D. D., *Executive Secretary*

Report of Synodical Radio and Television Committee

Our Committee during the last triennium has again sought to advance the interest of radio and television broadcasts within the limits of our Synod by pastors and congregations. Various radio helps in the form of instruction in the principles of broadcasting, radio scripts, and recordings were made available for use by our pastors. A number of useful television films were likewise offered free of charge to pastors who requested them. The Committee again sponsored Lutheran Radio and Television Week, during which special emphasis was laid on the importance of radio and television in the promotion of Gospel preaching. This phase of the Radio and Television Committee's work could have been expanded beyond its present scope if greater financial resources had been available.

As a result of its observations and study of the radio and television situation in our Church, the Radio and Television Committee has the following recommendations to present to Synod.

The Synodical Radio and Television Committee as now constituted has been in existence since the 1935 delegate convention. Since then radio and television has assumed far greater dimensions in our modern life than had been visualized during the early days of the Committee's existence. In view of this fact, the Radio and Television Committee is convinced that the work of the Synodical Radio and Television Committee ought to be reorganized so that all of our Church's agencies now active in the field of radio and television may be adequately represented on this Committee. The basis for this reorganization is the creation of the office of the Synodical Radio and Television Director. The delegate convention of Synod in 1950 already authorized the creation of such a department headed by a full-time director, but the sums allocated for carrying out the resolution did not become available.

We further suggest that the new Synodical Radio and Television Committee be instructed to serve also as a radio and television coordinating council for the purpose of developing a coordinated program whereby all areas of work covered by the Synod in which there is mutual concern and operation may be coordinated with a view to attaining voluntary co-operation and advisory capacity to assist in avoiding duplication of effort, to exchange ideas, to keep abreast with current trends in these fields, and to conduct such other related business as may profitably advance the interests of the Church to the glory of our Lord.

The Committee suggests that the allotment of synodical funds to the Radio and Television Committee be materially in-

creased during the next triennium. The Committee has carefully reviewed the vast possibilities of the service which it may render to our Church and believes that the sums suggested below represent a good investment. In order to make effective operation possible for the Synodical Radio and Television Committee, which has no other source of income, we request Synod to allow its budget for use by the Synodical Radio and Television Committee for 1954 the sum of \$47,000; for 1955, \$51,000; for 1956, \$55,000. In these sums are included also the necessary funds for the salary of a full-time Synodical Radio and Television Director.

THE SYNODICAL RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMITTEE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

[1005]

Report of the Lutheran Television Productions Committee

The entire history of the Lutheran Television Productions Committee and of the television program "This Is the Life" is contained within the period of the current triennium. After the conclusion of World War II, television came into being as an important part of the American scene. By 1950, 105 television stations were in operation in 63 regions in the United States, and the growth of the television industry was so rapid that the Federal Communications Commission inaugurated the "freeze." This, then, afforded an opportunity during which those interested in the growth, development, and utilization of television within the United States might consolidate their position. After the Milwaukee Convention of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod it became increasingly apparent that television, a twentieth-century miracle, would constitute a marvelous new medium for the proclamation of the Savior's Gospel throughout this country.

In a meeting at the close of 1950 the synodical Board of Directors created a committee known as the Board of Directors of the Television Advisory Committee, to study the entire television question and the possibilities that it might hold for The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. This committee held its first meeting on January 4, 1951, at Concordia Theological Seminary, under the chairmanship of Dean Leonard C. Wuerffel. During the first months of 1951 the Committee met regularly and investigated all possible avenues of approach. On March 3 and 4, 1951, a larger conference was called at the Palmer House in Chicago, to which some of the most representative leaders from within and beyond our Church were invited to study all phases of the television question. In its

May 18, 1951, the Board of Directors Television Advisory Committee made the following recommendations to the synodical Board of Directors:

We believe that an effective television program for our Church is a definite possibility. We believe that this medium lends itself well for the promulgation of general Kingdom purposes.

We believe that the purpose of any television program, sponsored by our Church, must be to propagate the Christian message. The purpose must be the same as that indicated by the slogan "Bringing Christ to the Nations."

We believe that our projected television program should be placed into a distinctive framework, allowing for variety of technique, with special emphasis on dramatic presentations, both fictional and documentary, both Biblical and contemporary.

By "distinctive framework" we mean an opening and an ending which would label the program and make it readily recognizable to our audience. It may be that this framework may be designed as to include our distinctive Gospel appeal.

We recommend that our Church use film for the preparation of these programs (1) because of the present situation in the television industry, which makes it impossible for any network to develop a sizable number of stations; (2) because film programs can be stored for later distribution and continue to produce additional income.

We suggest that our Church proceed with the production of a minimum of 26 films, each for a 30-minute television program. Pursuant to these recommendations, the synodical Board of Directors, thereupon appointed the Lutheran Television Productions Committee. The organization meeting of the Television Committee was held on June 28, 1951, at Concordia Seminary. The dramatic television format was agreed upon, and plans were laid to answer many questions that would inevitably be associated with so far-reaching a program.

The Television Committee met at regular intervals, laying plans for telecasts of "This Is the Life." The services of the Rev. Herbert Gockel were secured as Religious Adviser in the fall of 1951 and in the spring of 1952 Mr. Melvin Schlake joined the committee in the capacity of Executive Secretary.

Pilot films were prepared in the fall of 1951 for a special telecast in January of 1952. On Tuesday, September 9, 1952, the television series "This Is the Life" was formally inaugurated over television lanes of America. The DuMont stations in New York, Washington, and Philadelphia were the first to carry the program on Sunday, September 14.

The Financing of the Program

The fiscal year of the Lutheran Television Productions Committee coincides with the fiscal year of Synod.

The costs for the first fiscal year of operation, from September 1, 1952, to January 31, 1953, were covered by a special grant from the synodical Board of Directors in the amount of \$750,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" fund. The actual expenses of this period amounted to \$756,979.88. \$50,000 of this amount returned to the "Conquest for Christ" fund through income received from the pilot-film showings.

The funds for the second fiscal year of operation, extending from February 1, 1953, to January 31, 1954, are to be provided in the following way: The Fiscal Conference of September, 1953, allocated a total of \$400,000. This amount is to be supplemented with an additional total of \$300,000, to be secured from sources the following: The sale and distribution of prints; the income from film rentals; direct fund solicitation.

Our Present Status

The blessing of the Lord of the Church has rested upon the activities of your Lutheran Television Productions Committee as an overflowing measure. Begun as a venture of faith, the program has gained a tremendous amount of public acceptance.

From the viewpoint of *distribution*, "This Is the Life" is presently carried by 81 stations. After having carried the series during the fall of 1952 and the spring of 1953, virtually all of these stations are reshooting the first 26 films during the summer of 1953 until the time when they will begin to carry the new, or second, series of 26 films. It should be specifically pointed out that this time is granted free of charge by the television stations on a sustaining basis. The value of the time thus represents an additional cost of \$1,275,000.

The *scheduling* of the programs represents a very complicated operation. The prints are "bicycled" from station to station to secure maximum use of a limited number of prints. For *special programs*, one for Thanksgiving, 1952, another for Christmas, 1952, and a third for Easter, 1953, were prepared. The Christmas and Easter films employed the format of Biblical drama.

The *mail response* has been most gratifying. As of this writing, 140,000 pieces of mail have reached television headquarters at the Lutheran Building, requesting copies of the eighty-four-page booklet *This Is the Life*.

In a special project called "*Telemission*," your Committee has arranged for a thorough and systematic follow-up plan, to be conducted through the synodical Board for Home Missions.

framework of the District Mission Directors. Every name registered at television headquarters is thus visited by the nearest pastor with a view toward bringing him into closer touch with the congregations of our Synod.

Close touch is maintained with the television stations through a monitor system, conducted through the co-operation of the Synod's Department of Public Relations.

Negotiations are being conducted for overseas introduction of the program in Great Britain, Canada, and Hawaii.

The audience measurement surveys have kept us in close touch with the size of the television audience. Our average pulse rating indicates a weekly total of 1,743,893 homes, or a total of 2,722 viewers a week.

A breakdown of audience figures are available at this writing in tentative and incomplete form. An analysis of 6,704 contacts reveals the following statistical breakdown:

Total number of people reported as unchurched — 8%.

Total number reported as members of The Lutheran Church — American Synod — 28%.

Total number reported as members of some other Lutheran church — 6%.

Total number reported as members of other denominations

Not found, moved away, incorrect address — 1%.

Our Committee is currently investigating the possibilities of making a radio adaptation of the television program "This Is the Word." Investigations to date indicate some very interesting possibilities.

The following stations are currently carrying "This Is the Word."

"This Is the Word," Lutheran TV Productions, Station Schedule

City	Station	Day	Time
Chicago	KOB-TV	Monday	6:00 P. M.
	KGNC-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
	WOI-TV	Sunday	2:30 P. M.
St. Paul	WAGA-TV	Sunday	10:30 A. M.
		Sunday	11:05 P. M.
Minneapolis	WFPG-TV	Saturday	6:00 P. M.
	KTBC-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis	WAAM-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
	WNBF-TV	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
St. Paul	WAFM-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul	WTTV	Friday	5:00 P. M.
St. Paul	WNAC-TV	Sunday	11:00 A. M.
St. Paul	XELD-TV	Sunday *	5:00 P. M.
St. Paul	WBEN-TV	Sunday *	10:30 A. M.
St. Paul	WBTW	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
St. Paul	WGN-TV	Saturday	7:30 P. M.
St. Paul	WCPO-TV	Sunday	10:30 P. M.

City	Station	Day	
Cleveland	WXEL-TV	Wednesday	8:00
Columbus	WBNS-TV	Sunday	10:00
Dallas	WFAA-TV	Sunday	10:00
Davenport	WOC-TV	Sunday	11:00
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Saturday	5:00
Denver	KBTU	Sunday	1:00
Detroit	WJBK-TV	Sunday	1:00
Erie	WICU-TV	Friday	10:00
Grand Rapids	WOOD-TV	Sunday	2:00
Greensboro	WFMY-TV	Saturday	8:00
Houston	KPRC-TV	Saturday	11:00
Huntington	WSAZ-TV	Sunday	12:00
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	9:00
Jacksonville	WMBR-TV	Sunday	12:00
Johnstown	WJAC-TV	Sunday	11:00
Kalamazoo	WKZO-TV	Sunday	12:00
Kansas City	WDAF-TV	Sunday	9:00
Lancaster	WGAL-TV	Saturday	11:00
Lansing	WJIM-TV	Friday	2:00
Lawton	KSWO-TV	Monday	7:00
Los Angeles	KNBH-TV	Sunday	2:00
Louisville	WAVE-TV	Sunday	10:00
Lubbock	KDUB-TV	Thursday	11:00
Memphis	WMCT-TV	Sunday	6:00
Miami	WTVJ	Sunday	10:45
Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	Sunday	11:00
Minneapolis	WCCO-TV	Sunday	9:00
Mobile	WKAB-TV	Sunday	10:00
Nashville	WSM-TV	Sunday	8:30
New Britain	WKBN-TV	Sunday	11:45
New Haven	WNHC-TV	Sunday	6:30
New Orleans	WDSU-TV	Sunday	11:45
New York	WABC-TV	Sunday	10:30
Norfolk	WTAR-TV	Sunday	9:30
Oklahoma City	WKY-TV	Sunday	1:00
Omaha	WOW-TV	Sunday	10:30
Peoria	WEEK-TV	Sunday	1:00
Philadelphia	WFIL-TV	Sunday	4:00
Phoenix	WPTZ-TV	Monday	8:30
Portland	KPHO-TV	Sunday	11:45
Providence	KPTV	Sunday	11:00
Pueblo	WJAR-TV	Sunday	12:00
Reading	KDZA-TV	Sunday	10:00
Roanoke	WHUM-TV	Sunday	5:00
Rochester	WROV-TV	Sunday	3:30
Rock Island	WHAM-TV	Wednesday	9:00
St. Louis	WHBF-TV	Saturday	1:00
Salt Lake City	KSD-TV	Wednesday	5:00
San Antonio	KSL-TV	Sunday	9:00
San Francisco	KEYL-TV	Sunday	11:45
Schenectady	KGO-TV	Sunday	10:00
Seattle	WRGB-TV	Sunday	1:00
Spokane	KING-TV	Sunday	11:15
Syracuse	KXLY-TV	Sunday	11:00
Toledo	WHEN-TV	Sunday	6:00
Tulsa	WSPD-TV	Sunday	1:00
	KOTV	Sunday	11:00

	WKTV	Sunday	1:00 P. M.
		Wednesday	2:30 P. M.
Wash. D. C.	WMAL-TV	Sunday	9:30 P. M.
Baltimore	WBRE-TV	Sunday	2:00 P. M.
Delaware	WDEL-TV	Saturday	6:30 P. M.
Illinois	WSBA-TV	Sunday	9:30 P. M.
Indiana	WKBN-TV	Sunday	1:30 P. M.

* Every other week

Conclusion

The Committee joins in giving thanks to almighty God for His abundant and overflowing benediction on the work of your Lutheran Television Productions Committee. At this writing, television joins even more importantly on the national scene, now the television "freeze" has been lifted. A total of 157 outlets are operating in the United States, of which 49 are post-freeze stations on VHF and 20 UHF. The total TV authorizations in the United States now stand at 447, including the 108 outlets operating during the "freeze." Post-freeze grants now total 339 — 114 VHF and 225 UHF. The Federal Communications Commission has been processing 50 further applications, which are to be acted upon within 30 days, thus, with a potential of nearly a thousand television outlets throughout the country within the immediately foreseeable future. With a current count of 21,500,000 television receivers in the country, and a rapid rise due to follow as new areas are opened for television, it appears certain that the twentieth-century miracle of television has an even greater potential than apparent. Possible two brief years ago, when your Lutheran Television Productions Committee came into being.

Glory to God alone!

LUTHERAN TELEVISION PRODUCTIONS COMMITTEE

E. R. BERTERMANN, PH. D., *Chairman*
 O. A. DORN, *Treasurer*
 EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*
 H. HARMS, D. D.
 CLARENCE AMLING
 PAUL FRIEDRICH
 OSCAR P. BRAUER
 JOHN A. FLEISCHLI
 RICHARD E. MEIER
 M. F. SCHLAKE, *Executive Secretary*
 H. W. GOCKEL, *Religious Advisor*

been set aside for emergencies. The Radio Committee has carefully studied the problem and has come to the conclusion that three procedures will have to be adopted to meet the financial crisis: (1) Synod will either have to allot a larger appropriation to KFUD or underwrite its deficit at the end of the fiscal year; (2) Synod will have to take over the station and assume all responsibility for the cost of its operation; (3) the station will have to become a commercial enterprise and seek to finance itself from the income which paid advertisements will provide.

The Radio Committee pleads with Synod to give these matters the most careful attention and to express itself on the best solution of the problem how to make the station financially secure.

In concluding this part of our report we respectfully request that Synod express its thanks to all who have so generously supported KFUD with their funds and to all who have served on the programs and encourage them to continue their support in the future.

Another problem which has confronted Station KFUD has been brought to the fore by the tremendous progress made by television. It seems certain that in densely populated areas like St. Louis, the new invention will in a large measure crowd out radio as we have known it in the past. In order to be prepared for any emergency, the KFUD Radio Committee, with the full knowledge and approval of Synod's Board of Directors, made an application for a new channel, which has now been granted by the FCC. It is not necessary to add that if KFUD introduces TV into its program, it can hope to finance itself only by becoming a commercial station. This change, however, involves many problems which will require further careful study before a final conclusion can be reached.

THE RADIO COMMITTEE OF STATION KFUD
GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

[1008]

Report of the Family Worship Hour, Inc.

The Family Worship Hour, a fifteen-minute radio program of quiet meditation, music, and prayers, has been blessed abundantly by our heavenly Father. At the present writing the program is heard on over one hundred stations in the United States, Canada and is used in twelve Veterans Hospitals throughout the country.

The program is produced at the National Broadcasting Company's Chicago studios and is sent to radio stations on transcription disks and tapes. All of the production and other expenses are covered by the budget of the Family Worship

the program is given to the radio stations entirely without remuneration. The speakers used on these programs are drawn from all parts of the country and are selected with a view toward a meditative presentation of the eternal truths of God. The music is supplied by small groups from the Lutheran Choir of St. Paul. Both speakers and musicians give their time entirely without remuneration.

Since there is no direct appeal for funds on the program, it is necessary that our financial structure must grow slowly. Contributions have been received from many individuals, congregations, and societies, for which we are indeed grateful. The Rev. Paul C. Schaefer has been active in bringing this project to the attention of pastors and congregations. During 1952 the over-all income of the Family Worship Hour was approximately \$21,000 from contributions. Naturally, this does not cover the complete cost of running the program.

The cost of production of the Family Worship Hour has been kept to a minimum, and by the use of tape a series of six fifteen-minute programs can be made for approximately \$300. This means that each fifteen minutes of air time costs the Family Worship Hour approximately \$50. For this amount of money the Gospel of the Lord is heard in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the week.

Certainly we must all agree that this is a worthy cause. We pray God's continued benediction on the Family Worship Hour and that many listeners will be brought to the knowledge of their Lord through this medium.

GERHARD P. SCHROTH, *Executive Secretary*

Appended Report of the Family Worship Hour

In 1950 the originators and founders of the Family Worship Hour presented the cause of this latest radio effort to the Synodical Convention. The underlying reason for entering upon this effort was the moral decay, dishonesty, fraud, youth delinquency, divorce, and immorality, which is threatening the very existence of our

children of God we know that there is but one remedy to the tide, to halt the destruction, the utter wreck and ruin of the nation, only one way to salvage the nation and to escape the wrath of God, and this one way is that we return to God. "If ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." As the nation, so the cities; and as the cities and communities, so the homes. If the nation had but preserved their integrity, if Christ had ever been a Guest within the homes, the growing boys and girls, the nation, too, would be spared and enjoy favor with God.

To rehabilitate the homes, a number of laymen and past upon the idea to go on the air with family devotions. But another radio broadcast? Why this duplication of effort and expenditure of money? Being convinced that a family worship as they visualized and outlined it was not just another broadcast or a duplication of effort, these men ventured on and established the Family Worship Hour. It was to be the same Gospel, but it would be entirely different. It was to be an anonymous program. Their own names were not to be mentioned, they would not seek vain glory. The names of none of the speakers, the choirs, or choir directors, not even of the broadcasting stations, were to reveal the church affiliation of the speakers. All was to be anonymous. The Family Worship Hour was entirely different also because broadcasting stations were to be requested for free radio time. When these men had first recordings made for broadcasting, they courageously went to the broadcasting station and requested to give the time free of charge. Promptly they were told that an anonymous program featuring no sponsor or speaker could not attract and hold a radio audience, since experience taught that radio audiences were built about the speakers.

Nevertheless the group succeeded in securing free radio time. Today more than 100 broadcasting stations carry 15 minutes of daily devotions, of meditations, and prayer and song. The Veterans Hospitals also carry these devotions every day. It may be interesting to read comments received. Writes the executive secretary of the Board of Education of a large conference of another denomination: "The most significant Christian worship program to be found — comes at 6:15 A. M. over K... and is entitled 'The Family Worship Hour.' Listeners to radio broadcasts who have grown weary of religious cant will welcome a program free of it and one that is Christ-centered."

Radio time is free. The only cost to be met is for the preparation of transcriptions or wire recordings and the cost of the shipping to and from the radio stations. There is no direct appeal for contributions on the program. Contributions have been received from individuals, congregations, and societies. As yet the Family Worship Hour is not fully on a self-sustaining basis. As the Lord provide the necessary funds, this program could be extended to many more broadcasting stations. May it please the Lord grant further success to this humble undertaking.

Report of the Department of Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare was created by resolution of the 19th Delegate Synod, assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21-25, 1950.

Pursuant to the directive given in this resolution, the Honorable President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, appointed the following to serve as the Board of Social Welfare: Dr. C. A. Behnke, Rev. E. B. Glabe, Rev. A. H. Bringewatt, Rev. Martin W. Mr. Louis Schwanke.

Dr. C. A. Behnke resigned as chairman and member of the Board in 1952, and Prof. Edw. J. Mahnke was appointed by the Board and approved by the President, to serve in his place.

The work of the Department was organized on November 1, 1950, when the Rev. Henry F. Wind, D.D., Executive Secretary of the Lutheran Service Society of New York, was appointed Executive Secretary of the Department on a part-time basis. He is still in this capacity at the present time.

A temporary office for the Department was set up in Buffalo, N.Y., and the business of the Department has been transacted from this office until the present time.

Under the guidance and blessing of our gracious Lord, the Department has engaged in the following activities:

1. Lutheran Service to Refugees

At this point of time as well as in importance was the service to refugees organized by the Department. The plight of ten million refugees from western Germany and Austria, almost half of them of the Lutheran confession, could not be ignored without doing violence to our conscience and our sense of love and duty. The situation was on an emergency level because of the scarcity of places remaining under the Displaced Persons Act. Informative letters and the request for assurances were sent to all congregations of the Synod during the closing week of 1951; and to insure action, the Board of Social Welfare temporarily appointed Dr. Werner Kuntz, Executive Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare of the Michigan District, as full-time director of the project. With the consent of the officials of the Michigan District, Pastor Kuntz took office on January 1, 1952. He left for Europe on February 1, 1952, and spent approximately three months working at the task of selecting families to match the places given by our people. He was assisted in this work by Rev. Armin Knorr and Mrs. Gertrude Droege of Detroit, who were on a voluntary basis.

We are happy to say that one appeal to the congregations of

Synod produced 530 separate assurances. But although the result was so gratifying, it is noted that these 530 assurances only covered in less than 5 per cent of the congregations of Synod.

With the assistance of the United States Displaced Persons Commission, Pastor Kuntz established offices at Camp Weymouth near Hamburg, where selections were made, on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission, of predocumented Lutheran refugee families. The families were called in for interviews, matched as accurately as possible to the requirements of a specific assurance oriented with respect to a job, housing, church and community life, and assisted in the processing procedure. Many substitutions had to be made for families who were rejected eventually after examining medical authorities. Sponsoring congregations were notified of the details of our assignments as soon as they received a visa from the consul. Reception and pier services in New York were rendered in our behalf by the staff of the National Lutheran Council at a cost of \$5.38 per person. This service included the purchasing of railroad tickets and informing the sponsoring congregation by wire of the exact time of arrival. We are grateful to the National Lutheran Council for this service so excellently rendered. We could scarcely have organized such reception services of our own in so short a time, though women workers in our New York churches rendered efficient volunteer services.

Our refugee families, of German Lutheran background, came from various countries behind the Iron Curtain, chiefly Poland, Rumania, and the former states along the Baltic Sea. They fled before the onrushing Red armies in the late months before Hitler's defeat. They abandoned their homes and possessions to face the enslavement and brutality for which the Russian forces are known. Many, especially those of older age, failed to survive the ordeals of the flight. Those who did spilled like bloodwaters over the borders of western Germany and sought refuge in camps or elsewhere. German relief funds were inadequate to provide for anything save only the barest necessities of life.

Families chosen out of this tremendous number, upon a free agreement, were assigned to each of our 530 assurances.

The legislation under which we were operating allowed for 54,744 people, which had to be issued before June, 1952. However, the number of visas allowed was exhausted by April. 271 of our assigned families had not as yet received their visas by that date, though many had completed processing and awaited only the signature of the consul. None of these were able to emigrate. This tragic disappointment could have been averted if we had been able to start our work at an earlier date. Many of our families continue to write to us, pleading that we find some way

under the regular immigration quota. However, 259 groups succeeded in obtaining visas and arrived in our country during April, May, and June of 1952.

The 259 families were assigned to sponsors in 32 States. Jobs were waiting or were soon obtained for those who accept employment. While there was a great emphasis on employment, people were placed in thirty different job categories.

The problem of adjustment to a new environment was bound to be a very real one to the individual family and in some cases required heroic attitudes and great fortitude. In spite of this, the majority of these families succeeded beyond their expectations in adjusting to this new environment, and only very few experienced serious difficulty.

The Board of Directors of Synod had appropriated the sum of \$16,943.87 for this work. However, by March 1, 1953, only \$16,943.87 had been used. It is estimated that, in the final analysis, the cost will be less than \$18.00 per person to resettle these refugees. This is approximately one quarter of the per-capita amount expended by other agencies operating in the same field.

Rev. Dr. Kuntz was released by the Board as of March 1, 1953, and continues to serve on a voluntary basis until all adjustments have been made and the program brought to a successful conclusion.

In spite of all that has been done, the refugee problem in Germany and Austria is as great today as it was some three years ago because of the constant influx of escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. Though Germany is somewhat better equipped to handle this situation today than it was several years ago, the country continues on such a gigantic scale that western Germany cannot give an effective answer for it. The number of refugees remaining in Germany is estimated at ten million, of whom a considerable portion are Lutherans.

A considerable effort was made by interested organizations and individuals in the spring of 1952 to secure legislation which would allow additional numbers of refugees to come to this country. Congress did pass the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, but it contains no provision for the admittance of refugees outside the quota system. Several new bills, pointed at the reception of additional refugees, have been introduced in the present Congress. Should enabling legislation be passed, it is our hope that the Lutheran Church will be ready with the will and the means to respond fully to the new Samaritan call and to reactivate its missionary activity. To this end the Department of Social Welfare is carrying tentative plans which can and should be put into effect as soon as enabling legislation is passed.

2. Clinical Training in Pastoral Care

Training in Pastoral Care is not a new endeavor. We have always taught Pastoral Care in our seminaries, and the result has been, under the blessing of God, a ministry which, in the proper sense of the term, merits the appellation "pastoral."

In the course of the last quarter century, however, a new movement in ministerial education named "Clinical Pastoral Training" has appeared. This movement postulates that if the minister is to minister effectively to people, he must know not only the people but people as well, and that he can gain such knowledge of people only by actually working with them. The knowledge of people and their psychological reaction to given approaches is particularly valuable in dealing with the mentally and physically ill, the imprisoned and other institutionalized people. Therefore this training in "interpersonal relationships" is given in a clinical setting in a hospital, prison, or other institution. Actual visiting and consultation with patients under the supervision of a trained chaplain is combined with studies in psychology, psychiatry, hospital administration, medical practice and terminology, and other related subjects. Thus the student is better able to preach and to apply the Word of God to people who are often difficult to reach, people who, by reason of infirmities of many kinds, present unusual resistance to the Gospel.

The idea of Clinical Training in Pastoral Care originated with a chaplain in a mental hospital more than a quarter of a century ago. It was then picked up by other chaplains, and the organization to promote clinical training for pastors, called "Council for Clinical Training," came into being. Some time later another group of chaplains formed the "Institute for Pastoral Care." These two organizations have conducted courses in a number of hospitals for two decades, and many theological students and pastors, as well as them also a number of our own men, have been benefited by these courses.

The conviction that all institutional chaplains, in order to discharge their duties efficiently, should have such training, has gained ground. The Federal Prison system was the first to require that all chaplains in Federal prisons have clinical training. Accredited as chaplains by the Council for Clinical Training, such chaplaincies were established in State mental hospitals by the States, this requirement was also written into the regulations governing the appointment of these chaplains. Many private hospitals followed suit, and so today there are large areas in which pastors without clinical training simply cannot secure appointments as chaplains in institutions. More and more hospitals are adopting

requirement of clinical training for their chaplains, and in the foreseeable future very few of our pastors will be eligible for positions in institutions unless they have enjoyed the benefits of clinical training.

Neither the Council for Clinical Training nor the Institute for Pastoral Care are Lutheran in their orientation. While they have rendered, and will continue to render, valuable service, they are inadequate nor satisfactory to meet our needs.

It is obvious that we must establish our own system of clinical training for our pastors if we wish to continue the great work which the Church is doing through its city missionaries and institutional chaplains.

It should also be noted that Clinical Training in Pastoral Care is available not only to professional chaplains in institutions, but also to every pastor. This training is simply an intensification of the instruction in practical theology which we have given and are giving our pastors at our seminaries.

Recognizing the need for Lutheran training centers, representatives of the Department of Social Welfare and Associated Lutheran Charities, in company with delegations from other Lutheran groups, approached the General Convention of Clinical Training Interests in Boston in the fall of 1951 with the request that a committee be appointed to work out standards of instruction for all clinical training interests so that a uniform accreditation of training centers might be established. A committee of twelve members was elected, four of whom were representatives of our Department of Social Welfare and Associated Lutheran Charities. The standards prepared by this committee were then adopted in the Third National Conference for Clinical Training, held at Bound Brook, N. J., in November of 1952. These standards are now being submitted to various seminaries and schools at which clinical training is offered, and probability of the proposed code will be reported at this year's national convention.

In the meantime efforts have been made to set up a program of clinical training at Concordia Seminary and in co-operation with the St. Louis City Mission. Professor Mahnke has been offering classroom instruction in the techniques of pastoral counseling, both at the undergraduate and the graduate level, to all students, and has been supervising the program of clinical training in the St. Louis City Mission. These efforts, however, are only the feeble beginnings of a program which must be intensified and expanded to meet the high standards of training which will be adopted by the various training centers which desire to have their students qualify as professional hospital chaplains. The Department, in co-operation with Concordia Seminary, has been instrumental in

the preparation of plans for the enlarging of our efforts at seminaries.

These plans envision opportunities for the training of theological students as well as pastors who desire to improve their in pastoral care. We hope soon to make real progress by setting several training centers staffed with accredited supervisor chaplains and by persuading our seminaries to offer more classroom instruction in these subjects. This will insure a continuance of the intensive and blessed work in institutional missions in which 80 pastors are engaged as full-time chaplains and some 600 are giving part-time service.

3. Surveys and Studies

The Department of Social Welfare offers its services to synodical Districts, mission boards, institutional mission societies, agencies, and institutions of charity in making surveys of existing needs and opportunities for doing institutional mission and welfare work in any given area. The Department is also willing to render aid to institutions and agencies which wish to improve or enlarge the services they are rendering our people. This service evidently has filled a very real need, since the Executive Secretary, aided by a score of part-time consultants, has been busily engaged responding to such requests.

The following synodical Districts requested a study of needs and opportunities for institutional mission or welfare work in their respective areas:

Southern California, Florida-Georgia, Northwest, California and Nevada, Central Illinois.

The following agencies and institutions requested, and have received, studies and evaluations of their work and suggestions for expansion and improvement:

The Lutheran Home-Finding Society of Iowa, the Lutheran Children's Home Society of Nebraska, the Lutheran Action Council of Washington, D. C., the Boys Ranch Association of N. Dak., the Lutheran Orphans' Home and the Lutheran Children's Friend Society of Missouri, the Redwood Boys Ranch Association of Napa, Calif., the Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Works of Mercy, in Boston, Mass.

Many other agencies and institutions requested and have received consultation service, relating to the various phases of their work, by mail.

It is believed that, under the blessing of God, these agencies were instrumental in advancing the cause of institutional mission work and Christian charity in many areas. In making their recommendations, workers for the Department, however, by the

advocated the setting up of new agencies and the expansion of work of existing agencies, even in cases in which local workers of these causes seemed strongly inclined to favor such extension of their work. Certain criteria were always applied in such cases, as: Is there a real need for the projected work? Is it possible to establish the work according to the highest standards of the field of endeavor? Can our people afford to engage in the projected activity without curtailing other projects of the Church? We feel, therefore, that the Department has rendered the Church a real service, even in those cases in which it advised against the expansion of existing services and the setting up of new agencies.

The Department is planning for the future extended studies of the whole scope of our welfare and institutional missions work. An over-all picture of our work in these areas is urgently needed. Beyond the gathering of bare statistics little has been done to gain a clear understanding of the scope and quality of our work. The Department hopes presently to be able to give an answer to many questions concerning this work which must now remain unanswered. We hope also that these studies may materially aid in establishing higher standards of performance in all our welfare agencies.

4. Institutes and Seminars for Workers

Since its establishment the Department has co-operated wholeheartedly with other agencies within Synod in planning and conducting meetings, institutes, and seminars for workers. It has participated in the Regional Meetings of Associated Lutheran Churches as well as in its National Convention. It took part in the Social Work Institute in Valparaiso University, and the Human Relations Institute conducted by the same school. The Executive Committee and members of the Board as well as a number of conference representatives represented the Department at pastoral conferences and workers' meetings conducted by voluntary agencies and departments within Synod.

Outside of our circles, the Department, through the Executive Committee, participated in the activities of the White House Conference for Children and Youth, the National Social Welfare Board, the National Conference of Social Work, and other organizations. In the meetings of these organizations it was possible, for the first time, to give expression to the principles and to explain the needs of our Church. We are happy to say that our testimony was always received in a kindly spirit and was much appreciated.

Other associations in which the Department, through its Executive Secretary, holds membership are: the American Lutheran Association, the Conference on American Citizenship, Congresses and Councils, the Council of Lutheran Agencies, and the Lutheran Social Work Association. There are many other agencies, both voluntary and governmental, in which we must still seek membership, both to improve the quality of our own work by learning of others and to coordinate our ideas and motivations for the common good.

The Department is also planning institutes and seminars for its own for various types of workers. Committees have already been set up to arrange extensive workshops for institutional workers and for Lutheran social workers. We hope by this means to establish a well-rounded in-service training program for all our workers.

5. Convention of the Lutheran World Federation

The present chairman of the Board of Social Welfare, the Executive Secretary, attended the meeting of the Lutheran World Federation in Hanover, Germany. In addition to the sessions they attended the sessions of Section Three, in which missionary work and charitable endeavors were discussed. Although they had neither voice nor vote in these sessions, they gained greatly by the experience, and we believe this gain will be reflected in the work of the Department in the coming years.

After the conclusion of the meetings of the Lutheran World Federation, our representatives, upon the invitation and under the auspices of the Association for Inner Missions of Bavaria, inspected the institutions and agencies of the Lutheran Church of Bavaria. An intensive study of the methods and techniques employed in this work produced much information which will be of benefit in our missionary and charitable work. On the other hand, our representatives were able to contribute much to the German Lutheran Church by many discussions of our own methods and practices. The members of the Board of Social Welfare are very grateful for this opportunity to learn and to be of service.

6. Recruitment and Training of Social Workers and Clergy

One of the great difficulties which confront us in the performance of the work of our agencies of mercy is the lack of adequately trained and well-qualified social workers. The standards of performance in most of our agencies have risen rapidly under the impetus of generally rising standards in social work and under the pressure of Federal laws regulating social work agencies. Production of Lutheran workers has not kept step with the rising tide of demand for qualified workers, and many of our agencies either must curtail their work of mercy or perform it with a staff of non-Lutheran workers.

There is a very real need for the recruitment of young men for this field of service and of aiding them by the granting of scholarships both on the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Wheat Ridge Foundation and a number of local churches of our Church have pioneered in this area, and the Board of Social Welfare hopes that within the near future it may engage more men in the recruitment of workers by setting up scholarship funds for students to aid them in obtaining the necessary training. These workers must still be trained in secular and non-Lutheran fields, and the Department hopes eventually to be instrumental in the task of establishing a Lutheran School of Social Work in our own institutions.

With reference to institutional chaplains, as we already pointed out, there is also a dearth of men adequately trained to meet the requirements established by hospitals and other institutions. Many men desire to obtain the necessary clinical training in pastoral care to qualify them for chaplaincies, but they are unable to defray the cost of such training. The Board of Social Welfare has therefor included the sum of \$1,500 in its budget for 1953, which is to be used for the granting of subsidies to chaplains who desire to obtain clinical training in pastoral care. The Board is now giving consideration to the setting up of the machinery for the administration of this fund.

Participation in the Work of Other Synodical Agencies

In accordance with the directives given to the Board of Social Welfare, the Department is to be the general correlating agency of the Church in all welfare projects. Since the Department is also directed to participate in the work of relief, the Executive Secretary was appointed a member of the Board of Social Welfare of the Board of Directors of Synod. The Board of Social Welfare also maintains close contact with the Family Life Committee, the Committee for a Research Project on Psychology and Religion, the National Council of Lutheran Agencies, various community and agencies of Synod, and others. It is hoped that through participation in the work of these boards and committees a unity of purpose and better correlation of efforts will result.

8. Public and Private Welfare Agencies

Common with many citizens, particularly with members of the Christian Church, members of the Board of Social Welfare are concerned with the rapid rise and development of public welfare agencies. While conceding their necessity and the worth of their efforts, we believe that public or tax-supported agencies must never supplant agencies of mercy established by the

Church, nor usurp their functions. To permit our agencies of mercy to die would be to rob our Church of its most effective testimony, the testimony of "faith that worketh by love," and to deny our members the opportunity to "do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith."

The Board of Social Welfare is therefore planning an intensive study of the whole problem of the relationship between public and private welfare agencies, in the hope of eventually recommending appropriate action to safeguard the work of our agencies of mercy.

9. The Office of Executive Secretary

The chairman of the Board of Social Welfare, the Rev. S. Glabe, has authorized the following announcement:

"We are happy to announce that the Rev. Henry F. Wind, D.D., for the past 34 years Executive Secretary of the Lutheran Service Society of New York and President of Associated Lutheran Churches, who has served the Board as part-time executive on a temporary basis without compensation since November 1, 1951, has accepted the appointment as full-time Executive Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare, with an office in the Lutheran Building in St. Louis. He will enter upon his new duties as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made for his removal from St. Louis.

"Now that the Department is fully staffed, we hope and believe that we will be enabled to fulfill our assigned tasks with renewed energy and zeal, to the glory of our Lord and the welfare of His children."

H. F. WIND, *Executive Secretary*
BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

[1010]

Report of Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research

The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research has during the past triennium continued the action assigned to it by the Praesidium. Synod had set aside approximately \$214,000 out of the Centennial Thankoffering for research. Our committee was assigned the task of allocating these research funds for specific projects. The scope of our committee's work covers three matters:

1. Studying the suggestions made for research projects.
2. Recommending allocations of funds to the Board of Directors on projects that have been approved by our committee.

Providing for general supervision and reporting on the progress made on approved projects and on the use of the funds allo-

of April 1, 1953, the Committee has examined seventy-five projects and approved nineteen of them. These in turn were submitted to the Board of Directors for final approval, and seventeen of the nineteen projects submitted were allocated funds. We shall in our report on the projects completed, give a progress report on projects previously reported but not completed, list the new projects that have been approved during the past triennium, and indicate projects that have been dropped for one year or another. Our report also includes a financial summary, a statement on the scope of our committee's work, a recommendation on a previous memorial concerning assistance for graduate students, and several recommendations.

Research Projects Completed

The Reprinting of "Babylonian Genesis" by Alexander Heide. — Our committee provided a one-thousand-dollar subsidy for the second completely revised edition of this important

Workshop in Religious Education. — Our committee provided one hundred dollars for this workshop, which studied methods and materials for the teaching of religion in Lutheran elementary schools. The Board for Parish Education has published a comprehensive report on this workshop entitled, "Religion in Lutheran Schools," by Wm. A. Kramer, and the monograph "Leading Children to the Bible" by Allan H. Jahsmann. These two books were the developments of the workshop. The workshop also stimulated experimentation leading to the preparation of new materials for religious education for the intermediate and upper grades.

Cultural Institute. — The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship established an institute on "The Church and Modern Culture" in cooperation with representatives of the Student Service Commission at Fairleigh Dickinson University, and the Lutheran Collegiate Association. The project provided a composite study by authorities in various objective fields on the cultural impact and potential of the Lutheran Church, with particular reference to the growing influence of the Lutheran Church on the American way of life. The proceedings of the conference have been made available to interested parties at a nominal dollar.

Progress Report on Projects Previously Reported

Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament. — This project involves rendering into English the fourth edition of the *Griechisch-deutsches Woerterbuch zu den Schriften des*

N.T. und der uebrigen urchristlichen Literatur. Dr. W. F. Gingrich is a member of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and is the director of the venture. Dr. F. W. Gingrich works with a lexicographer. The work includes making such alterations and augmentations to Bauer's work as the available material makes possible.

On account of the war, Dr. Bauer had been cut off from sources of information in the United States, England, and other countries, and some important publications had not been accessible. Doctors Gingrich and Arndt spent the first year assembling and adding additional material. In the summer of 1950 Dr. Gingrich made a trip to Europe, where he met Dr. Bauer and other scholars and obtained much valuable information for the work that lay ahead. The actual composition of this manuscript was started in September, 1950. As of January, 1953, about one half of the manuscript had been prepared. The editors believe that at some time in the near future the printer can begin his work on the project.

2. *A Luther Anthology.*—This project involves a careful reading of the 103 volumes of the Erlangen edition of Luther's works. The purpose of the reading was to select those gems from the works which would give his point of view on significant problems of our day. After these gems had been selected, it was necessary to translate them and to provide for each item an introduction and a bibliographical reference.

Professor Ewald M. Plass reports that as of February, 1953, he had done over 3,000 of the 4,800 selections into English, and he is carefully comparing the texts of the three editions with which he is working. He hopes to have translated all of the selections by the Reformation Day of 1953. Then will come the task of interpreting the materials and adding the contextual, critical, historical, and bibliographical notes. He anticipates that the manuscript will be finished by 1955, although the untimely death of President of Concordia College, Milwaukee, has made it necessary for him to assume additional work and responsibility at the college, so that the faculty can be restaffed.

3. *Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life.*—This project, authorized by Synod in 1947, was assigned to the Family Life Committee of the Board for Parish Education. Early exploration showed that a research program was needed. An appropriation of \$25,000 to carry forward the study was granted by the Synod and approved by the Board of Directors (1949). A subcommittee (W. F. Wolbrecht, Erdmann Frenk, Paul Jacobs, and O. P. Jacobs) set up the principles and procedures for the project in 1950. From a field of sixty names suggested selected the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gingrich

men of Denver, Colo., as research director (1951). Early in the Board for Parish Education approved the Research Design outlined six areas of investigation: (1) mate selection, (2) sex roles, (3) engagement and marriage, (4) family size (birth control), (5) family responsibility and authority, (6) divorce and remarriage.

Twenty men assisted with special studies in such fields as Old Testament exegesis, dogmatics, church history (ancient and modern), practical theology, modern scientific studies, Lutheran mission on the continent and in America, positions in other churches of Christendom. The research director made a sociological study with representative families in every section of our Church in North America. This study is now being interpreted. The following men participated: Dr. Geo. Schick, Prof. Aug. Suelflow, Dr. Carl Reuss, Dr. W. Roehrs, Dr. A. von Rohr Sauer, Dr. Wm. Arndt, Dr. L. Lueker, Prof. Norman Gienapp, Dr. L. Spitz, Prof. O. E. Prof. Fred Kramer, Dr. A. C. Piepkorn, Dr. Carl Mundinger, Dr. Luther Koepke, Rev. Herbert Mayer, Rev. Theo. Schabacker, Dr. Gunther Jacobs, Rev. Harold Maleske, Mr. A. C. Zeddies, Dr. T. Mattson, Dr. G. M. Bruce, Dr. W. Baeppler. The entire project was further examined and assignments clarified in a conference of research assistants, March, 1952. Most of these studies have been completed and summaries written. The final report will state that God, not man, determines the answers to problems in family life. It will be theological in its emphasis, keeping in mind the practical realities of family life today and how the grace of Jesus Christ meets human need. No official report has been written and it will take another triennium to complete the program, which includes seven stages of development: (1) setting up of the studies, (2) assigning and making the studies, (3) evaluation and completion of the studies (synthesis), (4) testing of preliminary results, (5) reformulation and final revision, (6) submitting of report to the Church, (7) using the report in the life and work of the Church. We are now at the end of stage 3. The director had a period of absence from his congregation for 10 months in 1951—52 and two months in 1953.

European Theological Literature.—This project involves preparing a bibliography covering the German and Scandinavian theological literature of the past twenty-five to thirty years. It was begun under the leadership of Dr. Theodore Graebner. His death made it necessary for a faculty committee to assume the further direction of the project. The present faculty committee consists of Dr. J. Pelikan, Dr. A. C. Piepkorn, and Dr. M. Scharle-

The original grant of \$8,000 covered the purchase of books and the cost of clerical help needed for accessioning and indexing the books. The faculty committee is now directing the purchase of additional books to complete this project.

5. *Tests and Measurements.*—The Synodical Convention of 1947 established a Lutheran Educational Measurements Board under the supervision of the Board for Parish Education. Together with this new project the Board for Parish Education appointed a Committee on Tests and Measurements consisting of the following persons: Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. E. Pfeiffer, Dr. T. G. Stelzer, and Dr. A. L. Miller, chairman. Our committee allocated \$5,000 to carry out projects in this field.

The Committee has thus far worked on three projects: attitude inventory, unit tests on the Catechism, and a test on Biblical information.

The Attitude Inventory developed by Professor Walter K. R. Dr. Oliver Graebner, Dr. Elmer Pflieger, and Mr. E. Junghans has been in experimental use during the spring of 1953. As soon as the reliability of the test has been established, copies will be available for sale through Concordia Publishing House.

The unit tests on Luther's Catechism will eventually comprise fourteen independent tests on the Small Catechism. The first ten tests have been completed under the authorship of Dr. H. J. Boettcher. The other ten tests are in the process of completion and will be published as soon as the experimental work has been completed on them.

The test on Biblical information is being developed by Professor Martin J. Maehr, with the assistance of Dr. Theodore G. Maehr and Mr. Herbert Kaiser. This project has been part of a doctoral dissertation by Professor Maehr. The tests will be published as soon as the experimental work has been finished.

6. *Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools.*—The Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools is a project of the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. A sum of \$10,000 was allocated for this undertaking. The project is being developed by a Curriculum Commission consisting of the following persons: E. F. Pfeiffer, A. K. Grams, H. C. Gruber, P. W. Lange, C. S. Meyer, H. Junghans, J. W. Klotz, A. L. Miller, E. F. Sagehorn, N. S. Thompson, A. J. Freitag, M. Groeschel, M. C. Pieper, and W. F. Steinberg. The group works under the general direction of an Editorial Commission consisting of Paul W. Lange, chairman, Carl S. Meyer, and A. L. Miller.

The Curriculum Commission held its first meeting in January, 1950. The project involved setting up the machinery necessary

of a series of "resource units" that would provide a thoroughly Christian curriculum in all high school subjects. The Committee studied thoroughly the literature in the field of curriculum building and spent many months in establishing the general objectives for Christian secondary education and in formulating criteria for the selection of specific objectives in the several subject areas. For each subject field a chairman was appointed, who in turn selected subject-matter specialists for each grade level or department in the assigned area. These specialists in turn selected additional unit material from the several high school faculties so that, as of today, approximately 50 persons from ten Lutheran high schools and two normal schools are working on the curriculum project. This represents a pioneer attempt to implement more effectively the objectives of Christian secondary education. It is a first attempt systematically to organize the total instructional program at the secondary level within the framework of a Lutheran philosophy of education.

It is estimated that a number of resource units will be available by September, 1953. The completion of the entire project will require an additional two or three years.

New Projects Developed During the Past Triennium

Translation and Publication of the Pieper-Mueller Dogmatics in Portuguese.—The Board of Directors had already granted \$1,000 from the Peace Thankoffering for this purpose. The translation made by the Rev. Martin L. Hasse of Brazil was under way in 1950; however, to complete the work the sum of \$3,500 was needed. The Board for Missions in North and South America referred to our committee for these funds and pointed out that there was no handbook on Lutheran dogmatics available in Portuguese. The project will have value not only for our own Synod, but for other Protestant churches in the Portuguese-speaking world which includes Brazil, the near-by islands, and Portugal.

Book on the Mississippi.—This volume, by Dr. Walter Dill Scott, presents in great detail the story of the immigration of the Germans who settled in St. Louis and Perry Co., Missouri. The Synod appropriated was \$4,000 for a subsidy to bring the price of the book within the reach of the average purchaser. This book is now on the market.

Evolution—a Theological-linguistic, Geological, and Genetic Study.—The problem of evolution is a perennial one to the Church, and we have Dr. Theodore Graebner's book *God and the Problem of Evolution* and Theodore Handrich's *Everyday Science for the Christian*. A study by Dr. John W. Klotz will be a critical study of

evolution from the point of view of a Lutheran Christian scientist who is particularly at home in the biological area. The project will deal with the following items: (1) the relation of science and Scripture to the problem of absolute truth, (2) the tools of science, (3) science as a gift of God, (4) theories of evolution, (5) what the Scriptures say about the various problems of evolution, (6) the relation of the age of the earth to the problem of evolution, (7) evidences for evolution from classification, from embryology, from fossils, from geographical distribution, (8) suggested mechanisms for evolution, and (9) problems for the evolutionist.

As of February 1, 1953, Dr. Klotz informed us that the first draft of the manuscript had been completed. A careful reworking will be necessary and a rechecking of the references. He hopes to have the manuscript ready by January 1, 1954. The C. T. O. Research Committee approved an expenditure of \$1,500 for the production of this manuscript.

4. *Writers' Workshop for Curriculum Units in Religion.*—This was a follow-up on the Workshop in Religious Education, also financed by an appropriation from the C. T. O. research funds. In the first workshop the basis was laid for a complete revision of the religion program in the intermediate and upper grades of Lutheran elementary schools. Three experimental units were prepared and taught in about thirty schools. The Writers' Workshop involved planning an overall program for the production of sixty teaching units. This involved the listing of objectives, the lining up of source materials, and the assigning of memory work for each unit. This was done by Mr. William A. Kramer. The workshop was held for the purpose of training about twenty-five unit writers who will assist the Board for Parish Education in working out the sixty units in detail so that only the editing of the material would remain for the Board for Parish Education.

The workshop was held at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. The expenditure defrayed the traveling expenses of the participants and the cost of conducting the workshop.

5. *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Prophet Nahum.*—This project concerns a subsidy for the book prepared by Dr. Walter A. Maier, who for approximately fifteen years before his death worked on a critical and exegetical commentary on the Prophet Nahum. The cost of publication of this book will be extraordinarily high because of the complexity of typesetting. Substantial amounts of Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic, and other languages appear in the commentary. Our committee subsidized this project with the sum of \$2,000.

Projects Discontinued

During the course of the past triennium three projects which had been approved were discontinued. They are the following:

1. *The First Twenty-five Years of the Missouri Synod.* — The untimely death of Dr. H. O. A. Keinath prevented the continuation of this project.

2. *Documents in the History of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.* — The untimely death of Dr. W. G. Polack has made it impossible to continue this project.

3. *Our Church's Rural Program.* — This project suggested from the field was referred to the Board for Missions in North and South America.

A conference of interested people called in January, 1953, agreed that no research project was necessary in this area at the moment. Therefore, the C. T. O. Research Committee discontinued this project as of March 31, 1953.

The Scope of the Committee's Work

On the suggestion of Dr. L. Meyer, Synod's Planning Counselor, our committee has re-examined its functions. We also considered how in co-operation with the Board for Higher Education and the Literature Board of Synod we might shape up a more comprehensive program of research than we have thus far dealt with.

Our committee was originally set up to allocate the funds which Synod had set aside from the Centennial Thankoffering for research. At the Milwaukee Convention, Synod resolved that the committee continue the work of supervising the funds already allocated and make further allocations to the extent of funds available and that the fund for such research work be replenished by an annual appropriation of not less than \$15,000 to carry on special research projects. In the light of the definite contribution that research can make to the work of our Synod we believe that the functions of our committee should be enlarged to include the encouragement and direction of an integrated program of scholarly research within and for The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, namely:

1. To consider research projects that may be proposed by members of Synod and to approve those that meet certain standards, allocating funds for the carrying on of these projects;

2. To initiate research in the following areas: (a) Biblical research, (b) Reformation research, (c) Church history, (d) subsidizing when necessary the production of pertinent theological literature, (e) Church problems of today;

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-SECOND
REGULAR CONVENTION
OF
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

ASSEMBLED AT
HOUSTON, TEXAS

AS THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DELEGATE SYNOD

JUNE 17—26, 1953



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FOREWORD

I. N. I.

Hosts to the forty-second regular convention (the twenty-seventh Delegate Synod) of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod were the hospitable congregations of Houston, Tex., where the local Housing Committee had made preparations for months to make provision that the business of the Church be expedited and that the delegates be made comfortable.

Most of the delegates and guests were housed in the downtown hotels. Sessions were held in the Music Hall, while the exhibits of the various synodical departments and agencies were displayed in the spacious Coliseum, adjoining the Music Hall.

Seventeen sessions were held, including two evening sessions. Generally the President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, presided, but occasionally he turned over the chair to one of the Vice-Presidents. Prof. Paul F. Bente was appointed Assistant Secretary. A laymen's meeting was held on Monday evening, June 22, at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

The opening service was held in the Music Hall on Wednesday morning, June 17, at 10:00 o'clock. Basing his sermon on Psalm 67:1, Vice-President Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn pointed out that the grace of God which pardons, the goodness of God which blesses, and the light of God's countenance which alone can give courage, qualify us to publish the name of the Lord and His saving health among nations. The other official service of the convention was the pastoral service with Holy Communion on Friday evening, June 19. Dr. Arthur Brohm of San Francisco preached the confessional sermon and the Rev. G. H. Raedeke of Ottawa, Canada, the pastoral sermon. The convention rally, which was held on Sunday evening, June 21, at the Miller Memorial Theater, Hermann Park, was attended by thousands. Dr. J. W. Behnken addressed this huge mission rally. The convention choir sang under the direction of Mr. Herbert Garske, as it did also at a convention concert on Tuesday evening, June 23. Dr. Heinrich Fleischer of Valparaiso played the organ.

In the opening session the Rev. Roland Wiederaenders, President of the Texas District, read the message of welcome from the Honorable Roy Hofheinz, mayor of Houston. The response was made by the Rev. Carl Fickenscher, President of the California and Nevada District. Personal greetings were presented by the Rev. Daniel for the President of the Slovak Synod; by President Gul-

lerud of the Norwegian Synod for his church body; by Prof. Reim for the Wisconsin Synod; by Dr. E. T. Braulich for the American Lutheran Church; by the Rev. E. A. Wiebusch for the synod in Australia, in the name of its President. Greetings also received from the brethren in New Guinea, Japan, Formosa, the Pastors' and Teachers' Conference of the Missouri District of the Wisconsin Synod, the Colorado District of the Lutheran Laymen's League, the National Finnish Church, and

The spiritual character of the convention was emphasized in the addresses, the devotional readings, and the prayers beginning of all sessions. Special mention must be made of two doctrinal essays, which were gratefully received. Dr. Theo. Mueller of the St. Louis Seminary delivered an essay, "The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Ecumenical Movement." Prof. Fred Kramer of the Springfield Seminary presented an essay on the topic: "The Church Works with Christ Fixed on Christ's Second Coming." The following is a list of speakers and their topics at the opening devotional

SESSION 1 (Wednesday afternoon, June 17)

Speaker: Dr. J. W. Behnken based his Presidential address on Zech. 4:6: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."

Liturgist: Dr. M. F. Kretzmann.

SESSION 2 (Thursday morning, June 18)

Speaker: Vice-President Dr. H. H. Harms spoke on "Doctrines, Differing Fundamentally from Each Other, Between the Law and the Gospel."

Liturgist: The Rev. Hugo Kleiner, President of the Missouri District.

SESSION 3 (Thursday afternoon, June 18)

Liturgist: The Rev. Henry G. Hartner, President of the Colorado District.

SESSION 4 (Friday morning, June 19)

Speaker: Vice-President Dr. Arnold H. Grumm spoke on "Rightly Distinguishing Law and Gospel from Each Other."

Liturgist: Dr. Ottomar Krueger, President of the Minnesota District.

SESSION 5 (Friday afternoon, June 19)

Liturgist: The Rev. W. D. Oetting, President of the Wisconsin District East.

June 6 (Saturday morning, June 20)

Speaker: The Rev. W. L. Kohn, President of the North Wisconsin District, spoke on: "Christ Is Not a New Lawgiver."

Sturgist: The Rev. C. F. Baase, President of the Alberta and British Columbia District.

June 7 (Monday morning, June 22)

Speaker: The Rev. Carl H. Bensene, President of the Northwest District, spoke on: "The Law in Its Full Severity, the Gospel in Its Full Sweetness."

Sturgist: The Rev. L. W. Koehler, President of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan District.

June 8 (Monday afternoon, June 22)

Sturgist: The Rev. C. F. Kellermann, President of the Florida-Georgia District.

June 9 (Tuesday morning, June 23)

Speaker: The Rev. A. H. Oswald, President of the South Wisconsin District, spoke on: "The Law for Secure Sinners — the Gospel for Terrified Sinners."

Sturgist: The Rev. Phil. Mueller, President of the South Dakota District.

June 10 (Tuesday afternoon, June 23)

Sturgist: The Rev. M. W. H. Holls, D. D., President of the Southern District.

June 11 (Wednesday morning, June 24)

Speaker: The Rev. A. E. Mueller, President of the Southern California District, spoke on: "Faith Is Produced by the Gospel and Not by Man's Own Effort."

Sturgist: The Rev. Roland Wiederaenders, President of the Texas District.

June 12 (Wednesday afternoon, June 24)

Sturgist: Vice-President F. A. Hertwig, D. D.

June 13 (Wednesday evening, June 24)

Sturgist: Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn, D. D.

June 14 (Thursday morning, June 25)

Speaker: The Rev. H. J. Rippe, President of the Atlantic District, spoke on: "Salvation Is Through Faith — Never on Account of or in View of Faith."

Sturgist: The Rev. T. A. Weinhold, President of the Western District.

SESSION 15 (Thursday afternoon, June 25)

Liturgist: The Rev. H. C. Welp, President of the South Illinois District.

SESSION 16 (Thursday evening, June 25)

Liturgist: Vice-President Arnold H. Grumm, D. D.

SESSION 17 (Friday morning, June 26)

Speaker: The Rev. W. E. Homann, President of the North Nebraska District, spoke on: "The Gospel Is the Motivation unto Godliness."

Liturgist: The Rev. W. H. Cordts, President of the North Dakota District.

At the close of the last session the President and the Vice-Presidents were solemnly installed into their office by M. F. Kretzmann. Before closing, President Behnken thanked the floor committees, all those who had helped make the convention a success, and the delegates for their faithful attendance. He announced that the next convention will be held at St. Paul, Minn. The convention then closed with singing of "Abide, O Dear Jesus," the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostolic Benediction.

Soli Deo Gloria

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Zechariah 4:6

By PRESIDENT J. W. BEHNKEN, D. D.

CHRIST JESUS, DEAR CO-WORKERS:

Business of paramount importance, our Father's business, has summoned us to this meeting. I take it that every one of you is convinced that this is the most important business on earth. What we shall discuss and decide is to be an earnest effort, weak as it is, but honest and conscientious, to carry out our Father's great commission.

We approach the enormous task before us with fear and trembling. God has seen fit to place us into Kingdom work in a crucial period of the world's history, yes, in a day when this tottering world seems to be hastening unto its eternal doom. It is a crucial period also in the history of the Church. Our worthy predecessor, the sainted Dr. Pfotenhauer, stated in a public meeting at River Forest in 1930: "Ominous clouds are gathering in the skies of our Synod." These clouds have not disappeared. Realizing this, how shall we take courage to undertake the enormous tasks assigned to us? For our instruction and encouragement, let us center our attention on the word of the Lord:

"Not by Might, Nor by Power, but by My Spirit"

I

Proved by Church History of the Past

Zerubbabel faced an enormous task. God wanted him to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem after the children of Israel had been exiled from the seventy years of Babylonian captivity. The land was a waste. Everywhere there was evidence of impoverishment. The former numbers were decimated. The enemies challenged them to reclaim their country. Over against these enemies they were weak and practically helpless. They had no well-equipped and well-trained armies. They were pitiable objects of scorn. Furthermore, they would be compelled to face the fact that the second temple would not approach the beauty of Solomon's temple. To say the least, then, their prospects were decidedly discouraging.

But God provided the encouragement so sorely needed. By the prophet Haggai the Lord told them: "Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josadech, the high priest; and be strong all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts; according to the word

that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt. My Spirit remaineth among you; fear ye not." To these words of encouragement God added the assuring promise that the nations would come to this second temple and hence it would exceed the former in glory.

Next, God encouraged Zerubbabel through the Prophet Isaiah. In a vision this prophet beheld "a candlestick all of gold with a bowl upon the top of it, and his seven lamps thereof; and seven pipes to the seven lamps, which are on the top of the bowl; and two olive trees by it, one upon the right side of the bowl, and the other upon the left side thereof."

What a remarkable vision! It had its definite significance for the work assigned to Zerubbabel. The candlestick of gold with seven lamps burning brightly, the bowl filled with oil, and the seven pipes supplying the seven lamps with oil were definite reminders of the completed temple. But what about the olive trees? Zechariah asked the Angel of the Lord: What be these two olive trees which through the two golden pipes empty the golden bowl out of themselves? The answer which he received was: "These are the two anointed ones that stand by the Lord of the whole earth. The one is Zerubbabel, the governor, or temporal ruler, and Joshua, the high priest, were both anointed for special service to the Lord.

The vision was far from being pretentious. Though there were golden candlesticks, golden pipes, golden oil, all these referred to the completed altar in the temple. It brought assurance to Zerubbabel that he would be successful in his assignment to build the temple. However, the vision said nothing whatever about divine aid, about superior forces, about weapons, about strategy, about military or political generalship, nor about great financial strength. God purposely omitted every mention of these things which men usually consider important. God is not dependent on these temporal resources for the building of His temple. That is precisely the lesson which He wanted to impress on Zerubbabel, and hence He said: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit."

The Bible account of the temple's rebuilding furnishes convincing evidence that its success cannot be attributed to great resources or power on the part of the leaders or the people. They were lacking altogether. However, the Spirit of God supplied everything abundantly. He rendered hearts willing, He provided the necessary ability, He furnished funds and materials. He enabled the workers to defend themselves when enemies attacked and tried to hinder their progress in building. Despite many hindrances Zerubbabel was permitted to complete the temple and to dedicate it to the glory of God in special festive

in the building of the Old Testament temple, so also in the building of God's great New Testament temple, the temple not made with hands, the holy Christian Church, things are accomplished not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of God. Can more convincing evidence be furnished of this truth than the account in the Book of Acts? The little group which had gathered about Himself was certainly not one of which we would expect phenomenal accomplishments. Jesus had told them to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. But they were such a small group. They were such ordinary people. They were not men of culture and learning. They had proved themselves to be craven cowards when the crucial moments crowded in on Christ. They had no great wealth and resources. They had no strategic plan for accomplishing their mission. However, in a comparatively short period of time a small number of believers turned all Jerusalem upside down, and a few decades the message of redemption through Christ's suffering and death had been carried to all parts of the known world.

How was this accomplished? Our text furnishes the correct answer. "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord." Anyone who reads the history of the early Christian Church with open mind must conclude that it was the Spirit of God who worked mightily and effectively in the preaching and activity of the early Christians. He guided and directed and blessed the growth of the early Christian Church. To Him and Him alone must we give all credit for the establishment of the Church, the building of God's marvelous temple.

II

Profound Lessons for the Church of Today

Not by might, nor by power, but by God's Spirit, positively affirmed by the past, presents profound lessons for the church today. Let us get this lesson fixed in our minds first of all. That we have entered into the temple of God, that we believe in the Lord Jesus Christ for our soul's salvation, that we are members of the holy Christian Church is not in the least an accomplishment of our own. It is a miracle of God performed that miracle within us poor, miserable sinners. We must all confess with Dr. Martin Luther in his explanation of the Third Article: "I believe that I cannot by my own strength believe in Jesus Christ, my Lord, or come to Him, but the Holy Ghost has called me by the Gospel, enlightened me with His gifts, sanctified and kept me in the true faith." Every member of the Christian Church must confess this. Everyone is

such a weak, helpless, sinful creature that only the Spirit of God could bring us to faith.

Next, let us get this lesson fixed in our minds. The Church is weak and helpless and could accomplish nothing whatsoever were it not for the Spirit of God. If there is to be success, the Spirit of God must achieve it. This is something which many overlook. Do we in our Church place enough emphasis on the Holy Spirit and His work?

There are those who labor under the impression that we need great numbers to do effective Kingdom work. Some of numbers. David did. He ordered a census of the people. He was eager to know his military strength. He wanted to satisfy his pride. God was sorely displeased with David on account of the census, and by sending a pestilence showed him the folly of relying on numbers for strength.

Some have charged our Church with a reliance on numbers. Let me say at once that there is a right use of numbers. Scripture mentions numbers in connection with church work. There were three thousand on Pentecost. Then the Bible mentions the twelve thousand in Jerusalem. We read furthermore: "And they added to the Church daily such as should be saved." Again: "The Word of God increased, and the number of disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly." Surely we are not to be ashamed of numbers when the Lord graciously grants increases. We are going to Him for blessing the Church with success.

Next, let me frankly admit that sometimes we have been guilty of making the wrong use of numbers. Either we boasted of them or else relied upon them. That is a wrong use. God does not need great numbers. He has shown that repeatedly. Let me cite the forces of Gideon. He had gathered an army of 32,000 men for battle against the Midianites. God reduced the army to 300 men and delivered the Midianites into Gideon's hands.

There are those who urge linking up with other churches in order to have the strength of greater numbers. You will hear the argument again and again that then there would be greater numerical strength or that then you could make greater and more effective impacts on the community or on the nation or on the world.

Surely it is not wrong and sinful to seek union with other church bodies. However, this can and should be done only on the basis of genuine doctrinal unity. Where it is based on doctrinal faith, God is pleased. If, however, it is a mere striving for greater numbers and if it results in a compromise of God's truth, indifference to Biblical doctrine and a weakening in spiritual practice, it is sinful and God cannot be pleased with it.

to stand alone and remain smaller in numbers and have more on your side than to be linked up with many church bodies and offend God. On the other hand, it is not God-pleasing to refuse to link up with other church bodies when unity in Biblical doctrine and Scriptural practice have been achieved. Let us remember that it is the Spirit of God who builds the Church, and He does it through His Word. Let us follow His guidance. "To the Law and to the Testimony: if they speak not according to this Word, it is because there is no light in them." The Word with its definite meaning is the faith in which we are to be united. This is the faith which was delivered unto the saints, for which we must earnestly contend. We must fight against everything which militates against the faith. Hence, we must battle against doctrinal indifference, unionism, separatism, modernism, ritualism, secularism, and all other isms which gnaw away at the heart of our Christian faith.

I realize that this is not a popular position to take. We have been called bigoted and narrow-minded. Some have accused us of a "holier-than-thou" attitude. Even some of our people run into the danger of criticizing their own Church and its conservative position in doctrine and practice. One hears people speak about "theological hair-splitting." If it is Biblical doctrine, there can and should be no splitting whatsoever; if it is not Biblical doctrine, the Church has no business to claim that it is.

There are those who insist that success depends on organization, while others belittle the idea of organization. Both are seriously mistaken views. An organization, insofar as it is a human arrangement, certainly cannot accomplish the building of the Christian Church. Only the Spirit of God can do this miraculous work. However, God does it through the preaching and teaching of His Word. The precious Gospel of our Redeemer, this power which leads unto salvation, this effective instrument through which the Holy Spirit operates, must be proclaimed. Sinners must be led to the cross of Christ by the preaching of the Gospel, that through the Gospel the Holy Spirit may persuade them that through Christ and His work of redemption they have been reconciled and that the blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth them from all sin. Mission workers must be trained and sent. That is why congresses organize a Synod. If we had no Synod, we would soon organize one. Thank God that we have a well-organized Synod. However, let us not depend on mere organization. "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord."

May God grant us grace and a rich measure of His Holy Spirit in these days when we are concerning ourselves with the building of God's wonderful temple. Only when the Holy Spirit

is in us and does the building with us and through us, but surely, may we look for success. That is God's solemn promise "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit." Firmly believing this we join the Christian poet in the fervent prayer:

Come, Holy Ghost, God and Lord!
Be all Thy graces now outpoured
On each believer's mind and heart;
Thy fervent love to them impart.
Lord, by the brightness of Thy light,
Thou in the faith dost men unite
Of ev'ry land and ev'ry tongue;
This to Thy praise, O Lord, our God, be sung
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Thou holy Light, Guide Divine,
Oh, cause the Word of Life to shine!
Teach us to know our God aright
And call Him Father with delight.
From ev'ry error keep us free;
Let none but Christ our Master be
That we in living faith abide,
In Him, our Lord, with all our might confide.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Thou holy Fire, Comfort true,
Grant us the will Thy work to do
And in Thy service to abide;
Let trials turn us not aside.
Lord, by Thy pow'r prepare each heart
And to our weakness strength impart
That bravely here we may contend,
Thro' life and death to Thee, our Lord, ascend
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Amen

PRESIDENT'S TRIENNIAL REPORT

Synod in its *Handbook* requires of its President to give an accurate account of his administration.

Complying with this regulation I herewith desire to express heartfelt gratitude to our gracious God for the innumerable blessings which again He deigned to bestow on our Church during the past triennium. Though the world situation continued to be serious and critical, though church conditions did not improve to the extent, though in our own Synod internal difficulties troubled us, God granted us the grace and the joy of witnessing the glorious expansion of Christ's kingdom. God permitted us as His children to render service in Christ's kingdom.

We realize that God does His work through human beings as instruments. He grants them wisdom and guidance, strength and ability, willingness and consecration, to do His work, and He blesses their efforts. Hence the credit and glory belong to God.

However, since God uses human beings in this work, we as a Church are grateful to them for their consecrated efforts. I want to take this opportunity, therefore, to express my heartfelt gratitude to the various committees, boards, and commissions for the faithful and efficient service rendered. I am thinking especially of the members of Synod's Board of Directors, all of whom rendered faithful and conscientious service to our Church. I recall with appreciation the service rendered by the faculties and boards of control of the colleges and seminaries and the efficient work of our Board of Higher Education. I want to acknowledge with deep appreciation the excellent co-operation given by Synod's Secretary, Mr. F. Kretzmann; Synod's Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Schlueter; Synod's Counselor, Dr. L. Meyer; Synod's Controller, Mr. Ray; Synod's Attorney, Mr. George Eigel; Synod's office staff and personnel, and Synod's Fiscal Conference. I am very grateful to the College of Presidents, who met with me repeatedly and gave me with their counsel and advice. I am especially grateful to Synod's Vice-Presidents, Drs. Herman Harms, Frederick A. Walter F. Lichtsinn, and Arnold H. Grumm, for their faithful and conscientious service, their never failing willingness to take part in a discussion of Synod's ever expanding activities, for their possible solutions to our ever increasing problems, and also for their wise counsel and consecrated assistance. May God graciously and richly bless and reward them and all who co-operated faithfully and willingly!

Our President together with the Vice-Presidents carried out the instructions regarding the appointment of various boards

and committees. Synod was notified of these appointments in *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner*.

The following changes occurred during the past triennium in the membership of Synod's boards and committees:

Mr. Herbert Waltke, who was elected to the Board of Control of the St. Louis Seminary, requested to be excused. Mr. W. J. Mussen was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Rev. Paul Kluender resigned from the Board of Control of River Forest. The Rev. Erwin L. Paul was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Fred Linstead also resigned from this board. No replacement has been made at this time.

Because of a change in the District Presidency, Dr. O. Krueger succeeded Dr. J. H. Meyer as a member of the Board of Control of our Ft. Wayne Concordia.

Mr. Herbert Kuehn withdrew from the Board of Control of Concordia at St. Paul, Minn., and was replaced by Mr. W. Decker.

Mr. Arthur Raasch resigned as a member of the Board of Control of our Portland Concordia. Mr. Richard Brandon was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Because of a change in the District Presidency, the Rev. Weinhold succeeded the Rev. E. L. Roschke as a member of the Board of Control of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

When the Rev. C. F. Baase became President of the All-Canadian British Columbia District, he replaced the Rev. W. C. Ellis as a member of the Board of Control of our Edmonton Concordia. Mr. John Kulak resigned from the Board. Mr. John Untch was appointed to succeed him.

When Dr. Oliver Harms was elected to the Board of Directors of Synod, President Roland Wiederaenders succeeded him as a member of the Board of Control of our Austin Concordia.

Several vacancies had to be filled on our Board for Foreign Missions. The Rev. T. W. Strieter accepted a call to our mission in Venezuela and was replaced by the Rev. W. A. Raedeke. Dr. Herbert Berner was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the District. Prof. Lorman M. Petersen was appointed to replace Mr. L. G. Holt who withdrew from the Board and was replaced by Mr. Paul L. Kummer. Mr. H. F. Voertman felt constrained to withdraw from the Board and Mr. Richard E. Fox was appointed to fill the vacancy. No one has been appointed to date to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Keinath.

Because Mr. H. Goetz was called into military service, Herbert Fleischer was appointed to succeed him on the Board of Support and Pensions. When Mr. William Fenske, Dr.

work, could not serve on the Board, Mr. Otto David was appointed in his stead.

The matter of the *Lutheran Witness* editorship, which had been referred by the convention to the Praesidium of Synod, the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and the Board of Directors of the Board of Christian Education, was given proper attention. The necessary regulations were set up for the election of an editor, who is to be a member of the Faculty and who is to teach not more than two hours per week each semester. Dr. L. Blankenbuehler was elected under these regulations. The regulations made provision also for the selection of an Editorial Board. The following members were appointed to this board: The Rev. Alfred Doerfler; Prof. George V. Doerflinger; the Rev. Theodore F. Nickel; Prof. Lewis W. Spitz; Mr. Paul Lange; Mr. Louis P. Lochner; Mr. Leon Wengert.

In September, 1951, we were privileged to dedicate the new Synod Building, at 210 North Broadway in St. Louis, as Synod's new office building. The personnel of Synod's happy family of workers in the new office building is highly pleased with the new arrangements. More efficient and effective work can be done by the various departments than was the case in the former crowded quarters.

The report is given to Synod in *Reports and Memorials* concerning the appointment of a special committee to investigate the possibilities of televising programs which carry the message of the Gospel into many American homes which would not be reached otherwise. Since the report of the special committee was favorable and since these men urged that our Synod enter into the field of publishing the Gospel by television, a committee was appointed, and under God's blessings very effective work has been done through the program "This Is the Life." Reports indicate approval on the part of the television audiences. In some instances where there was a follow-up of unchurched people who had been brought to headquarters some very fine prospects have been gained for day school and adult classes. One of our Detroit pastors reported that in his present class of 22 adults 17 were gained through the television program.

According to Synod's instructions your President and Vice-President referred some of the matters which could not be discussed at the Milwaukee convention, because Committee No. 3 was overcrowded with work, to the regularly set up channels. Those who had signed memorials and complaints were informed of the referrals. In a few instances some were not satisfied with the referrals. Some correspondence was carried on with these persons or with the committee to whom the matter was referred. Most of the complaints were against members of the St. Louis Synod. Dr. Louis J. Sieck, deceased, did the corresponding. He

reported that in a few instances some of the men with names from the memorials and also that no specific bribe charges were received.

Some of the memorials printed in the 1950 Book of Memorials as well as an unprinted memorial were referred to the Committee on Doctrine and Practice. This committee met with all parties concerned and issued its reports. Since that time it requested a meeting with your President and Vice-President and members of the A. C. D. P. Two meetings were held. The work is not completed. God willing, another meeting is to be held and it is hoped that the matter will then be brought to a pleasing conclusion.

The report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity and Reports and Memorials. Permit me to say that Part II of the *Common Confession* was prepared as a supplementary statement. It also serves as an answer to objections raised by two sister synods in the Synodical Conference and some members of our Synod and as a clarification to some of our people who requested such. Though the Committee worked faithfully and forth every effort to have Part II in the hands of all our churches and congregations during the early part of this year, it proved to be impossible to do this prior to the middle of the year.

Last year the Lutheran World Federation met at St. Louis. Your President received a special invitation for 25 members of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to attend the session of the Lutheran World Federation as "official visitors." Since a number of men were in Europe for the Bad Boll meetings, and since many of the laymen were ready and willing to pay their own transportation, we accepted the invitation. We in no way committed our Synod, but remained what the name implied, "visitors." Your President recently received a letter from the executive secretary of the Lutheran World Federation, Dr. Lundquist, inviting the Missouri Synod to become a member of this organization. A special report appears in *Reports and Memorials* by Synod's committee concerning the question of membership in the Lutheran World Federation. The letter and the report are being referred to Committee No. 3.

Because of the reports concerning the need of physical relief for people behind the iron curtain, the Board of Directors decided to enlarge the Board of Relief by adding to its permanent members Rev. E. T. Bernthal, Mr. Al Wilson and Mr. William F. Fennell. Dr. H. F. Wind as advisory member. This Relief Board will be upon our people sometime after the convention to offer them the necessary relief.

Reports received from different sections of Synod indicate

people are vitally interested in Synod's position on the question of lodgery. Unfortunately there are some complaints that congregations fail to abide by the practice outlined by Synod in 1909 and 1932. Synod's position over against lodgery has not changed. As long as lodges remain Christless, or even anti-Christian, in their rituals and practice, there is but one position Synod can take. Synod's regulations are very evangelical, and very firm. May God continue to give our pastors and our people the wisdom, the courage, the consecration, and the determination to abide by these Scriptural principles.

With regret and sadness your President must report that, when the Synod at Milwaukee adopted the *Common Confession*, a number of pastors and segments of a few of our congregations withdrew their membership with our Synod and organized a church of their own. Your President and Vice-President Harms as District President of one of the men involved offered to meet with some of these men who hold official positions in their new body. In one instance the offer of such a meeting was accepted. In another instance acceptance was made conditional. As a result these meetings did not materialize.

The free conferences in Europe, the so-called "Bad Boll meetings," continued during the past three years. Last year none were held in the western section of Germany, but two series of such conferences were held in Berlin. Furthermore, such meetings were held in England and in France. Reports indicate that these conferences were very fruitful and beneficial. They afforded our church an opportunity to bear witness to the truths of God's Word and the Lutheran Confessions as God has graciously granted them to us. The theologians who went over there as our representatives deserve a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation. They rendered excellent service for the cause of Christ. Also this summer these free conferences will be conducted again. We must graciously guard and protect our men. May He give them wisdom and understanding, courage and willingness, for the work of the church, and may He graciously and richly bless their efforts.

Frequently remarks have been made that similar free conferences should be held in the United States. A few years ago the Presidents encouraged your President to extend that invitation to the presidents of all Lutheran bodies. As a result these free conferences did not materialize though the invitation was extended. Some were not interested in further discussions. Recently your President received an invitation from the president of the American Lutheran Conference to a possible meeting of representatives from each Lutheran body to work out an agenda for bona fide conferences.

Such a meeting may take place this fall. Our Church has been ready and willing to take part in bona fide free conferences. If such a free conference can be arranged and becomes a bona fide free conference and not a mere effort to get Lutherans together at any cost, we shall do well to take part in them.

From time to time we hear complaints that doctrinal indifference is creeping into our circles. Some say that there is a lack of doctrinal study. Our Pastoral and Teachers' conferences, also the seminars of our Lutheran Laymen's League and our Lutheran Women's Missionary League, should never fail to give some doctrinal discussion on their program. In a day of doctrinal indifference and in a day when many adults are brought into our Church after a brief period of instruction, we need more and more doctrinal preaching and instructions, so that the convictions of our people may be deepened and their faith more firmly grounded in God's Word. Our Bible classes should give thorough attention to the study of doctrine. Ours is a doctrinal Church. The teachings of God's Word are the life and heartbeat of our Church. May God grant us ever increasing and ever greater loyalty to this cause.

For our present convention I have asked Dr. John T. Mueller of our Seminary in St. Louis to deliver a paper on the topic "The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the Ecumenical Movement," and Prof. Fred Kramer of our Seminary in St. Louis to deliver an essay on the topic "The Work of Our Church with Her Eyes Fixed on Christ's Second Coming." Both of these doctrinal presentations should be decidedly timely and important. The Church needs to give full attention to them. May God give us precious blessing rest upon these presentations.

During the past triennium District conventions were conducted by all the Districts of Synod. Either your President or our Vice-Presidents, or in a few instances some other especially appointed representative, attended these conventions and reported on the cause of our church at large. It may be well to call the Synod's attention to the fact that the last two weeks in June are too crowded with District conventions. Synod ought to ask some of these Districts to meet earlier in June if at all possible or at some other time of the year.

Our various mission boards continue to report excellent progress under the gracious blessings of God. Our church before us faces marvelous opportunities. Never before in our history has God opened so many doors to us. Since God has granted such growth to our Synod and since we have prospered, we should by all means not hesitate, but with great willingness, confidence and determination resolve to embrace the opportunities.

presented. With gratitude to God that He considers us worthy His co-workers and ambassadors, we ought to go forward bravely.

Our convention will again face some real problems and must draw some important conclusions on the matter of our colleges and seminaries for the training of future pastors, teachers, and missionaries. The training of these workers of the Kingdom is the life of the Church. May the Lord grant us wisdom and understanding, courage and willingness, to act wisely in this important matter.

Though a special report will be given by our Board for Parish Education, permit me to acknowledge some of the excellent work in this department. Fine progress has been made in arousing the interest of our people for the cause of Christian education. One realizes, of course, that more, much more, needs to be done to increase the number of Christian day schools and to enroll a larger number of children in these schools. We still have some ground ahead of us before we shall have reached the goal, fixed by our last convention, of having 50 per cent of all our school-age children enrolled in our parochial schools. We are happy to note the increased interest manifested in Bible classes for the newly baptized, for young people, and for adults. Let us give much thought and attention to this matter and, as God grants grace, continue to improve. A Bible Church should be a Bible-loving and Bible-studying Church. May God graciously continue to bless every effort for the advancement of the cause of Parish Education.

We are deeply grateful to all those who manifested an interest in our work among our young people. In this day of great tensions and much indifference it fills a person's heart with joy to know that special efforts are being made to keep our young people with the Church, and that God is blessing these efforts. God is also blessing the efforts of our Student Service Commission in its work among the young men and young women in secular schools and universities. In this connection, let me remind you that we should be grateful that many of our young people are receiving their college and university education in the Christian universities where offered them at Valparaiso University. More and more of prospective students ought to give serious thought to the possibility of enrolling their children in our Lutheran university. Our good heavenly Father in His wise and gracious providence has called a number of our faithful workers to their eternal rest. Our Committee on Miscellaneous Matters will please give due consideration to this matter and present appropriate resolutions to our convention. The names of the deceased as reported to me are:

Professors

Prof. Rudolph A. Eifert
 Dr. Martin Graebner
 Dr. Theodore Graebner
 Dr. Herman O. Keinath
 Prof. Albert J. C. Moeller

Dr. Richard C. Neif
 Dr. Leroy C. Rinck
 Dr. Louis J. Sieck
 Prof. Emil C. Weis

Former Professors

Prof. Herman B. Fehner
 Dr. John H. C. Fritz
 Prof. Henry C. Gaertner
 Dr. Otto F. Hattstaedt

Dr. Edward W. Koehn
 Prof. Henry J. Lober
 Prof. George H. Lueck

Former District Presidents

Rev. Constantin M. Beyer, Texas
 Rev. F. W. Leyhe, South Dakota
 Dr. J. C. Schuelke, Central Illinois

Members of Boards of Control and Electoral College

Rev. John C. W. Bertram, Electoral Colleges, Springfield, Ill.,
 River Forest, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn.
 Rev. Victor A. Mennicke, Electoral College, St. Louis, Mo.
 Rev. Peter D. Mueller, Electoral College, Winfield, Kans.

Others

Rev. Kurt Daib, Synod's Board of Appeals
 Dr. William Dallmann, editor and author and former President
 Rev. Ernst G. Jehn, Board for European Missions
 Mr. Ferdinand Korneffel, Board for Missions in North and South America
 Rev. Theodore D. Martens, Family Worship Hour
 Rev. George E. Mennen, Board of Trustees, Conover
 Dr. F. C. Pritzlaff, Synod's Board of Directors
 Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Karl W. Schleede, pioneer in Armed Commission work
 Rev. George A. Schmidt, pioneer in Negro Missions
 Mr. Daniel Schoof, missionary among the Nisei in California
 Dr. Edmund Seuel, manager of Concordia Publishing House
 Mr. Otto Steinwart, Board for Missions in North and South America
 Rev. F. W. Weidmann, Synod's Church Extension Board
 Mr. John J. Zink, Committee on Church Architecture
 Mr. M. F. Lobitz, Synod's Board of Appeals

Your President carried out Synod's resolutions of the convention which instructed him to inform the constituents of the Synodical Conference about the action taken regarding

Common Confession. Under date of July 20, 1950, a letter was sent to the president of the Synodical Conference and to the presidents of the constituent synods as well as to the president of the American Lutheran Church, Dr. Henry F. Schuh, in which the resolutions pertaining to the *Common Confession* were presented.

The topics for our morning devotions were chosen from Dr. Luther's important classic, *Gesetz und Evangelium* (Law and Gospel). It is hoped that all delegates will find these devotions interesting, instructive, and profitable.

Our 1950 convention passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, that the final decision on the location of the Senior College be made by the Praesidium of Synod, the Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education, the District Presidents, and lay representatives — one from each District, to be appointed by the respective District President. The individuals comprising the membership of the above groups shall be entitled to a vote, and the decision shall be based upon a majority vote.

That the Advisory Committee of the Board for Higher Education, consisting of the presidents of Synod's educational institutions, shall serve in an advisory capacity without vote.

That announcement of the final decision on location shall be made at some time prior to the general solicitation of funds for the establishment of the college."

Our President called this meeting for January 30—31, 1952. After thorough discussion the Committee of 99 decided that the Senior College should be located in the suburban area of either Chicago or Milwaukee and authorized the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to select the site. As the report of the Board for Higher Education shows, a 126-acre site in the Highland-Mount Prospect area northwest of the city of Chicago was selected. However, because the available funds were not sufficient to meet the requirements of existing colleges and seminaries plus the construction of a complete new plant for the Senior College, the actual construction work was postponed until the present convention might have opportunity to review the situation.

The past triennium witnessed one of the most successful financial efforts in the history of our Synod. Instead of the \$10,000 which the 1950 convention set as the goal, \$13,000,000 was contributed. Let us thank God from the depth of our souls. We ponder the hearts of our people willing to bring liberal offerings unto the Lord. He blessed the efforts beyond our expectations. His name be praised. I am sure that the convention will take special recognition of the excellent and effective

service rendered by Dr. John C. Baur and all his co-workers in the "Conquest for Christ" endeavor. Furthermore, let us acknowledge with gratitude to God the willing and wholehearted cooperation of our pastors, teachers, congregations, schools, and Sunday schools.

The 1950 convention was informed that the faculties of the two seminaries had been requested jointly to prepare an address on "Engagement and Marriage." By resolution the convention urged that this be done. The faculties met several times to discuss this and other matters. Several weeks ago an official opinion on the topic mentioned was received and mailed to all pastors.

Your President, as he has done at former conventions, has with wishes to direct the attention of all delegates to the fact that we are here for a church convention. This means that we must walk circumspectly and by our conduct and behavior show that we are delegates of Christian congregations chosen for the purpose of carrying on the business of Christ's kingdom. Hence, delegates should attend sessions promptly and regularly and give their full attention to our Father's business. Since we are at a church convention, we must avoid all lobbying, electioneering, and all propaganda behind the scenes. Church conventions are to be free from all pressure groups. The Father's business is to be carried on "open and above board." Delegates should not take part in backbiting or ventricles. There is no reason for any secret meetings where delegates are primed or influenced to vote for certain persons on certain issues. These practices are prevalent at political conventions which we saw on television last summer, but they are altogether out of place at a church convention. If you have any matter to bring before the convention, you may approach the respective committee and present your views. If you feel that it is necessary, you will also have the opportunity to discuss the matter on the floor of the convention. I sincerely hope that these words will be taken to heart. May our Houston convention may be free of all secret proceedings. As God's children let us conduct our Father's business in accordance with the principles laid down in His Word and always remembering that for it we are invoking the gracious guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Keeping in mind that we are assembled to conduct our Father's business, let us now get busy and address ourselves to this important work in all faithfulness, with sincere consecration and with the fervent prayer that our heavenly Father may bless us with a rich measure of His Holy Spirit to guide and direct us to grant us wisdom and understanding, and to shower His benedictions on the convention.

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South Central Conference, Circuit 3: Rev. Erhardt Eifert; Mr. Eldon
North Minnetonka Conference, Lake Superior Circuit: Rev. W. H.
 man; Mr. Otto Olafson.
North Minnetonka Conference, Iron Range Circuit: Rev. M. F. H.
 Mr. Wayne Mills.
North Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 2: Rev. E. Bentrup⁴; Mr. H.
 Klande.
North Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 3: Rev. Herbert Hafner; Mr.
 E. Rahn.
North Minnetonka Conference, St. Paul Circuit: Rev. Armin
 Mr. Emil Palmer.
South Minnetonka Conference, Minneapolis Circuit: Rev. Wm. B.
 Mr. Oscar Isaacson.
South Minnetonka Conference, Anoka Circuit: Rev. Erwin Sch
 Mr. Martin Mueller.
South Minnetonka Conference, Suburban Lakes Circuit: Rev.
 Dressel; Mr. Wm. Eggers.
South Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 2: Rev. F. J. Pfotenhauer; M
 C. Bergmann.
South Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 3: Rev. Louis Wetzels; Mr.
 Zum Hofe.
South Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 4: Rev. E. H. Stahlke; Mr.
 Lieske.
South Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 5: Rev. Julius A. Stein; Mr.
 Rickmeyer.
East Park Region Conference, Circuit 1: Rev. A. J. Kretzschmar;
 Hasskamp.
East Park Region Conference, Circuit 2: None.
East Park Region Conference, Circuit 3: Rev. Allen Brutlag; M
 Holland.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. L. Mehl.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. C. Bremer.
Advisory Pastor, Group 3: Rev. Ed. Eggert.³
Advisory Pastor, Group 4: Rev. E. A. Binger.

Teachers

Teacher, Group 1: Mr. Harold Stelzer.³
Teacher, Group 2: Mr. Wm. Kessler.¹
Teacher, Group 3: Mr. A. C. Rosenwinkel.³
Teacher, Group 4: Mr. Leonard Schulenberg.

MONTANA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Paul M. Freiburger

Central Circuit: Rev. Walter Biel.
Southern Circuit: Rev. Justus Kuring.
Eastern Circuit: Mr. Aug. Birkholz.
Western Circuit: Mr. Richard Brinton.

NORTH DAKOTA DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. Cordts

Southeast Circuit: Rev. J. Rengstorf; Mr. Geo. W. Holthusen.
South Central Circuit: Rev. C. H. Mehl; Mr. Christ Rempfer.
Grafton-Hillsboro Circuits: Rev. M. J. Haerther; Mr. Fred Fiecht
Bottineau-Williston Circuits: Rev. W. Gehrs; Mr. C. Albers.
Minot Circuit: Rev. G. Hinz; Mr. E. L. Albrecht.
Devils Lake-New Rockford Circuits: Rev. W. Brockopp; Mr.
Missouri Slope Circuit: Rev. N. Brauer; Mr. Emery W. Braasch.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. E. H. Bohrer.³

NORTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. L. Kohn

1. Rev. Ernest Kanning; Mr. Harold Bartz.
2. Rev. Walter J. Plischke; Mr. Emil Juedes.
3. Rev. Paul G. Mueller; Mr. Carl Klemm.
4. Rev. L. F. Schneider; Mr. W. W. Rickman.
5. Rev. Walter Piehler; Mr. Norman J. Zarnke.
6. Rev. E. W. Feldscher; Mr. Albert Scherwinski.
7. Rev. Walter Schedler; Mr. Walter Behrend.
8. Rev. Fred Rotermund; Mr. Leander M. Goss.²
9. Rev. Gerhardt Rusch; Rev. Walter Voeltz.²
- Pastor:* Rev. Martin A. Fenner.³
- Mr. Fred Groth.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. H. Werfelmann

1. Rev. Theo. Nickel; Mr. Gerhardt Freundt.
2. Rev. Enno Gahl; Mr. Charles Karnatz.¹
3. Rev. G. F. Raedeke; Mr. Harold Felbinger.
4. Rev. W. G. Fechner; Mr. August G. Deeke.
5. Rev. Herbert Mueller; Mr. Clarence Schroeder.
6. Rev. W. M. Roth; Mr. Harold Paradis.
7. Rev. A. C. Hallmann; Mr. Elmer A. Burgdorf.
8. Rev. P. H. Scheer; Mr. Fred Splitgerber.
9. Rev. I. T. Droegemueller; Mr. Merton Garbelman.
10. Rev. W. Rengstorf; Mr. William Wittmus.
11. Rev. E. A. Wiedbusch; Mr. Earl Kempert.
12. Rev. Ernest T. Blau; Mr. Albert Sangorska.
13. Rev. Adolph Lach; Mr. Arthur Krabbe.
14. Rev. R. Kamphoefner; Mr. John Hoffmann.
15. Rev. H. H. Harthun; Mr. Charles F. Seehausen.
16. Rev. Walter Pieper; Mr. John Vissering.
17. Rev. W. Feddersen; Mr. Walter Pfingsten.
- Pastor, Group 1:* Rev. A. E. Going.
- Pastor, Group 2:* Rev. C. Adam.
- Pastor, Group 3:* Rev. M. Dickinson.
- Pastor, Group 4:* Rev. M. Piehler, D.D.²

Teachers

1. *Northern Circuit:* Mr. E. A. Garske; Mr. E. G. Becker; Mr. Mar-
2. H. Hasz.
3. *Central Circuit:* Mr. H. E. Boester²; Mr. Carl Wisch; Mr. F.
4. *Southern Circuit:* Mr. Arthur Busch³; Mr. Frederick Nohl;
5. W. Zieroth.

NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. E. Homann

1. Rev. H. Cattau; Mr. Henry G. Holling.
2. Rev. A. Gebhardt; Mr. Herman Eggert.
3. Rev. E. Freiburger; Mr. Arnold Daberkow.
4. Rev. K. Wentzel; Mr. E. Frevert.
5. Rev. A. Buehner; Mr. Darrel Noyes.
6. Rev. Theo. Wieting; Mr. Alfred Uhrenholdt.
7. Rev. L. W. Myers; Mr. Wm. Mott.
8. Rev. M. Bornemann; Mr. Glen Botsch.
9. Rev. W. Harms; —
10. Rev. F. Doctor; Mr. Jn. Brockmann.
- Pastor:* Rev. Walter Wilkens.

Teachers*Teacher, Group 1:* Mr. Paul Aufdemberge.*Teacher, Group 2:* Mr. Martin Renkin.**NORTHWEST DISTRICT***President:* Rev. Carl H. Bensene*Circuit 1:* Rev. W. B. Maier; Mr. Erwin Nickodemus.*Circuit 2:* Rev. Clarence Wildermuth; Mr. E. C. Guetzlaff.*Circuit 3:* Rev. O. J. Wendling; Mr. Charles G. Kruse.*Circuit 4:* Rev. J. C. R. Schmidt; Mr. Clem Wecker.*Circuit 5:* Rev. Theo. E. Dorpat; Mr. H. J. Weber.²*Circuit 6:* Rev. Richard A. Tschirley; Mr. Clarence C. Wise.*Circuit 7:* Rev. John F. Merz; Mr. Gordon Gunderson.*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. Amos A. Schmidt.*Teacher:* Mr. Kurt Sylwester.**OKLAHOMA DISTRICT***President:* Rev. Otto Hoyer*Circuit 1:* Rev. C. Soderstrom; Mr. Jack Hart.*Circuit 2:* Rev. E. T. Heyne; Mr. G. A. Karner.*Circuit 3:* Rev. A. C. Hornbostel; Mr. Gustave A. Going.*Circuit 4:* Rev. V. Gloe; Mr. Archie Ramming.*Teacher:* Mr. B. J. Dubberstein.**ONTARIO DISTRICT***President:* Rev. C. H. Neuhaus*Southern Circuit:* Rev. M. F. Pollex; Mr. Samuel Born.*Northern Circuit:* Rev. R. Scholz; Mr. A. Battenberg.*Eastern Circuit:* Rev. G. H. Raedeke; Mr. Karl Zieroth.**SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT***President:* Rev. Phil. Mueller*Circuit 1:* Rev. Hugo W. Larson; Mr. John D. Reil.*Circuit 2:* Rev. G. O. Bohn; Mr. Wm. Spomer.*Circuit 3:* Rev. Theo. Predoehl; Mr. Fred Brodersen.*Circuit 4:* Rev. H. H. Kuehn; Mr. Robert Ristau.*Circuit 5:* Rev. Gustav H. Steffen; Mr. George Buehner.*Circuit 6:* Rev. Ellis Nieting; Mr. L. V. Anderson.*Circuit 7:* Rev. Guido C. Kohlstedt; Mr. E. J. Joachim.*Teacher:* Mr. Herbert Einspahr.²**SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT***President:* Rev. A. H. Oswald*Circuit 1:* Rev. E. J. C. Jehn; Mr. Herbert Ramthun.*Circuit 2:* Rev. W. F. Laesch¹; Mr. Elmer Liebnow.*Circuit 3:* Rev. M. E. A. Mueller; Mr. Hugo Braeger.*Circuit 4:* Rev. V. A. Bartelt; Mr. Alfred Strege.*Circuit 5:* Rev. W. F. Theiss; Mr. Adolph Heberer.*Circuit 6:* Rev. Theo. Hilgendorf; Mr. John Zuengler.*Circuit 7:* Rev. Mark Wegner; Mr. N. H. Wilbert.*Circuit 8:* Rev. Paul W. Lueders; Mr. Elmer Huck.*Circuit 9:* Rev. W. Lauterbach; Mr. Edwin Koepsell.*Circuit 10:* Rev. August Bachanz; Mr. R. N. Andersen.*Circuit 11:* Rev. E. Werfelmann; Mr. Edwin Ebert.*Advisory Pastor, Group 1:* Rev. H. Grueber.*Advisory Pastor, Group 2:* Rev. E. F. Quandt.²*Advisory Pastor, Group 3:* Rev. E. T. Schmidtke.⁴

Teachers

- Mr. K. Buchhop.
- Mr. E. Holtzen.
- Mr. J. A. Koss.²
- Mr. F. A. Meyer.
- Mr. L. W. Rush.
- Mr. H. F. Wendland.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. Rudolph S. Ressmeyer

- Rev. Eldor A. Cassens; Mr. Arthur L. Miller.²
- Rev. Emmanuel T. Finck; Mr. Charles Mielke.
- Rev. John F. Moebius; Col. Lee R. G. Ward.
- Rev. R. P. Sieving⁴; Mr. Reuben Haase.
- Rev. Leslie F. Frerking; Mr. Royce Mack.²
- Pastor:* Rev. Joseph Raschka.
- Mr. Harry R. Voigt.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. M. W. H. Holls

- A¹: Rev. Miles Gebauer; Mr. L. J. Dittmann.¹
- B² and "C": Rev. Gustav A. Gatzke; Mr. Gordon Buckner.
- C³: Rev. Arvin Twietmeyer; Mr. L. Allenstein.²
- D⁴ and "F": Rev. Frederick H. Zucker; Mr. Clarence J. Millete.¹
- Pastor:* Rev. Walter H. Ellwanger.
- Mr. Richard W. Wismar.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. E. Mueller

- Rev. T. C. Schoessow; Mr. Howard Freeman.¹
- Rev. Walter E. Niemann; Mr. Arthur Lux.
- Rev. R. Mittelstaedt; Mr. Walter Lobeck.
- Rev. W. E. Thomsen; Mr. Mathew Stohlmann.
- Rev. George Theiss; Mr. James Leehy.
- Rev. V. L. Behnken; Mr. Clarence Amling.
- Rev. A. L. T. Schuetz; Mr. Wm. Reichert.
- Rev. R. Knaus; Mr. Henry W. Roller.
- Rev. Kurt Brink; Mr. William Riese.
- Rev. G. R. Mackensen; Mr. Jack Ferra.
- Pastor:* Rev. E. J. Brott.¹

Teachers

- Group 1: Mr. Henry W. Steinweg.
- Group 2: Mr. Walter A. Uffelman.
- Group 3: Mr. Theo. Hopmann.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. H. C. Welp

- Rev. C. I. Klewer; Mr. Adolph Monke.
- Rev. O. Strothmann; Mr. Albert Blase.
- Rev. H. Rehwaldt; Mr. Wm. Wegener.
- Rev. R. Reith; Mr. W. H. Holle.
- Rev. E. Meseke; Mr. Gustav Backs.
- Rev. R. Moeller; Mr. Albert Schutte.

Teachers

- Group 1: Mr. H. J. Speckhard.
- Group 2: Mr. H. J. Repp.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. F. Wegener

Circuit 1: Rev. D. Luebke; Mr. H. C. Rohlfing.
 Circuit 2: Rev. Edwin Beckler; Mr. Andrew Schultz.
 Circuit 3: Rev. H. C. Loesel; Mr. Herman Kaiser.
 Circuit 4: Rev. A. F. Otto; Mr. Frederick Pfeil.
 Circuit 5: Rev. E. O. Potratz; Mr. Harry Schinkel.
 Circuit 6: Rev. E. Finnigsmier; Mr. Chas. Huebner.
 Circuit 7: Rev. W. Fischer; Mr. Dave Hendricks.
 Circuit 8: Rev. E. Frese; Mr. Paul G. Bauer.
 Circuit 9: Rev. H. Miller; Mr. Gerald Vortman.
 Circuit 10: Rev. M. Hofmann; Mr. George Struss.
 Circuit 11: Rev. M. Matuschka; Mr. Fred Heins.
 Circuit 12: Rev. J. Heins; Mr. John Haarberg.

Teachers

Teacher, Group 1: Mr. E. E. Meinke.³
 Teacher, Group 2: Mr. V. C. Wasserman.
 Teacher, Group 3: Mr. P. Klawitter.

TEXAS DISTRICT

President: Rev. Roland Wiederaenders

Circuit 1: Rev. A. Bruns; Mr. O. O. Schade; Mr. Ralph Natze.
 Circuit 2: Rev. D. D. Dautenhahn; Mr. H. H. Spoede.
 Circuit 3: Rev. A. G. Dornfeld; Mr. Clarence Freeling.
 Circuit 4: Rev. C. A. Heckman; Mr. Kenneth Thompson.⁴
 Circuit 5: Rev. M. J. Scaer; Mr. A. W. Hansen.
 Circuit 6: Rev. G. W. Heinemeier¹; Mr. Edwin Abel.
 Circuit 7: Rev. L. W. Wickham; Mr. O. L. Sauls.
 Circuit 8: Rev. G. T. Naumann; Mr. W. M. Odom.
 Circuit 9: Rev. H. A. Traugott; Mr. Martin Placke.
 Circuit 10: Rev. Wm. Petersen; Mr. G. W. Schroeder; Mr. H.
 Circuit 11: Rev. E. F. Lange; Mr. Jesse Tripp.
 Circuit 12: Rev. E. E. Miertschin; Mr. A. L. Lieder.
 Circuit 13: Rev. W. W. Stratman; Mr. R. Ramming.
 Circuit 14: Rev. P. G. Strickert; Mr. Edwin Graf.
 Circuit 15: Rev. H. Meyer; Mr. Theo. Hildebrandt.
 Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. E. F. Gruell.
 Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. H. F. Meyer.

Teachers

Teacher, Group 1: Mr. G. Launer.
 Teacher, Group 2: Mr. G. W. Twenhafel.
 Teacher, Group 3: Mr. A. O. Waiser.
 Teacher, Group 4: Mr. E. Heintze.

WESTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. T. A. Weinhold:³

Circuit 1 (Altenburg): Rev. A. M. Lohmann; Mr. Gerhard.
 Circuit 2 (California): Rev. F. A. Baepfer²; Mr. Julius Heins.
 Circuit 3 (Cape Girardeau): Rev. Arno Meyer; Mr. Otto Klein.
 Circuit 4 (Concordia): Rev. O. Heilman; Mr. Herbert Schum.
 Circuit 5 (East Arkansas and West Tennessee): Rev. E. A.
 Mr. Earl Wildy.
 Circuit 6 (East Tennessee): Rev. G. H. Biar; Mr. John W. K.
 Circuit 7 (Southwest Missouri): Together with Springfield.
 Circuit 8 (Iron Mountain): Rev. N. Bultmann; Mr. Martin G.

Tabular Survey

Synodical Districts	Delegates Present						Delegates Absent			
	Voting			Advisory			Vot'g		Advisory	
	Pastors	Laymen	Totals	Presidents or Vice-Presidents	Pastors	Teachers	Pastors	Laymen	Pastors	Teachers
Alberta and British Columbia	4	3	7	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Argentina	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Atlantic	16	13	29	1	2	3	6	1	2	1
Cal.	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
California and Nevada	9	9	18	1	1	1	3	—	—	—
Central	23	23	46	1	5	9	15	—	—	1
Central Illinois	11	9	20	1	1	2	4	2	—	1
Colorado	6	5	11	1	—	2	3	1	—	1
Connecticut	12	11	23	1	1	1	3	1	—	1
Delaware	14	13	27	1	—	1	2	1	—	1
Florida-Georgia	2	1	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	1
Florida-East	9	7	16	1	—	2	3	1	3	—
Florida-West	11	10	21	1	1	1	3	1	—	1
Idaho	11	9	20	1	—	2	3	1	2	3
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	5	5	10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Michigan	17	16	33	1	1	7	9	1	—	2
Minnesota	30	28	58	1	3	2	6	1	2	2
Missouri	2	1	3	1	2	—	3	2	2	—
North Dakota	7	5	12	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ohio-Wisconsin	9	9	18	1	—	1	2	2	—	2
Illinois	17	16	33	1	3	8	12	1	1	1
Nebraska	10	9	19	1	1	2	4	1	—	1
Northwest	7	7	14	1	1	1	3	2	1	3
Ohio	4	4	8	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Oregon	3	3	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
South Dakota	7	7	14	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Wisconsin	10	11	21	1	3	5	9	1	—	2
Eastern	5	5	10	1	1	1	3	—	—	—
Western	4	3	7	1	1	1	3	1	—	1
California	10	8	18	1	—	3	4	1	2	3
Illinois	6	6	12	1	—	2	3	—	—	—
Nebraska	12	12	24	1	—	2	3	1	—	1
—	14	15	29	1	2	4	7	1	—	1
—	21	21	42	1	2	6	9	—	—	—
Land Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—
Officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—
of Control	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Totals	329	305	634	34	31	72	293	12	28	2

those absent, there was one circuit which did not report the delegates.

Circuit 9 (Kansas City): Rev. Walter T. Rossnagel; Dr. H. C. Senn
 Circuit 10 (St. Louis County North): Rev. H. H. Wilhelms; Mr. W. Niemann, Jr.
 Circuit 11 (St. Louis County South): Rev. A. Bodtke; Mr. A. F. Bar
 Circuit 12 (Northeast Missouri): Rev. A. J. Becker; Mr. R. Oelsch
 Circuit 13 (St. Charles): Rev. Channing E. Miller; Mr. Kurt Achel
 Circuit 14 (North St. Louis): Rev. E. A. Krause; Mr. Leonard Kaler
 Circuit 15 (Northwest St. Louis): Rev. Walter J. Warneck; Dr. Heyne
 Circuit 16 (South St. Louis): Rev. Geo. Wittmer; Mr. Herbert Mac
 Circuit 17 (Southwest St. Louis): Rev. Arthur J. Meyer; Mr. Emil
 Circuit 18 (Sedalia): Rev. A. J. Schauer; Mr. S. G. Straw²
 Circuit 19 (West Arkansas): Rev. E. A. Reinke; Mr. Max Lamb²
 Circuit 20 (Washington): Rev. D. E. Oberdieck; Mr. Henry A. Brum
 Circuit 21 (North Central): Rev. Victor Grimm; Mr. E. Stoffregen
 Circuit 22 (Springfield and Southwest Missouri): Rev. E. H. K
 Mr. Ed Brunkhorst
 Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. H. E. Hartmann.
 Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. A. Suelflow.

Teachers

Mr. E. H. Lehenbauer; Mr. E. H. Dieckhoff; Mr. A. R. Brandhorst
 Herpolsheimer; Mr. M. H. Wunderlich; Mr. Norman Brinkman

New Members

By accepting the report of Committee 15, Synod a number of congregations, pastors, and teachers into membership with the respective Districts. The following report was submitted and adopted:

1. Congregations

The following congregations have applied for membership in

1. Faith Lutheran Church, Central Contra Costa County, California and Nevada District.
2. St. Paul Lutheran Church, Mountain View, Calif., into California and Nevada District.
3. The Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Gilroy, California and Nevada District.
4. Bethany Lutheran Church, Groveton, Va., into the Southern District.
5. Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kinston, N. C., into the Eastern District.
6. Redeemer University Lutheran Church, West Lafayette, Ind., into the Central District.
7. St. Michael Lutheran Church, La Grange Park, Ill., into the Central District.
8. The Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Birmingham, Ala., into the English District.
9. Faith Lutheran Church, Girard, Pa., into the English District.
10. St. Luke's Ev. Lutheran Church, Newfane, N. Y., into the Eastern District.
11. Redeemer Ev. Lutheran Church, Oneida, N. Y., into the Eastern District.
12. St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran Church, Ellicottville, N. Y., into the Eastern District.

The constitutions of these congregations had been examined and approved by the respective District Committees on Constitution.

revised constitutions of South Shore Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, Wis., and Faith Lutheran Church, Fair Oaks, Calif., have been read and approved by the Committee on Constitutions of the District and were ratified at this convention.

2. Pastors and Teachers

The respective District Presidents recommend the following pastors and teachers to be received into Synod:

California and Nevada District. Pastors: Richard F. Wagner, Walter Mann. Teacher: Robert C. Moeller.

Central District. Pastors: William Abram, Rolland Bentrup, Herbert Meyer, Vernon T. Trahms.

Central Illinois District. Pastor: Chas. Knippel.

Western District. Pastors: Russel D. Killion, Edward L. Saresky.

Michigan District. Pastors: Richard Bernthal, Robert J. Clausen, G. Goehner, Darrell M. Lubben. Teacher: Donald Brenner.

Montana District. Pastors: Luther G. Bauer, Eugene Juergensen, E. Vogel.

Northwest District. Teacher: Elden Duensing.

Northwestern District. Pastors: Edward Birner, Alfred Buls, Paul E. Paul F. Hinrichs, Clifford A. Riis. Teachers: Robert W. Busch, Leopoldt, Herbert E. Peter, Don Reder.

Western District. Pastors: Robert L. Griesse, Ralph Mehrling, Warren D. William Backus. Teachers: Marvin Brandt, Kenneth Bruenger, Bruening, Ernest Hagenmueller, Jr., Erich Helge, Donald Henn, Emil E. Hoehne, Robert Hopmann, Robert J. Lemke, Waldo M. Paul A. Pohland, Donald Prahlow, James Reith, James Scrogg, Walther Paul Wesch.

Officers and Boards Elected

A. General Officers

President: The Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.

First Vice-President: The Rev. H. H. Harms, D. D.

Second Vice-President: The Rev. A. H. Grumm, D. D.

Third Vice-President: The Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn, D. D.

Fourth Vice-President: The Rev. F. A. Hertwig, D. D.

Secretary: The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.

Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Schlueter, LL. D.

Directors: The President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, ex officio, Revs. E. R. Bernthal, O. R. Harms, D. D., and A. H. Oswald; Messrs. Clarence Amling, J. W. Boehne, Jr., Henry Buck, E. J. Gall, and Theo. Schlake.

Statistician and Chronologist: The Rev. Armin Schroeder

Transportation Secretary: The Rev. Martin Piehler, D. D.

B. Boards of Control

Ex officio, the President of the respective District

Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.: Revs. F. Niedner, D. D., E. L. Roschke, Opplinger; Messrs. Oscar P. Brauer, J. A. Fleischli, Theo. Roschke, W. J. Rasmussen, Carl J. Mueller.

Seminary, Springfield, Ill.: Rev. B. Selcke, D. D.; Messrs. O. H. Olsen, H. M. Olsen, J. C. Rodenburg.

Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Rev. Erwin L. Paul; Messrs. E. H. Ruprecht, Alvin Roschke; Messrs. Dr. Waldemar Lawrence Foerster, Edgar Elbert.

- Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.:* Rev. O. A. [unclear]
Teachers E. Chas. Mueller, E. A. Buchholz; Messrs. Fre-
mann, E. T. Miessler, E. A. Bek, L. C. Heine, W. A. Leppa.
- Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.:* Rev. Edgar P. Schmidt;
Robert Moellering, Clarence Brenner, Robert Berning.
- Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.:* Rev. Felix Kretzschmar;
Edward Pritzlaff, E. Erdmann, John Sichling.
- Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.:* Rev. Henry W. Brill; Messrs.
Neils, Eugene Heuer, Sr., Wilbur Decker.
- St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.:* Rev. Oscar Tiemann; Messrs.
Pape, Alfred Schreiner, O. L. Viets.
- Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.:* Rev. Louis S.
Messrs. Charles Nehring, Fred Schuermann, L. W. H. Rab-
- St. John's Lutheran College, Winfield, Kans.:* Rev. Leo J. Fenske;
Walter H. Wulf, L. L. Sauer, Walter Helberg.
- Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.:* Rev. Edward C. May; Messrs.
Brandon, George W. Udy, Gordon Jones.
- California Concordia, Oakland, Calif.:* Rev. Paul Huchthausen;
Elbert Theiss, Sr., Herbert Lemke, Edwin Meese, Jr.
- Lutheran Concordia College of Texas, Austin, Tex.:* Rev. W. D.
Messrs. Albert Schultz, Paul Nerger, F. R. Leschberg.
- Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta., Can.:* Rev. M. J. Bruer;
Clarence Kuhnke, A. C. Lechelt, John Unterschultz.
- Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil:* Rev. George Mueller;
Adalbert Nickel, Oswaldo Kraemer, Hugo Wagner.
- Concordia Seminary, Villa Ballester, Argentina:* Rev. J. P. Horn;
R. Kraemer, F. Ahnert, M. Donner.

C. Mission Boards

- Board for Home Missions in North and South America:* Revs. W. E.
Henry Blanke, L. W. Koehler, W. Harry Krieger, L. H. D.
Messrs. Alwin Wulf, E. T. Schumm, P. G. Vetter, Clarence K.
- Board for Missions in Foreign Countries:* Revs. R. G. Lange,
Raedeke, M. Hartenberger, Paul Mehl; Profs. W. Arndt, D. D.
Petersen; Teacher John Runge; Messrs. Walter Meyer, Louis
Ernest Balke, Louis Dau.
- Board for Missions to the Deaf:* Revs. E. R. Drews, W. A. Bunge,
Schroeder; Messrs. J. P. Miller, C. F. Kruse.
- Board for Missions to the Blind:* Revs. G. R. Brueggemann, V.
E. C. Beversdorf; Messrs. E. H. Berger, E. Martens.
- Board for European Affairs:* Revs. Louis Buchheimer, W. C. Dall,
Trinklein; Messrs. C. A. Beier, Walter Hanser.

D. Various Boards

- Church Extension Board:* Revs. A. W. Born, H. F. Zehnder,
G. F. Bode, F. E. Lietz; Messrs. Leo Kuhlman, A. W. Krie-
- Board for Support and Pensions:* Revs. Oscar Fedder, Carl P.
Louis H. Koehler; Teachers A. W. Obermann, Elmer Roth,
Otto C. David, N. Fleischer, Arthur H. Hahn, Louis Bartel,
Bettinghaus.
- Board of Appeals:* Rev. H. J. Bouman, Paul Koenig, Wm. B.
Erwin Kurth; Profs. Paul F. Koehnecke, Erwin Schnedler,
Leonard Dierker, Henry Felten; Messrs. Eugene Wengert, G.
mann, Harry Barr.
- Board of Directors for Concordia Publishing House:* Rev. R.
Hoffmann; Teacher Theo. Gassner; Messrs. Harvey Kopp-
mann, R. C. Obermann, Alfred Leimbach, A. J. Meyer.

Parish Education: Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, Ph.D.; Revs. C. T. Martin Scharlemann; Teachers Paul Lange, A. R. Brandhorst; Robert Steinmeyer, Fred Kuhlmann, Carl Dauten.

Young People's Work: Rev. Clarence Peters, Th.D.; Prof. L. Sultz, Ph.D.; Teachers H. C. Gruber, L. C. Ramming; Mr. Gilbert Snow.

Audi-Visual Aids: Revs. H. A. Bielenberg, Otto F. Stahlke; Teachers C. T. Brandhorst, Walter F. Steinberg; Messrs. T. G. Eggers, F. Kraemer, Ernest Tieman.

Service Commission: Rev. Richard Jesse; Prof. Ewald M. Plass; W. H. Gross.

Committee for Nominations Committee, 1956: Revs. C. W. Meier, R. E. Meinzen, William Dau; Teachers Walter Redeker; Carl Schroeder, W. C. Dickmeyer; Col. E. H. Meinzen.

Committees

reports and memorials to Synod as contained in the book *Reports and Memorials*, also including a large number of un-
overtures, were submitted by the President of Synod to
committees, as reported in the official organs of Synod.
committees are listed below:

Committee 1: Seminaries and Colleges

*District Presidents (with a few exceptions).—*Synod's Board of
Pastors: A. Brohm, Sr. (Cal.-Nev.), Elmer Streufert (Engl.),
(Man.-Sask.), Heilmann (West.), Harthun (N. Ill.), Lueders
Birkner (Cent.), Brighton (East.).—Laymen: Nehrenz
Wulf (East.), Goetz (Iowa W.), Zarnke (N. Wis.), Lieske
Rabe (Atl.), Hensel (Kans.).—Teachers: Luebke (Mich.),
(Cent. Ill.).—Professors: Fuerbringer, Klinck, Wolbrecht,
mann.—Chairman, Vice-President Lichtsinn.

Committee 2: Missions

Presidents: Unterschultz (A. B. C.), Truenow (Argentine), Abendroth
Borchelt (Cent. Ill.), Steinbach (Fla.-Ga.), Perlich (Iowa E.),
(Iowa W.), Gloe (Okla.), Stahlke (Minn.), Biel (Mont.),
(N. W.), Kanning (N. Wis.), Brauer (N. Dak.), Pollex (Ont.),
(S. E.), Behnken (S. Cal.).—Laymen: Goerl (Brazil), Franz-
(Nev.), Weber (Colo.), Melzner (East.), Richman (Engl.),
(Man.-Sask.), Koester (Mich.), Maas (Minn.), Sangorska (N. Ill.),
(N. Nebr.), Sultz (S. Dak.), Heberer (S. Wis.), Wilken (So.),
(S. Ill.), Bauer (S. Nebr.), Bartels (West.), Hildebrandt (Tex.),
(Cal.).—Teachers: Aufdemberge (Atl.), Uffelman (Cent.),
(Kans.), Twenhafel (Tex.).—Professors: Piepkorn, Eggold,
Beto. Presidents: Beckmann, Hasse, Hartner. Chairman, Vice-
Harms.

Committee 3: Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters

Presidents: M. Peters (Iowa W.), R. Jagels (Cal.-Nev.), Haerther
Schumann (East.), Ansoerge (Minn.), Loeber (Engl.), Nickel
Dau (Cent.), Janssen (Atl.).—Laymen: Miller (S. E.), Weber
Wegener (S. Ill.), Brodersen (S. Dak.), Stohlmann (S. Cal.),
(Mich.).—Teachers: Becker (N. Ill.), Groth (N. Wis.).—
v. Rohr Sauer, John Theo. Mueller, Hoyer, Kramer, Albert
Presidents: Wiederaenders, Weinhold. Chairman, President
ders. Vice-chairman, President Weinhold.

Committee 4: Parish Education

Pastors: Braeunig (Iowa E.), Potratz (S. Nebr.), Reith (Mich.), Hobart Meyer (Tex.), Jehn (S. Wis.).—Laymen: bitz (Cent.), Hartmeister (Colo.), Pafk (East.), Noyes (N. Nebr.) (Cent. Ill.).—Teachers: Rumsfeld (Engl.), Boester (N. Ill.), Blum (West.), Stelzer (Minn.), Uffelman (S. Cal.).—Professors: Schmitt, Steege. Chairman, Vice-President Hertwig.

Committee 5: Young People's Work

Pastors: Mehl (Minn.), Kuker (Cent. Ill.), Hellbusch (Colo.), Ming (Engl.).—Laymen: Behrend (N. Wis.), Dreyer (Mich.), Kirsch (Kans.), Felbinger (N. Ill.).—Teachers: Kiekhaefer, Steinweg (S. Cal.).—Professor: Wuerffel.—Chairman, Mehl.

Committee 6: Constitutional Matters

Pastors: Ehlers (Cent.), Bouman (Minn.), Steffen (S. Dak.).—Laymen: Placke (Tex.), Brunkhorst (West.), Moe (Cal.), Mueller (Cal.-Nev.).—Teacher: Hasz (N. Ill.).—Professor: Schumann. Chairman, Vice-President Grumm.

Committee 7: Lodges and Boy Scouts

Pastors: Geo. Theiss (S. Cal.), W. Theiss (S. Wis.), Zucker (S. Wis.).—Laymen: Graham (Engl.), Lohse (Cent.), Lamb (West.), Rath (Mich.).—Professor: Bartling. Chairman, G. Theiss.

Committee 8: Publications

Pastors: Brammer (Minn.), Scaer (Engl.), Strickert (Mich.), Roth (N. Ill.).—Laymen: Holthusen (N. Dak.), Heldt (S. Wis.), Senne (West.), Baker (Man.-Sask.).—Teachers: Kiekhaefer (Iowa E.), Sylvester (N. W.).—Professors: Cassin, Blankenbuehler, Walle. Chairman, Brammer.

Committee 9: Hymnology and Liturgics

Pastors: Brauer (Cent.), Heyne (Okla.), Bornhoeft (Mich.).—Laymen: Heyne (West.), Wacker (Iowa E.), Wacker (S. Dak.).—Teachers: Garske (N. Ill.), Launer (Tex.), Speckhard (S. Ill.), Fritze (Cal.-Nev.).—Professors: Hellwege. Chairman, Brauer.

Committee 10: Support and Pensions

Pastors: Schultz (Iowa E.), Hoffmann (Cent. Ill.), Karkaus (N. Nebr.).—Laymen: Gable (A. B. C.), Ollenburger (Mich.), Silber (Minn.), Deeke (N. Ill.), Liebnow (S. W. Ont.).—Teachers: Dubberstein (Okla.), Einspahr (S. Dak.).—Professor: Rehwinkel. Chairman, Schultz.

Committee 11: Finances

Pastors: Ressmeyer (S. E.), Buege (Minn.), Schwan (Engl.), Stratman (Tex.), Cattau (N. Nebr.), Matuschka (S. Wis.).—Laymen: Rutz (Cent.), Going (Okla.), Strege (S. Wis.), Splitgerber (N. Ill.), Leehy (S. Cal.).—Teacher: Kruse. Chairman, President Ressmeyer.

Committee 12: Publicity

Pastors: Fechner (N. Ill.), Bornemann (N. Nebr.), Tschirler (Mich.).—Laymen: Grotke (Cent.), Lowitzer (East.), Herpolsheimer (West.).—Teacher: Herpolsheimer (West.).—Professors: Fechner. Chairman, Fechner.

Committee 13: Miscellaneous

Pastors: Lohmann (West.), Kuehn (S. Dak.), Zagel (Iowa W.),
 (N. Wis.), Hilgendorf (S. Wis.).—Laymen: Bohnsack (Minn.),
 (N. Ill.), Mielke (S. E.), Meyer (Atl.), McKnight (Cal.-Nev.).
 Teacher: Meinke (S. Nebr.).—Professor: Spitz. Chairman, Lohmann.

Committee 14: Credentials and Registration

Pastors: Miertschin (Tex.), H. F. Meyer (Tex.).—Laymen: Lieder
 Tripp (Tex.).—Teacher: Waiser (Tex.).

Committee 15: Application for Membership

Pastors: Heins (S. Nebr.), Rehwaldt (S. Ill.).—Layman: Klemm
 (Ia.).—Teacher: Kessler. Chairman, Heins.

Committee 16: Nominations

Pastors: Busse (Cent.), Burandt (Engl.), Maas (Atl.), Mundinger
 Dorn (Mich.), Hoyer (East.), Plischke (N. Wis.).—Laymen:
 (Cent. Ill.), Bockelmann (Atl.), Fiechtner (N. Dak.), Kruse
 (Ia.).—Teachers: Schamber (Iowa W.), Wismar (So.), Holtzen

Committee 17: Elections

Pastor: Piehler (N. Ill.).—Layman: Bergt (West.).—Teacher:
 (Mich.).

Committee 18: Excuses

Pastors: Twietmeyer (So.), Breuer (Atl.), Maschmeyer (A. B. C.),
 (Colo.).—Laymen: Liebegott (Engl.), Ostermann (Kans.), Birk-
 (Mont.), Schinkel (S. Nebr.).—Teacher: Rush (S. Wis.). Chairman,
 Meyer.

Committee 19: Appeals

The convention elected the following as the appeals committee:
 O. A. Schedler (Cent.), Geo. Koch (Iowa E.), E. A. Krause
 (Ia.).—Teacher: Walter Fritze (Cal.-Nev.).—Layman: Paul Al-
 (Minn.).

I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

A. INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 101)

The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, herewith submits to The Lutheran Church — Missouri its report covering the years 1950 to 1953. It does so with gratitude to God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ for all the blessing which He bestowed on our Seminary.

The Board of Control

The Milwaukee convention (*Proceedings*, p. 34) elected following to the Board of Control: the Revs. Frederic N. D. D., John Opplinger, and Geo. W. Wittmer; Messrs. G. Brauer, John A. Fleischli, Theo. E. Heinicke, Charles S. and Herbert Waltke. When the Board organized in September it elected Rev. Wittmer as chairman and Rev. Opplinger as secretary. In October, 1950, Mr. W. J. Rasmussen became a member of the Board, succeeding Mr. Herbert Waltke, who asked to be excused. Following his election, in 1951, to the position of First Vice-President of the Western District, Rev. Wittmer relinquished the chairmanship of the Board but continued to serve as the representative appointed by the Rev. T. A. Weinhold, President of the Western District. The Rev. Wittmer's successor as a regular member of the Board is Rev. E. L. Roschke. In September, 1951, Rev. Opplinger elected Chairman of the Board and Dr. Niedner Secretary. Third Vice-President of Synod, Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn, attended meetings of the Board as often as possible. The President of the Seminary and, since September, 1952, the Acting President, served as the Board's executive officers. On January 29, 1951, the Synod gave a testimonial dinner in honor of the Rev. Alfred Doerr, Mr. Ewald Schuettner, who had rendered the Board loyal and faithful services. Since January 1, 1953, Mr. William C. Junge, who served the Seminary faithfully and efficiently since 1941. The Board had regular monthly meetings except the month of August.

Students

Enrollment Figures:

Year	In Residence	Not in Residence	Total
1950-1951	489	70	559
1951-1952	575	101	676
1952-1953	638	118	756

Graduates and Degrees Conferred:

Year	Graduates	B. A.	B. D.	S. T. M.	Th. D.	D. D.*
1949-1950	91	103	33	8	0	5
1950-1951	67	140	24	9	1	5
1951-1952	72	165	34	6	0	5

* honoris causa

Faculty

New Professors.—In the Department of Historical Theology, Dr. J. J. Pelikan, who had been instructor in the Department of Systematic Theology since 1949, succeeded the late Dr. W. G. [illegible]. He was elected to this professorship January 2, 1951. The vacancy in the Department of Systematic Theology, created by Pelikan's acceptance of the call, was filled when Dr. A. C. [illegible] accepted the call tendered him in the summer of 1951. [illegible] began his teaching career at the Seminary in November, 1951. The vacancy in the Department of New Testament Interpretation, created by the retirement of Dr. William Arndt, was filled by Martin H. Scharlemann, who entered on his new duties in November, 1952. The position of editor of the *Lutheran Witness*, which Dr. Th. Graebner retired in 1949, was filled when Lorenz F. Blankenbuehler accepted the call extended to him. [illegible] editor of the *Lutheran Witness* since September, 1952, and [illegible] very limited teaching program.

The Milwaukee convention referred the matter of additional professorships for which the Board of Control had applied "to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of additional professorships at this time" (*Proceedings*, p. 55). The Board for Higher Education resolved to create two new professorships. One of these was assigned to the Department of Historical Theology and the other to the Department of Systematic Theology. The first incumbents of these newly created professorships are Dr. A. G. Merkens, who began his teaching duties in November, 1951, and Professor Lorenz Wunderlich, who joined the faculty in February of this year.

Instructors.—The Rev. C. T. Schmidt, who had been Director of the Field Work Office since June 15, 1946 (half time to February 1947), resigned his position on June 22, 1951, to re-enter the ministry. His successor is the Rev. Edward J. Mahnke, who was called into office October 29, 1951, and re-appointed in 1953.

Mr. Holland H. Jones, who had been appointed in 1949 to teach elementary Hebrew, was re-appointed for another two-year term in 1951, and for another two-year term in 1953. In 1951, Mr. W. Goerss was appointed for a two-year term to teach New Testament Greek. In the spring of 1952, Mr. Donald W. Backus was appointed for one year to help out in the Department of Practical Theology. The instructorships of the Rev. Paul J. Reith, who directed the Speech Department, of the Rev. E. C. Zimmermann, who taught in the Department of Missions, and of the Rev. Edward J. Galt, who was the director of the library, were renewed in 1951 and 1953.

C. Retirements.—On August 31, 1949, Dr. J. H. C. Fritz and Dr. Th. Graebner were transferred to modified service. The Board believed it to be in the interest of the Church to employ their services as long as they were able and willing to serve. Until his death in April, 1953, Dr. Fritz taught courses in the Graduate School and was managing editor of *Der Lutheraner*. Until his death in November, 1950, Dr. Graebner taught in the Graduate School and devoted much of his time to an intensive investigation of German theological literature which had appeared since World War I. Dr. William Arndt reached the retirement age in June, 1950. He was also placed on modified service. He teaches courses in the Graduate School and its Extension Division and is managing editor of the translation into English of the fourth edition of W. Bauer's New Testament Greek-German dictionary, a project made possible through an allocation by Synod's Committee on Allocation of Funds for Scholarly Research.

D. Deaths.—In the past triennium, the Lord of the living called to their eternal reward four professors who had rendered exceptional service: Dr. W. G. Polack, who, at the age of 59, died on June 5, 1950, having been a member of the faculty since 1925; Dr. Th. Graebner, who, at the age of 74 years, died on November 14, 1950, having joined the faculty in 1913; Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, President of the Seminary, Dr. Louis J. Sieck, who, at the age of 68 years, died October 14, 1952. Dr. Sieck was a member of the Board of Control from 1923 to 1943. He became President of the Seminary in 1943, succeeding the late Dr. L. Fuerbringer. Under his leadership, the Seminary realized new opportunities open to meet the ever-growing expansion program of our Church. Dr. Sieck's serious illness and subsequent death moved the Board to appoint an Acting President. It chose Dr. Paul M. Bretz to assume this responsibility. Dr. J. H. C. Fritz died, at the age of 78 years, on April 12, 1953, having served as the first Dean of the Seminary from 1920 to 1940. Upon his resignation from the office of Dean he served as Professor of Homiletics until 1949.

E. Editorial Assignments.—*Der Lutheraner* is edited by

C. Fritz (managing editor till April, 1953), Dr. J. T. Mueller, Theo. Hoyer, Dr. Alfred von Rohr Sauer, Prof. A. W. C. Guebert, Prof. Otto E. Sohn. After the retirement of Dr. Th. Graebner editor of the *Lutheran Witness* in October, 1949, his staff members, Drs. W. G. Polack, G. V. Schick, R. R. Caemmerer, A. C. Repp, L. W. Spitz, carried the heavy burden of editorial responsibility in addition to their full teaching schedule until they were relieved of their duties when Dr. Lorenz F. Blankenbuehler became editor. Members of the editorial staff who are at present collaborating with Dr. Blankenbuehler are: Professors Victor Bartling, Otto E. Hoyer, and Alfred von Rohr Sauer; the Rev. Lewis C. Niemoeller; Teacher John M. Runge. The editor's assistant is Miss Harriet Schwenk. The *Concordia Theological Monthly* is edited by Dr. E. Mayer (managing editor) and Professors Paul M. Bretscher, Victor Bartling, R. R. Caemmerer, Theo. Hoyer, A. C. Pieppert, and Walter R. Roehrs.

European Conferences.—In the past triennium, faculty members again participated in theological conferences arranged by the Synod with the Lutheran Free Churches in Europe which are united with our Synod, and with the United Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany. The faculty delegation in 1950 consisted of Drs. J. T. Mueller and L. W. Spitz; in 1951 of Drs. Paul M. Bretscher and Walter R. Roehrs; and in 1952 of Dr. Paul M. Bretscher, Dr. Walter R. Roehrs, and Prof. Martin H. Franzmann. "Official Visitors" at the Hanover Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation in the summer of 1952 were President L. J. Sieck and Professors Paul M. Bretscher, Martin H. Franzmann, and Walter R. Roehrs. Mr. Oscar Brauer, member of the Board, also represented the Synod.

The Office of the Dean of Men

Due to the large influx of students during the past triennium, the Seminary established the office of Resident Counselor. In the fall of 1952, three Resident Counselors were engaged to serve in the office of the Dean of Men and to assist him primarily in orienting the incoming students to the Seminary and its program. The assistance of these counselors has been invaluable and has been substantially in giving Dean L. C. Wuerffel additional time to focus his attention upon the various counseling aspects of his work.

During the past triennium the testing program at the Seminary has continued and has demonstrated its usefulness in aiding the student to understand himself as to his personality, his academic aptitude, and his reading ability. The Harvard Reading Films have been acquired and are regularly used to help students increase their reading skill. In the entire guidance program the Resident

Counselors make a major contribution as they assist the De Men in counseling the student.

The Director of Field Work, the Rev. E. J. Mahnke, also in drafting an adequate profile of practical experiences as the student progresses from stage to stage in the Field Work program. The Director of Field Work also instructs several classes and is intimately in the counseling program of the students. In view of the importance of his position and the fact that he also teaches Pastoral Theology courses on the upper level, his position should be made a full professorship. The position would still remain, however, administratively under the office of the Dean of Men. This arrangement was made in the past and should continue in the future because of the nature of the work of the Field Work Director. His work involves personnel requirements, and all personnel responsibilities are under the Dean of Men at the Seminary. His administrative position should be included in the Synodical Handbook under Section 6.52 e.

The on-the-job reports of all student workers in the field, together with a comprehensive report from the supervising pastor, have again aided the administration to achieve a better understanding of our students. The outcome and findings resulting from these reports and the interviews that follow are carried to the Board in order that the Seminary program as a whole may be given thorough consideration in terms of the needs of the field. By this method it is hoped to co-ordinate the training program with actual instruction of the classroom to an ever-increasing degree. As the individual student proceeds through the Seminary, a permanent record is kept of his progress and constant attention is given to his needs as a total personality. In connection with this program, as well as the entire Field Work program, a word of sincere appreciation is in order for the splendid co-operation and help extended by pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod. Without their understanding and sympathy an effective program could not be continued and improved.

Housing of Students

During the past triennium, because of the increase of students, it became necessary to acquire apartment units off the Seminary campus. This arrangement is not a very happy solution to a very real problem. Synod is advised to move as quickly as possible in correcting this emergency measure. Experience has demonstrated that our students are actually divided into two campuses: one on the original De Mun campus, which involves, in the main, first- and second-year men; and the second, the apartment campus, which involves third- and fourth-year men. This dividing of the student body has posed some serious problems in student contact.

ional student government program is seriously challenged in arrangement. The Seminary holds that the student government program is an essential part of the training program for future pastors. This particular splitting of the student body jeopardized the program seriously and should be corrected as fully as feasible. It is hoped that Synod will approve the erection of two new dormitories at the earliest possible moment, so that the training program at the Seminary can go on undisturbed.

Physical Education Director

The Field House, which was erected in 1949, has greatly assisted in integrating the group and giving adequate facilities for the physical health program of our students. Mr. Eldon E. Pederson continued to develop the program and has succeeded in gaining participation of better than 94% of the students. Once again the value of this work was reflected in the generally excellent condition of the students. While it is true that graduate professional schools, generally speaking, do not have physical education, the Board feels justified in requesting Synod to increase allowance of \$2,000 a year to \$4,000 a year toward this physical education and health program at the Seminary. We contend that the program at the Seminary is as important in training a physically fit ministry as the program of physical education at our colleges. We urge that Synod grant the allowance requested for the renovation of the Field House, in order that the ever-increasing student body might be more efficiently served and that a general assembly place be provided which would be large enough to take care of our student body and visiting guests. In fall our present gymnasium will be too small for our Seminary constituency. It is evident, therefore, that we will need an auditorium larger than is available at the present time. A solution to this problem was found only in the completion of the Field House as an auditorium as well as a physical health building.

During the past year a part-time registered nurse was engaged to work in the student clinic. The student clinic is also manned by students who act as clinical helpers. During the past years, it has been the Seminary's good fortune to have students as medical assistants who had training in the military service. In the future, it will be necessary to consider seriously expanding the clinical health program. It is hoped that in one of the contemplated dormitories a medical unit can be established to serve the needs of the students adequately.

Field Work Department

The Seminary requires for graduation that each student complete four semesters of approved field work in residence and two

summers (minimum of eight weeks each) before he is assigned to his year of vicarage by the Dean of Men.

I. Two semesters of observation and participation in parishes of the St. Louis area correlated with classroom work in Administration and Religious Education.

II. Two semesters of work with groups and individuals in institutions of the St. Louis area correlated with classroom work in Pastoral Theology.

III. Summer Field Work is carried out either in parish or secular-parish assignments. The requirements for approval of secular-parish assignments are: (1) The student must work with people; (2) The student must submit personal reports on contacts; (3) The supervisor of the student submits an evaluation of the student as a person; (4) Fulfillment of minimum field work: preaching four times, altar services, active participation in two areas of church work (administration, education, calling, visitation, group activity).

Assignments of students are made on the basis of the student's needs, viewed in conjunction with his resident field work performance.

Clinical Training

Meeting the standards of the National Conference on Clinical Training, the Seminary now requires a course of Orientation and Clinical Training of each III-year student.

In addition, a Clinical Training program is being offered to students completing a minimum of two semesters' hospital rotation and orderly work.

A Clinical Workshop course is being offered for pastoral students in the graduate school. A Clinical Training program for pastoral students in the field is planned, and will be offered as soon as the details are worked out and arrangements with a hospital completed.

Pritzlaff Memorial Library

Pritzlaff Memorial Library has, up to the present time, 46,000 volumes—an increase of some 5,000 volumes since the last report to the Milwaukee convention. Some 2,000 volumes, shelved, had to be reworked for various reasons. Rev. E. J. Pritzlaff's staff includes a woman cataloguer, office assistant, desk clerk, and a part-time catalogue worker, plus part-time student help. The library is financed by the annual \$5.00 student library fee, the annual contribution fixed by the educational budget of Synod (the 1951 allowance was \$3,000), and, until 1952, by an annual \$500 contribution to the Pritzlaff Endowment Fund by Mr. F. Pritzlaff of Milwaukee, now deceased. This annual contribution has now come to an end.

The Seminary library has endeavored to keep pace with the growth of the student body and the greater demands of the college school, extension department, summer school, and out-requests for its materials and services, but has been greatly hampered by lack of personnel and a limited budget in the face of rising costs of books and materials. Future growth of the student body and demands will work an ever greater hardship in this connection.

Through an allocation allowed by Synod's Committee on Allocation of Funds for Scholarly Research, German theological material published since World War I has been channeled to our library and at the present time is being processed to our shelves. Over 1,000 volumes are involved.

We have been fortunate in having received the entire Greek and Latin classical library of the former Chancellor of Washington University, George Reeves Throop, more than 2,000 valuable volumes. A liberal gift from persons in the Texas District has made possible the establishment of a Dr. Francis Pieper Memorial Collection, which now contains some 350 volumes of the Greek and Latin *Migne Patrologiae*.

Future plans include the conversion of the library to the Library of Congress Classification system. This will be a huge task and will require most careful planning.

Our present needs include more space for expansion and an additional full-time worker.

The Graduate School

The most important event in the history of the Graduate School of Concordia Seminary in the past triennium was the erection of Graduate Hall in 1951 and its dedication on January 20, 1952. The building is modern and ultraplain in its architecture but beautiful in its design. It houses the office of the Graduate School, and directs also the Mission Department, Correspondence and Extension Divisions, and the Summer School. It provides also a number of offices for instructors and the Speech Department, faculty members' rooms, a faculty lounge, four large classrooms, and seminar rooms. Dr. A. M. Rehwinkel is Director of the Graduate School and its several departments.

Enrollment.—The enrollment in the Graduate School continues on a satisfactory level but declined slightly in the current year, partially due to the limited number of courses offered during the present school year. This, in turn, was due to the large enrollment in the undergraduate department and a corresponding increase in the teaching load of the faculty. It is gratifying, however, to note that some pastors continue to drive 100 to 150 miles each week

to attend graduate classes. We have also continued to attract students from Lutheran synods outside the Synodical Conference and from conservative Protestant bodies and foreign countries such as Germany, Australia, and Japan.

Year	I Semester	II Semester	Total
1950—1951	98	61	159
1951—1952	71	51	122
1952—1953	65	44	109

Needs for Further Development

1. Our greatest need for expansion of our Graduate Seminary is an increase in the faculty of Concordia Seminary so that more courses are available to offer courses on the graduate level.

2. Attractive scholarships should be provided for students from affiliated churches and missions abroad and for promising students in our own midst for the training of future scholars.

3. Congregations and mission boards should be encouraged to provide financial aid to their pastors and workers, making it possible for them to take refresher courses.

4. Instructors at our colleges, preparatory schools, and high schools should be encouraged and given some financial aid for graduate study of theology. There are compelling reasons why this should be done.

a. We must always be mindful that the instructors at our preparatory schools are laying the foundation for the theological training of our future clergy. Most of our instructors had enough theological education in their younger years, and some of them had occasion to continue their theological studies. But many have not. These have, of necessity, been so immersed in the secular subjects of their respective fields of instruction that they find little time for the study of theology. Yet it is highly desirable that all our instructors be and remain good theologians.

b. We must not overlook the fact that a profound change has taken place in our colleges during the past few decades. About 25 or 30 years ago nearly all our instructors received their entire education in our own schools. That is no longer true. Today practically all of them have done some work in secular colleges or universities, and many of them have spent more time in these secular schools than they did at our own colleges. They are to be commended for their eagerness to improve themselves for their respective fields of instruction, and our schools have richly benefited from it. However, it must also be admitted that there is danger that in the course of time this may affect the character of our schools and the character of our theology. This has happened in other church-related colleges, and we must not

that it could not happen to us. Hence it would seem that it became a matter of considerable importance that our instructors from time to time concentrate on an intensified study of theology so that their influence in all classes and branches of learning remains theologically sound and the philosophy of life which they convey to their students remains in complete harmony with the biblical interpretation of our Church. Our Summer School provides a splendid opportunity for further theological study.

A growing number of our larger colleges now require full-time men for the instruction of religion. But just as we now demand in most of our schools that the instructors hold at least an M. A. degree or the equivalent to be qualified to teach secular subjects, and many of them are aspiring to the doctorate, we ought to require that the teachers in our religion departments hold at least equivalent degrees. Many of them, particularly the younger men, ought to be encouraged to acquire the doctorate in theology.

The enrollment in our two seminaries has grown at a phenomenal rate during the past few years. This growth will continue, at least at St. Louis. As a result, our theological faculties have also grown. The number of theological professors required to staff our seminary faculties will increase in the years that lie ahead. Seminary professors do not just happen. They should be trained, and we ought to be concerned about their training. It is natural that the seminaries should look to the colleges for suitable men for our seminary faculties. Instructors from our colleges ought, therefore, be encouraged to continue their studies in the field of theology, so that there will always be a well-qualified group from which selection can be made.

The Mission Department

The Mission Department was established in September, 1941, and became an integral part of the Graduate School. Its purpose is to provide specialized training for candidates entering foreign service or other branches of specialized church work. It offers an opportunity for further study and refresher courses for missionaries home on furlough.

The most significant event in our education program for missionary training was the purchase of an apartment house within the block of the campus of Concordia Seminary to house missionaries and their families home on furlough and young missionaries waiting for service in a foreign field. The housing facilities thus provided have made it possible for missionaries and their wives to attend classes in our Mission Department and other Seminary courses for further preparation for work in their respective fields.

Enrollment.—The total number of students enrolled in the past triennium in courses provided by the Mission Department was 51. In this group were: 20 men, 9 married women, 6 single women, 6 undergraduate students, 10 students from Springfield and St. Louis preparing for a two-year vicarage in Japan.

A total of 163 persons have received training in the Mission Department since its establishment. This figure does not include graduate students who took courses in the Mission Department.

Former students of the Department have served or are serving in India, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, Formosa, Japan, the Philippines, New Guinea, Nigeria, and Cuba.

Courses and Instructors.—Courses vary from year to year according to the needs of the students enrolled. The offerings during the past triennium included History of India, of Japan, of Islam, of the Philippines, of New Guinea, of Africa, and of Ceylon; History of Missions in India, in New Guinea, in Africa, in Japan, in the Philippines, and among Moslems; Comparative Religion; Missionary Methods, Missionary Administration; Home Courses for Missionaries; language courses in Japanese, Chinese, Arabic, Spanish, and Sign; and several courses in religion for women.

Most courses were offered by Professor Zimmermann, others were given by two professors, two pastors, and one missionary. Five students were employed to teach Spanish, four Sign, and one Japanese.

Mission Library.—The Mission Library was founded in 1901 through a special gift of the Rev. and Mrs. Herman Mayer, students of the Mission Department. To date a total of 1,251 volumes has been catalogued in the Mission Library section of the Memorial Library. In addition, the Department owns over 100 volumes of mission periodicals. Current mission magazines covering most mission fields are available to the student.

The Mission Department's Influence on the Campus.—A healthy interest in missions among Seminary students is directly traceable to the influence of the Mission Department and the presence on the campus of foreign missionaries, both men and women. The Students' Foreign Missions Society meets every two weeks. It presents successful missionaries and moving pictures relative to foreign missions. It also features pageants and forums. During this triennium, 110 students offered five days a day for missions. This made it possible to send one vicar into foreign fields than the Boards had planned. The 110-Plan has grown, and more students are now contributing, so that three vicars were supported during the past year. The Society

out mission speakers where they are requested. The *Mission* published by the Society until the end of 1952, attained to a circulation of 19,000. It is now published by Synod's Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion.

The Extension Division

This consists of three departments:

A. Correspondence School

B. Extension Centers

C. Pastors' Institutes

The Correspondence School: The Correspondence School established by resolution of Synod and opened in 1924. In 1946 it was completely reorganized and brought into line with modern practice in this field of instruction. It aims to bring the regular theological courses, as offered in the five Seminary departments of the Synod, within reach of the lonely missionary in distant lands, and to provide a tutor and teacher in neighboring or distant or isolated rural areas in the United States and Canada.

Courses.—Courses are offered in the five departments of the Synod, in the undergraduate and graduate divisions of the Seminary. A total of 100 courses are now available. Additional courses are added as needed. Instructors can be secured. The courses are given by twenty-five members of the Seminary staff and four other qualified men.

Enrollment.—The total enrollment for the current triennium is 1,000 students. These students live in 33 States and the following foreign countries: Australia, New Guinea, Canada, Cuba, Guam, England, Germany, China, the Philippines, South America, and Hawaii.

Extension Centers: Students enrolled in the Extension Centers are given graduate credit. During the past triennium a center was organized in Milwaukee under the deanship of Prof. Paul F. Schaefer. Professors of the Seminary faculty and other instructors employed by the faculty taught the courses at the Milwaukee Extension Center. This service should be expanded.

Pastors' Institutes: Pastors' Institutes were conducted at the Synod House, Oreg.

The Summer School

In compliance with a resolution of Synod, Concordia Seminary established a Summer School. The purpose of the Summer School is to give pastors and other professional church workers and lay students an opportunity to continue their studies in theology on an advanced level. The first session was conducted in the summer of 1951, consisting of two terms of three weeks each.

A rich and varied program was offered in all departments of theology. Of particular interest to mission boards, mission districts, and rural pastors were special courses in missions, evangelism, and the rural church.

The demands in the modern ministry are enormous. The list of duties allows the average pastor of today little time for rest and even the time at pastoral conferences must be used largely for the consideration of parish, District, and synodical matters. If the pastor is to remain aware and alert, he needs to get away from his parish from time to time for a re-orientation in the whole of theology and for quiet concentrated study. No one can give and not take. The Summer School of Concordia Seminary aims to provide such opportunities.

Enrollment:

Year	Total	I Semester	II Semester
1951	81	33	48
1952	72	41	31

Because of the synodical convention our Summer School will be conducted this year on a one-term basis from June 29 to July 10. The Summer School needs the wholehearted support of congregations, mission boards, and synodical officials if it is to serve the purpose for which it has been established.

Capital Investments

In order to house the growing enrollment of the students the Board purchased the two apartments, 6334 South Rose (\$53,500) and 6330 South Rosebury (\$60,000). At the present time the Synod owns four apartments in which students are housed.

For professors on modified service and for instructors the Board acquired the apartment at 6525 San Bonita (\$47,500).

The total cost of Graduate Hall, for which we are particularly grateful, was \$257,354.28.

Since the Concordia Historical Institute now has its own building, we converted the rooms in the Administration Building vacant by the Institute, into suitable offices for the Academic Board. Dr. Arthur C. Repp, who was appointed to this position in 1952. The Administration Building houses at present the offices of the President, the Dean of Men, the Academic Dean, and the Field Work Director. It also provides quarters for the office of the *Lutheran Witness*.

Other improvements on the campus made in the past year are: construction of a parking lot to the north of Graduate Hall to accommodate 110 cars (\$12,265); sidewalks leading from the parking lot to the street (\$1,060); sidewalks to De Munster

reconstruction of the South Seminary Terrace (\$2,330.60); paving of parking lot on the south side of the tennis courts (\$2); resurfacing of back-yard area of 6317 Southwood (\$160). Fifteen professors live on the campus in homes owned by Synod. Nine professors live off the campus: four in homes owned by Synod; two in apartments owned by Synod; and three in residences which they purchased through an arrangement with Synod. One instructor in the Mission Department lives in a home owned by Synod. Other instructors live in apartments owned by Synod. At this writing the Votteler-Holtkamp-Sparling Organ Company of Cleveland is installing a new organ in the chapel auditorium. The sum allowed from the "Conquest for Christ" campaign for this instrument was \$26,000.

We are also happy to report that the Board for Higher Education has approved the erection of a dormitory for 100 students on O Road at a cost of \$400,000. The plans have also been approved, and construction operations are under way.

Radio Station KFUD

By synodical directive (*Handbook* 6.165b) Radio Station KFUD is under the control of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. The Board of Control operates Station KFUD through a special subcommittee. This committee is submitting a special report to Synod.

Requests

In making the following requests to Synod, we are sensitive that what may appear to some not acquainted with the Seminary may seem as unnecessarily large demands. Nevertheless, our requests are the result of a careful study of the present status of the Seminary in its relation to the Seminary's most immediate needs in the coming triennium. We, therefore, respectfully request Synod:

To grant ten additional professorships, seven for 1953—54 and three for 1954—55. This seemingly large request is explained by the unusual increase in enrollment during the past six years. Enrollment for 1952—53 showed an increase of 87½ per cent over that of 1947—48. During the same period, our staff was not increased proportionately. In 1947 we had 18 professors teaching full load and two administrators with a half load, in addition to some instructors. During the past year we had 18 professors teaching full load, a vacancy, and four administrators teaching half time, three full-time instructors and some additional part-time help. As a result of this inadequacy of staff, the average class size ranged from 25 to 35, which is too large for effective teaching in a professional

According to our estimates for the next two years, we expect an increase of 162½ per cent over the 1947-48 enrollment level. Without any relief for our faculty, this would increase class size to range from 73 to 138. Should the Senior College be established by 1956 or later, it will not affect our need for so-called professors. The reduction of the staff will be limited to instructors who have been engaged on a two-year basis. At the estimated enrollment, after the Senior College has been established, it will still be more than 96 per cent over the 1947-48 level.

2. *To approve the erection of two dormitories, each at a cost of \$450,000, and each to house 100 students.* We suggest that one dormitory be erected in 1954 and the other in 1955. We can advise that one dormitory provide also a number of private offices and that the other contain an adequate clinic and an apartment for the nurse. We can best support our request for dormitories by repeating what we said in 1950: "Housing in apartments off campus must be viewed as a temporary emergency measure. It is true that if and when the Senior College is established, the Seminary will have three instead of four students in residence. However, enrollments at the preparatory school forecast future resident enrollments which will approximate, or even exceed, the present Seminary enrollments. It seems apparent, therefore, that in view of this . . . additional permanent on-campus housing will be a necessity." (*Reports and Memorials to the Waukegan Convention*, p. 13).

3. *To establish a Chair of Missions.* This request is the result of conferences which the former Academic Board and, of late, the Administrative Council of the Seminary had with the executive secretaries of Synod's Mission Boards (March 12, 1952, and January 20, 1953). In its meeting of May 19, 1952, the Board of Christian Education resolved "to approach the Board for Higher Education with a request that at the Convention in 1953 there be established a Chair of Missions in the Seminary Faculty." In a communication of February 2, 1953, Dr. H. A. Mayer, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in North and South America, wrote in behalf of the synodical executive secretaries of missions: "The Professor called to the Chair of Missions could be in charge of the Mission Department as it now exists. We believe the calling of a man of faculty standing would strengthen the department greatly. Regular mission courses could also be given by him in the undergraduate school, as opportunity afforded by the need demands it."

4. *To appropriate \$75,000 for the erection and equipment of*

annex to the dormitory now under construction, to be devoted solely to business operation. The business office is not a luxury rather an absolute necessity for effective work in the Seminary. It must be remembered that the Seminary never had a real business office included in its structure. During the years, dormitory space was encroached upon in order to house the needs of the business department. When we bear in mind that the enrollment increased 87½ per cent since 1947 and that according to the reliable figures available this enrollment will increase to 156 per cent by the end of 1955, it will be recognized that the business offices have grown proportionately. Since we are faced with the need of enlarging our staff, this will enlarge the scope of the business office work even more in the future. By putting the business office in a separate building, we will be able to utilize the present space for dormitory purposes.

To appropriate \$35,000 for the completion of the basement of the dormitory now under construction for student union facilities, such as the student bookstore and the post office. The crowded conditions in our present facilities make this investment a necessity.

To appropriate \$70,000 for the completion of the Field House. This would include the erection of a second story and the equipment of the building for larger social gatherings. In fall our Seminary will more than fill the chapel auditorium. For functions attended also by large numbers of visitors, the Seminary has, at present, no adequate accommodations.

To pass a resolution enabling the Board for Higher Education to purchase or erect homes for professors now living in apartments as well as for additional professors to be called in course of time.

To appropriate \$20,000 for the conversion of Pritzlaff Memorial Library to a more flexible classification system. Pritzlaff Memorial Library at present catalogues its accessions according to the Dewey Decimal System. This system was useful as long as the library was very small and limited to the most basic theological books. Now that the library has significantly increased its accessions it has also been compelled to classify highly specialized volumes in many areas of theological learning, the Dewey Decimal System is becoming more and more inadequate. We must, therefore, seriously consider converting from the Dewey System to a more flexible and expansive system, such as the Library of Congress System. The job of conversion will require a number of summers and the advice and help of expert, professionally trained librarians.

But the initial steps leading to a realization of this project should be undertaken as soon as possible.

9. To appropriate \$47,000 for the erection of a *Seminary Service Building*. The principal purpose of this building is to provide areas for the maintenance department personnel. It should contain repair shops, facilities for housing campus equipment, storage space for tools, supplies, and emergency items. Considering that the Seminary now operates 62 units, many of which are in constant need of repair, such a service building appears to us absolutely necessary.

10. To appropriate \$46,170 for major improvements in the *Seminary Powerhouse*. Coal-firing of furnaces is becoming a serious problem. It is practically impossible to get personnel to do the firing. We must, therefore, as soon as possible, convert the present coal-fired furnaces to a combination gas-oil operation. Other necessary improvements in the powerhouse are the relining and repair of the major boilers.

11. To appropriate \$12,000 for the installation of a new *Telephone System*. The present system of house telephones is now operating at full capacity. But additional lines are needed for Graduate students in the dormitory now in process of construction, and additional lines for the new buildings. The present equipment has given excellent service since its installation in 1926, but is beginning to show its age and further extensions are not advisable.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARIES
 FREDERIC NIEDNER, *Secretary*
 JOHN OPPLIGER, *President*

ACTION

Regarding the *Field Work Director*, Committee 1 brought the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 64

WHEREAS, The *Field Work Director* of our St. Louis Seminary is performing administrative duties; and

WHEREAS, This should be officially recognized; therefore

Resolved, That the administrative position of the *Field Work Director* at our St. Louis Seminary be included in Section 10 of the *Handbook*.

As to the requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this report, as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 1928.)

Committee 1 also considered Memorial 117:

Establishment of a Chair of Missions, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis

The Board for Missions in North and South America at its meeting on March 16, 1953, "resolved to support the request of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for the establishment of a chair of missions, which is to include courses in evangelism and mission studies."

H. A. MAYER, *Secretary*

This request also has the wholehearted support of the Board of Foreign Missions.

O. H. SCHMIDT, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

Resolution 54

WHEREAS, The matter referred to has been disposed of by our Synod to refer the matter of creating additional professorships to the Board for Higher Education and to the Board of Directors and to give them power to act; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 102)

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school. We acknowledge the unmerited blessings which the Head of the Church, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, has graciously bestowed upon our Seminary. His protection, guidance, and benediction have been evidenced in all the work of our institution.

The Board of Control

The Board of Control has continuously tried to carry out the work assigned to it by Synod. Much time has been given by its members individually and as a group to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and together with the administration and the faculty to the improvement of the total program of the school. Regular meetings were held every month, besides special meetings with the Electoral College, the Faculty, and with members of the Board for Higher Education. A former member of the Board of Control, Dr. John C. Schuelke of Peoria, passed suddenly on October 26, 1951. He had served as chairman of the Board from 1935 to 1942, and his faithful services will always be remembered.

The Faculty

Synod in 1950 empowered the Board for Higher Education to create two additional professorships at Springfield. Accordingly the Rev. Henry J. Eggold, Jr., of Fort Wayne and Prof. Fred Kramer of Winfield were called and were inducted into office September 9, 1951. Dr. G. Chr. Barth, who had served as president of the Seminary since 1945, resigned his position as of July 1, 1951. His faithful services to our institution are herewith gratefully acknowledged. The Electoral College elected as his successor Dr. Walter A. Baeppler, who began his duties officially on May 1, 1953. During the triennium the following served as assistant professors: Edward E. Hackmann, the Rev. Messrs. George Klein, E. C. Pappas, and Ralph C. Fessler. Prof. F. Wenger continued on in his service.

The arrangement with the Finnish National Church, instituted in 1938, is still in effect. Prof. Alexander Monto, besides teaching Finnish language and history, also conducts a number of classes in the regular program of the school.

Physical education was added to our curriculum in 1950, the Rev. Arnold Wagner being in charge. All students are required to participate in this course.

Our hearts were saddened when we learned that Dr. H. Neitzel departed this life May 22, 1951, at the age of 74. He had been on the Seminary staff for 33 years, and his memory will long linger in the minds of his former students.

During the triennium we were privileged to observe the following anniversaries: Prof. F. Wenger, fiftieth of his ordination; Prof. W. Albrecht, the twenty-fifth as professor at our Seminary; Prof. Fred Kramer, the twenty-fifth of his ordination; Dr. H. Selcke, the twenty-fifth as member of the Board of Control; Dr. M. H. Coyner, the twenty-fifth as member of the Seminary faculty and the fortieth of his ordination.

The curriculum of the Springfield Seminary was given a thorough study by the faculty. Recommendations for revision of the curriculum of study are at the present writing in the hands of the Board for Higher Education.

During the past year a testing program was established at the Seminary for the students, which is helpful in determining especially with the personality, interests, and academic abilities of the students. The students are made aware of their strengths and weaknesses, and are assisted to better adjustments to the quality of work required at the Seminary and the type of ministry necessary for a modern ministry.

The Student Body

An all-time high was reached in the student body of 1950—1951, 387 students were enrolled. Owing to the lack of dormitory classrooms, and staff, the Board for Higher Education set a limit of enrollment for the year 1951—1952 at 375, and since that time at 350. The enrollment during the triennium was as follows:

Year	Single	Mar- ried	Attend. Classes	Vicars	Total Enroll.	Mo. Syn.	Wis. Syn.	Pin. Syn.	Stov. Syn.	Vet- erans
51 —	225	97	322	65	387	319	42	20	6	171
52 —	191	114	305	56	361	292	44	17	8	129
53 —	162	91	253	46	299	245	34	13	7	81

Plant and Property

During the past triennium two additional houses had to be purchased for our professors, giving us a total of five off-campus residences.

On September 10, 1950, we were privileged to dedicate Concordia Gymnasium, a substantial building, 105 by 145 feet, which was erected at a cost of \$160,000, the funds coming from the annual Thankoffering. It is proving very serviceable and is filling a need which has been felt for many years.

Van Horn Hall, a dormitory accommodating 75 students, was dedicated on February 24, 1952. The cost of the building, \$240,000, was provided by the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. This 74 by 130-foot dormitory has solved our housing problem considerably. This building was named in honor of Mr. Fred Van Horn, Springfield, Ill., who was a member of the Board of Control, 1940.

In 1946 Synod erected seven prefabricated homettes on a plot of land and several blocks from the Seminary. The homettes in the past few years were becoming termite-eaten and were in need of thorough repairs. Since the housing situation for our married students has become easier, we sold these homettes in October, 1951, for approximately \$15,000 with the consent of the Board for Higher Education and of the Board of Directors.

\$10,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" collection has been given to us for a new lecture hall. Plans for this building are now in the making; however, we are certain that building operations will be begun early this summer. This new building will run east-west of the old residence formerly used as the president's quarters, which must eventually be razed because of obsolescence.

Miscellaneous

Concordia Seminary Guild continues its efforts on behalf of the Seminary. During the past triennium it has equipped our gymnasium with chairs and has provided the furnishings of the

student lounge in Van Horn Hall. The annual Donation Day remains a boon for the Seminary commissary.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the following: Ottomar Krueger, Akron, Ohio (1950); August H. Lange, Summit, Ill. (1950); F. A. Hertwig, Detroit, Mich. (1951); W. F. Lichtsinn, Hammond, Ind. (1951); Richard O. Kern, Germany (1951); Paul Rafaj (1952); Frederick Hassold, Australia (1952).

Requests

The educational life of any school should center around the library, the facilities of which should help accomplish the educational objectives of the school. The library must be readily and easily accessible as well as attractively equipped. The library of our Seminary must provide materials for a junior college and a theological seminary. The present library is located in the basement of a dormitory, Craemer Hall. Its facilities are inadequate as to space and equipment.

The administration facilities at the present time are confined to the president's study and a small anteroom. We have no centralized offices for the president, registrar, business manager, dean, and secretarial staff. In view of the work attached to the administration of an institution such as ours and in view of the inadequate library facilities we earnestly request Synod to grant us an administration-library building. \$350,000 for such a building at this time is a reasonable estimate.

We still have two frame buildings on the campus, the one erected in 1884, the other in 1896. Both are beyond rehabilitation. Our plan is to raze both buildings and put in their places another dormitory. Fewer students are married, and a third dormitory is a necessity. We request \$275,000 for this purpose.

We feel constrained to call the attention of Synod to the fact that five professors live in off-campus houses, some of them at a considerable distance from the Seminary. Furthermore, three of the present campus residences are so old that they must soon be torn down. Finally, when we have the necessary full complement of teaching staff, additional houses will have to be made available.

We have been advised by heating engineers to change our heating system from coal to oil. The price of coal has risen very much in recent years. To continue the use of coal profitably will require reconstruction of the present coalbin, installation of a coal elevator, and the construction of an ashpit. It is estimated that the expenses in connection with this project will approximate \$8,000. The converting from coal to oil will require approximately \$16,000. The difference in operation, according to the estimate of the heating

engineer, will be an increase of less than \$1,000 per annum. However, this increase may be offset by the saving of manpower which is required when using coal. We request Synod to grant us \$16,000 to convert our present system to oil firing.

Since our library must satisfy the needs of a junior college as well as that of a theological seminary, we feel that we ought to have a full-time director of the library who would devote all of his time to this work. We therefore request Synod to make provisions which will enable us to establish this office.

Our courses in the Social Sciences and in the Natural Sciences have been taught in the past by assistants. This is at best a makeshift. We request Synod to allow us another professor in order to take care of these courses properly and efficiently.

With reference to faculty representation at Synod, the *Handbook* states under 1.59b: "The Seminary at Springfield and the Teachers' Colleges shall be represented by their president and two faculty members elected by the faculty." We feel that it is of much importance for faculty members of our seminaries to attend the conventions of Synod more frequently than stipulated. Since their work involves the training of future pastors, they must keep abreast of, and in touch with, the work of Synod. Hence, we request that the same rule apply to the Springfield faculty members as applies to the members of the St. Louis faculty, viz., "that it shall be represented by its president and as many members of its faculty as the faculty may deem necessary; however, each member of the faculty shall attend the conventions of Synod at least every nine years."

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
THE REV. B. H. SELCKE, D. D., *Secretary*

ACTION

Regarding the attendance of the Springfield faculty at synodical conventions, Committee 6 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

Resolution 30

WHEREAS, The *Handbook*, under 1.59b, now reads: "The seminary at St. Louis shall be represented by its president and as many members of its faculty as the faculty may deem necessary; however, each member of the faculty shall attend the convention of Synod at least every nine years. The seminary at Springfield shall be represented by their president and two faculty members elected by their faculty"; and

WHEREAS, The seminary at Springfield is engaged in training future pastors for the Church and its faculty should keep abreast of, and in touch with, the work of Synod to carry out their task more effectively; therefore be it

Resolved, That *Handbook* Section 1.59b be amended so that it reads: "The seminaries at St. Louis and Springfield shall be represented by their presidents and as many members of their faculties as the faculties may deem necessary; however, each member of the faculties shall attend the conventions of Synod at least every nine years."

A similar resolution was submitted by Committee 1 (Resolution 47).

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as appropriated and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 103)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College herewith presents its report for the triennium 1950—1953.

The constituency of the Board was changed by the 1950 delegate convention by the addition of a teacher. The term of office was also lengthened to six years. In order to put the new plan into operation, three of the elected members were to be designated for a six-year term and three for a three-year term. In 1951 Pastor Paul Kluender, for seven years the faithful secretary of the Board, asked to be released in order to take a position on the District Board of Directors. Upon the unanimous invitation of the Board, Pastor Erwin Paul of Forest Park took his place. In 1952 Mr. Fred Linstead also asked to be relieved of his duties after twelve years of valuable service to the school. No replacement has been made at this writing. The following were designated for the six-year term as Board members: Pastor Erwin Paul, Mr. Emil Ruprecht, and Dr. Waldemar Link. Accordingly, the following will finish their terms of office this June: Mr. Alwin Roschke, Mr. Walter Peckat, and the successor to Mr. Fred Linstead. One teacher and two laymen will therefore need to be elected at the delegate convention of 1953, each for a term of six years. President Arthur Werfelmann of the Northern Illinois District continued to serve as chairman of the Board, and Mr. C. H. Garbers, formerly a Board

member and for many years treasurer, was appointed by the Board to continue in the latter capacity.

In regular monthly and special meetings the Board administered its affairs within the regulations of the synodical *Handbook*, keeping in constant touch with the faculty and its major committees through the president, and seeking in every way to promote the interests of Synod's professional teacher-training program, to which the school is exclusively devoted.

The Faculty

During the triennium three devoted and effective teachers of our college entered into the joy of their Lord. Prof. Edward Koehler, D. D., for forty-two years Professor of Religion, including five years on modified service, died May 12, 1951, at the age of seventy-five after an illness that kept him away from active duty only a few months. Prof. Henry C. Gaertner, M. Mus., for thirty-one years Professor of Music and on modified service since 1943, died March 7, 1952, at the age of eighty-two. Only two of the members of the faculty who moved with the college from Addison to River Forest in 1913 still remain: Professor *Emeritus* Albert H. Miller and Professor *Emeritus* Ferdinand H. Schmitt, both living in retirement. Graduation Day, 1952, was saddened by the sudden death of Prof. Herman Keinath, Ph. D., professor since 1943 and chairman of the Department of Social Sciences, who after several months of leave due to an illness from which he was apparently recovering, was stricken with a fatal heart attack while walking home from the baccalaureate service.

The five new associate professorships allowed by the convention of 1950 were filled during the course of the triennium, taking the place of an equal number of instructorships which had been introduced through the years on account of the constantly increasing enrollment. At the opening service in September, 1951, three of these men were installed: Mr. Paul Bunjes, M. Mus., formerly teacher and organist at Wausau, Wis., for the field of Music; the Rev. John Choitz, M. A., formerly student pastor at the University of Iowa, for the fields of English and Philosophy; and Mr. Walter Vahl, M. A., formerly a teacher in grade school and at Fort Wayne Lutheran High School and on our staff as instructor for three years, for the fields of History and Political Science. The Rev. Paul Mundinger, M. A., formerly pastor at Glencoe, Ill., was installed as Associate Professor of Religion in the opening service in September, 1952. Assistant Professor Martin Pieper, M. A., who after twenty-four years as teacher in our Lutheran elementary school system has been teaching courses in Mathematics and Education at our high school and college since 1946, has accepted

the call as associate professor and will be installed, God willing, in the opening service, September, 1953. These men have had an average experience of about eighteen years in congregational work in the office of pastor or teacher.

The two vacancies in the called faculty, brought about by the resignation of Prof. Edwin Wibracht, M. A., and the death of Dr. Herman Keinath, are in the process of being filled at this writing, and we hope that the men who have been called may accept and be installed in the opening service in September, 1953. In the meantime, six neighboring pastors, in addition to their regular work, faithfully serve our school on a part-time basis in the fields of Doctrine, Bible, Church History, History, and Speech.

During the triennium five instructors have been advanced to the new rank of assistant professor, as authorized by Synod in 1950, with the specified four-year tenure. The remaining teaching load has been absorbed by full-time or part-time instructors.

Because of the high cost of living, limited tenure, the difficulty of securing suitable housing, and especially the comparatively modest salaries offered for these non-called positions and even for the called ranks, it continues to be very difficult to get adequately trained and experienced pastors and teachers from the congregations to teach on the college level.

Since the last convention two members of the faculty received their Doctor of Philosophy degrees: Associate Professor John Choitz and Assistant Professor Arvin Hahn. A number of others, while doing full-time teaching, are faithfully pursuing graduate training and are nearing the doctoral level.

The faculty has worked faithfully and effectively in the classroom and in its extracurricular duties. A continuous study of the curriculum of the college, departmental and course objectives, the needs of the field, and of educational policy in the broadest sense, has occupied one hour of each regular meeting. Many faculty members have been able to attend learned society meetings in their teaching and administrative fields, and quite a number have served as essayists, panel members, discussants, or recorders on the programs of national or State conventions. They have also continued to serve regularly at teachers' and pastors' conferences and on a number of synodical committees, and have contributed to synodical and secular educational periodicals. Several faculty men have published books during the triennium. The Board herewith wishes to commend the administrators and faculty members for their alertness to the needs of the school, their interest in the welfare of Synod, and their constant restudy of our program in the light of the ever-increasing requirements of the Church and the changing policies in American education.

The Student Body

With our dormitories filled to crowded capacity, the enrollment has been as follows on October 15 of each year:

Enrollment	Men	Women	Total*
1950-1951	319	240	559
1951-1952	337	220	557
1952-1953	330	230	560

* In addition, an average of nearly 100 undergraduates serve in the field as supply teachers each year. Though technically they are students, we have not included them in the above totals.

Some students were graduated each quarter; others took emergency teaching positions; a few discontinued. New applicants took their places to make up approximately the same totals.

During the triennium we have continued our rigid policy of admitting only men and women who have solemnly declared their intention of devoting their professional lives to the service of the Church. Only those are permitted to remain on the campus whose attitude, interest, character, and academic record give good evidence that they are on the way toward achieving this goal. Those who do not measure up to the standards are, with all possible kindness and consideration for their welfare, guided into other fields of endeavor. This is at best a time-consuming, difficult task and often a thankless one, but we feel that in fairness to the students themselves, to Synod, and to the many prospective students who would like to enter our teaching profession, we cannot avoid it.

We are happy to report that we are still receiving rather large numbers of students with advanced standing from other colleges and universities. Because of the flexibility of our curriculum and the willingness of our administrative officers and other faculty members to help these students find themselves, we continue to have gratifying results in this method of stepping up the number of graduates. In the regular school year as well as in the summer sessions and correspondence courses we are doing all we can to make a successful conversion program possible for these secularly trained Lutheran young people, who, somewhat later than the average, make up their minds to become professional servants of the Church. Our regular students also deserve special commendation for their eagerness to help and befriend these newcomers in their classes and dormitories.

In spite of the crowding, the educational record of our students has continued on a high level. While less than half of our freshmen come from our Lutheran high schools each year, their number is increasing, and the quality is good. Though we have been able to enroll all of the qualified male graduates of these schools who applied, we regret that some of the girl graduates had to be directed elsewhere for their junior college training, and some of them have

been lost to the Lutheran teaching profession. We gratefully acknowledge the faithful work of our Lutheran high school teachers and principals, and all our teachers and pastors in general for guiding and encouraging so many of their best young members to devote their lives to this high calling.

Under the leadership of the Dean of Students, fourteen faculty members counsel with individual students and groups living on the various floors of the dormitories. The students themselves conduct nine group devotional exercises each evening and joint Sunday evening devotions in the Student Lounge. They also visit all the patients in the college infirmary with daily comfort from God's Word. In the community they participate actively in Red Cross, Community Chest, Blood Bank, and other civic projects. Many take part in mission canvasses and in other activities of the District Mission Board and of individual congregations. Through their chapel offerings the students have contributed an average of \$1,500 each year to many mission and charitable purposes within Synod, including three annual scholarships for students in South America, India, and Africa.

The *Chapel problem* is still with us, now to a more aggravated degree. The crowded capacity of our present Auditorium-Chapel, including chairs in all the aisles, is about 500. In 1944 our request for a new Chapel had to be denied. Again in 1947 the Auditorium-Chapel planned along with the Music Building could not be granted. We feel that Synod will not be able at this time to provide a suitable place of worship for our students. We are therefore planning for the time being to continue conducting daily chapel exercises at the present hour for all students who can be accommodated in the crowded Chapel, but with the overflow participating through a public address system in other rooms. This arrangement leaves much to be desired and should be corrected as soon as possible. We share with the Board for Higher Education and with many of our other institutions a deep feeling of regret that daily services for our future professional workers cannot be held in churchly chapels where the atmosphere would be more conducive to worship.

Special Educational Services

Concordia Teachers College continues to render important educational services not only to our undergraduate students, but to hundreds of our teachers and some of our pastors in the field by the extensive Summer School, Extension, and Correspondence program carried on by our staff and offering the same credit as the regular courses. These services are financed by student fees without direct synodical subsidy beyond the use of the buildings and equipment for the in-service training of men and women

teachers in the field, emergency training of new teachers, and acceleration of the graduation of regular students. Workshop courses in Visual Aids, Arts and Crafts, Adult Education, Secondary Education, Kindergarten, Physical Education and Recreation, and Parish Music have been offered during the triennium.

Resident Enrollment in Summer Sessions		Enrollment in Correspondence Courses	
1950	481	1950	348
1951	444	1951	486
1952	467	1952	640

It is interesting to note that though our crowded capacity in the regular school year has never permitted us to enroll beyond 560 students, we have, by the grace of God, actually been able to give accredited educational services to about 1,000 *different* teachers and future teachers on the campus each year, besides the hundreds of others enrolled in correspondence courses.

In addition, the Summer School has repeatedly been host to the synodical Educational Conference and the Lutheran Education Association, as well as to other groups interested in Christian education at all levels, or in synodical endeavors of any kind. Both the English District and the Northern Illinois District of Synod have continued to be welcome visitors to our campus for their regular conventions. We have also been happy to be able to serve conferences of pastors and teachers quite frequently. We gratefully acknowledge the cheerfulness with which these groups were willing to share our crowded facilities with the hundreds of summer school students on the campus.

Graduates and Supply Teachers

The effects of discontinuing our Concordia Teachers College High School on the college enrollment and graduations are now beginning to become evident in the steadily increasing number of fully trained teachers turned over to Synod during the past two trienniums:

	Men	Women	Total
1946-1947	43	23	66
1947-1948	37	30	67
1948-1949	55	20	75
1949-1950	58	32	90
1950-1951	69	38	107
1951-1952	89	49	138
1952-1953 *	82	56	138

* Anticipated figures

The number of graduates, especially of women, could have been much larger each year if we had held back our finished sophomore students to take the three-year or four-year diploma instead of giving them an extra summer of training and sending them out to help meet Synod's shortage of teachers. In general, however,

these partly trained young people have served well, and many of the women have continued their training toward eventual graduation through correspondence and summer school courses. With very few exceptions, the men students have returned to the college for two years to complete their formal training and go back to the field as four-year graduates.

New Buildings and Facilities

The new Music Building, allowed by Synod in 1947, was put into use in the fall of 1951. Because of the constantly rising costs, only the main part of the structure could be completed, and the purchase of much of the equipment had to be postponed. Additional instruments were allowed later by the Board of Directors out of the "Conquest for Christ." The classroom facilities which were to have been provided from the same offering had to be postponed, and we are again requesting these of the present convention.

The long-needed Student Center was arranged in part of the first floor of the old Music Building during the summer of 1952. The former dilapidated organ and piano rooms have been completely remodeled by the removal of some partitions, the judicious use of plaster, acoustic tile and paint, into two seminar meeting rooms, an attractive student lounge, bookstore, and student council offices. For the first time our college has a common gathering place for the men and women of the student body and faculty at any time of the day for the entertainment of casual visitors and for planned social functions, as well as for the convenience of many educational and synodical groups.

The dormitory allowed by Synod in 1950 is now under construction and, God willing, will be ready to house 120 women students by September, 1953.

We gratefully acknowledge the new buildings and other facilities allowed by Synod at the past three conventions, and are happy to report that they have not only enabled us to expand our enrollment and increase our numbers of graduates each year, but have added strongly to the morale of the student body and faculty, and consequently to the effectiveness of our whole teacher-training program.

We regret that during the same period we have had to refuse admission to hundreds of young people who wanted to prepare for service in the Church, while at the same time we stood helplessly by as the teacher shortage mounted higher and higher. This matter is being brought to the delegates' attention again this year in our requests for increased dormitory and other facilities, and our repeated plea for additional classroom space.

Requests of the Board of Control

1. Additional Called Professorships

In September, 1953, when we expect to have the new dormitory available, we hope to be able to enroll up to 650 students, an increase of 90 over the present school year. This increase will necessitate the addition of at least six staff members of various ranks in order to maintain even the present unfavorable faculty-student ratio. We must also include *trained help* and/or additional released time for some of our major administrators. The additional 90 students will also need individual music instruction with a consequent increase in the number of instrumental music teachers. While teachers of the lower ranks can be supplied by action of the synodical Boards, some of these new positions should be in the higher ranks.

Request: We request that Synod allow at least three additional called faculty positions at this time.

2. Meal Service Revision

Our dining hall and kitchen areas were designed to accommodate a maximum of slightly over 400 students without crowding. Over the last twelve years, as our enrollment increased, we have rapidly added to the number of people served daily. At the present time, with an enrollment of 560, well over 600 meals are provided each noon, and nearly that many each evening, to students and staff. This coming September the number will be increased by about 100, for a total of 700.

The crowding is almost intolerable now and will make effective service impossible this fall unless something is done. After careful study by our Administration Committee, a special committee of the Board, and the whole Board of Control with the architect, we come to Synod with the following request:

Request: We respectfully request an appropriation of \$55,000 for the extension and remodeling of our kitchen facilities and modernization of our meal service, to be ready for use by September 1, 1953.

3. Extension of Classroom Space

At the 1950 convention our Board of Control presented a request for additional classrooms at an estimated cost of \$75,000 plus equipment. This cost had been escalated to \$87,500 plus equipment by last year. Our purpose was to accommodate the increase in student enrollment made possible by the acquisition of the new dormitory wing which is now under construction and is expected to be in use this coming September (1953). While the request

was included in the synodical grants, the synodical boards have not found it possible to permit us to plan and erect this building.

Even with our present enrollment of 560, our facilities are badly overcrowded, and we are already using several library rooms, including basement areas which were intended for book space and are not at all suitable for classroom purposes.

Request: 1. We respectfully request the allocation of \$87,500 plus equipment for the erection of classrooms, from the present "Conquest for Christ" collection, if the funds can be made available now, so that we can begin planning and building this summer.

2. If this is not possible, we urge Synod to make this sum available at the earliest possible time to relieve the crowding of the greatly increased student body enrolled for September, 1953.

4. Remodeling of Oldest Dormitories

The south wings of the two old dormitories were completed 40 years ago. Since then no remodeling has been undertaken with the exception of the lavatories and rest rooms and the installation of a standard exit and fire alarm system ordered by the fire marshal. The dormitories and study rooms remain as originally laid out, but with ten students in each bedroom which had been planned for eight. During the intervening years we have replaced many of the ceilings and in general conducted mere "holding operations." We are still obliged to provide outdated dormitory accommodations for all of our male students and about 135 of the women, in addition to subjecting them to approximately 25 per cent overcrowding in studies and sleeping rooms. This has not been advantageous to health, study conditions, or student morale.

An extensive remodeling job of all four old dormitory wings would be very costly. We must, however, continue to repair and maintain what we have. We should also like to do some thorough remodeling, involving the partitioning of some of the large sleeping rooms at least. We would naturally choose those where the plaster of the walls, ceilings, and especially the closets, is in a very decrepit condition. In this modernized area there would be three students in some rooms, and two in others, and the uncrowded capacity would be equal to what it is now in its crowded condition.

Request: 1. The Board of Control respectfully requests that the sum of \$75,000 be made available during the triennium for the most necessary repair of all of our old dormitories and the beginning of a thorough modernization of those in most dire need of repair.

2. We respectfully ask that enough of the funds be allocated at once, so that an experimental area may be remodeled before

the end of this summer, subject to the approval of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors. We feel that this would be a great encouragement to our men students.

5. Infirmary Needs

The whole second floor of the south wing of our Commissary Building was originally set aside for an infirmary with a 24-bed capacity. This was in the middle twenties, when the uncrowded dormitory capacity was about 320. Some years ago we found it necessary to use part of this space for emergency housing of staff. It has become increasingly difficult to operate successfully since the new dormitory was added in the fall of 1948. With a total enrollment this coming fall of about 650 students, it will be out of the question to provide adequate health service with facilities which are even now altogether inadequate.

We seriously considered the possibility of asking Synod for a new and modern infirmary building, but we felt that the cost would be prohibitive at this time. We therefore propose to provide other means of housing for staff families in order to devote the four rooms and two baths thus released to hospital purposes.

Request: Since the repairs and remodeling of the building for this purpose cannot be exactly determined at this time because it must be done on the basis of "time and materials," and since it will not be a significant amount in any case, we request that Synod authorize the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, to make the necessary funds available through our regular annual application for subsidy.

6. Additional Dormitory Building for Men

We realize that our college is only a part of Synod's widespread system of ministerial and teacher training. However, as one of the two professional teachers' colleges, we are painfully aware of the fact that the field needs for graduate teachers, particularly for women graduates, are not being met.

On December 19 and 20, 1952, a Conference on Teacher Training, authorized by the Board for Higher Education, was held on our campus, with representation from the Board for Higher Education, each of the two teachers' colleges, and the synodical junior colleges at Fort Wayne, St. Paul, and Winfield. We appreciate the fact that the Board for Higher Education feels the same concern that we do about the need for teachers and is willing to work with us and Seward and try to co-ordinate and unify everyone's efforts in the direction of meeting the need. We had hoped that it would be possible for the junior colleges to assume a substantial share of the responsibility for pre-teacher training of women in the

freshman and sophomore years, *using existing facilities at these institutions* for that purpose. Upon completion of their two-year preparation, these young women would be able to finish our synodical minimum requirement of the three-year diploma in one year, or of the four-year diploma and Bachelor's degree in two years. This is what Synod envisioned in accepting the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education in 1950.

While it seems likely that the two teachers' colleges will be able to meet Synod's needs for male graduates within the next few years, the prospects of meeting the needs for women graduates (III year and IV year) in the immediate future are not very bright. The conference felt that something should be done. Our recommendation to the Board for Higher Education and to Synod is in harmony with theirs.

Request: If the junior colleges prove to be unable with present facilities to supply a significantly larger number of finished sophomore women to enter the third year at the teachers' colleges in order to insure the graduation of enough women to satisfy Synod's needs, we respectfully request that further dormitory space be provided at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, for the housing of an additional 100-110 students. Such a dormitory unit would cost a minimum of \$350,000.

(NOTE: This new unit would be planned for men students, so that they, too, could in their senior year at least hope to live in modern quarters. The old dormitories would continue to be allocated to men or women in proportion to the numbers of each needing to be enrolled. We urge this action and propose to continue our crowding at this time of Synod's need for teachers. If this severe shortage should level off, we could *finally*, we hope, remove the overcrowding that has now plagued our students for over ten years.)

The faculty of Concordia Teachers College joins the Board in presenting these requests. Two additional matters of synodical educational policy are proposed in the form of separate memorials:

A. Memorial Concerning the Three-Year Diploma at River Forest.

B. Memorial Concerning Graduate Work at Concordia Teachers College.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*

ARTHUR KLINCK, *Executive Officer*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 104)

The Lord has been good to us, and for this we render heartfelt thanks. This thought expresses our sentiments as we review the past triennium.

Board of Control

The membership of the Board of Control has remained unchanged. The Board is made up of men of high caliber, who have furnished sound leadership and displayed courage and vision. The work of the governing body has been carried out efficiently in its meetings, which averaged seven a year.

The Faculties

The College

Concordia Teachers College added two associate professors to its faculty. Walter A. Juergensen, who had been serving as principal of the high school, was called to the college department to teach sociology. He was also appointed business manager of the institution. R. W. Griesse, who had been serving as an instructor, was also called to the ranks of the associate professors. He teaches in the area of religion and continues to serve in the capacity of dean of students. Three persons with the rank of assistant professor and six with the rank of instructor were added to the college faculty. Among those who left the faculty during the past three years was Walter F. Wolbrecht, associate professor of religion and social science, who also served as business manager and registrar. He accepted the presidency at St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo., in 1951. Two instructors discontinued their work at Concordia in 1951, one to accept a call into the parish ministry, the other to continue his studies.

The sabbatical leave program has proved to be of great value to the school. Professors who were on sabbatical leaves since our last reporting were L. G. Bickel, C. T. Brandhorst, Walter Hellwege, Herbert Meyer, and Walter Mueller. Six others have spent considerable time in doing advanced work in their fields. There are 20 persons on the college faculty. Two of Concordia's emeriti, Professor Henry A. Koenig and Professor H. L. Hardt, are also active in the school's work on a modified basis.

The High School

There are ten persons on the Concordia High School faculty. During the last triennium three of these were promoted to the rank of assistant professor. A fourth will receive the rank at the beginning of the next academic year. The present principal, Paul

W. Nesper, was appointed when Walter A. Juergensen was called to the college faculty.

Of the eight persons who terminated their service with Concordia High School, three accepted appointments to the college department, two accepted calls into the parish ministry, two accepted other teaching positions, and one became a housewife.

Both institutions are being served by a president, two professors, eight associate professors, eight assistant professors, eleven instructors, one graduate assistant, and two emeriti. Of this number 27 are men, and 6 are women.

The College

Academic Matters

Regional Accreditation: We are happy to report that Concordia Teachers College has been accepted as a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The report of the examiners who visited the college in January of this year indicates that the elements of strength of our college lie in its faculty, its sound administration, well-selected student body, adequate plant, and the strong financial support of the Church. The examiners noted the clarity of the purpose of the college. Their report also reflects the significant improvements in the curriculum, the library, the laboratories, and the plant in general made within recent years.

The college rated well in almost all major areas, although some weaknesses were found, especially in the student-faculty ratio and in the limited scope of the college's program.

Special commendation for the effective self-study by an alert faculty and the rapid progress toward high standards was featured in the report of the examiners. Their favorable evaluation resulted in the admission of our college to the North Central Association in March of this year.

Curriculum: One outcome of the accreditation effort was a revision of the curricular offerings. The college has a sound program designed to serve its objective of preparing workers for the Church.

Summer Session: To help supply the needed personnel for the growing system of Lutheran schools, summer sessions have been held to serve such teachers as desired to shorten the time of preparation, or as returned for additional training. The summer school enrollment has been relatively constant.

Workshops and Evening Classes: The college has instituted workshops for choir directors and church organists. A successful and significant Visitors' Workshop was conducted last summer under the able direction of Vice-President Arnold Grumm, D.D. Evening classes are scheduled for both on- and off-campus students.

The September Field Experience: An innovation of considerable promise was introduced this year. Under this program junior class students spend a week before coming to the campus in a Lutheran elementary school, usually near their home, to gain firsthand practical experience during the opening week of the new school term. The initial effort proved to be very satisfactory, and the program is being further developed.

The High School

Few changes have been made in the curriculum of Concordia High School. That the present courses are successfully accomplishing the task of training students is evident when comparison of the group with national norms is made. Such inspection of their performance indicates that our high school students rank far above the average in performance.

With the exception of one or two day students all boys and girls enrolled in the high school are preparing for the work of the Church, the majority for the teaching profession and some of the boys for the ministry.

Enrollment

The college enrollment at Seward has grown steadily while the high school has been limited to about 35 students per class in order to favor the college. The average total enrollment has exceeded 600 students for the past three years. A summary report shows the following:

COLLEGE

	Regular Session		Total	Summer Session		Total
	Men	Women		Men	Women	
1950-51	152	116	268	77	155	232
1951-52	149	135	284	56	147	203
1952-53	156	140	296	83	120	203

HIGH SCHOOL

	Boys	Girls	Total	Grand Total (counting each name but once)	
1950-51	82	58	140	1950-51	613
1951-52	85	54	139	1951-52	594
1952-53	79	54	133	1952-53	609

Student Life

Both the college and the high school have been blessed with consecrated and gifted students who have shown their desire to learn and who have taken the business of preparing for service in the Lord's kingdom seriously. The exceptionally low rate of students discontinuing their studies, and the relatively large number of teachers which the college has furnished the Church, is evidence of the high degree of consecration of the students on our campus.

We have been blessed with excellent health. Next to God this is due to the fine health service the school has been able to develop. The Food Service Department was completely revamped

and given much new equipment since 1950. Under competent and trained leadership it has also contributed to the well-being of the students.

Public Relations

The development of the Department of Public Relations has proved to be a very effective means of co-ordinating the work of the college and high school in student recruitment and in the various services the school renders to the Church. It has enabled us to increase the frequency of contact with our constituency and thereby develop a better understanding of the purposes of the college.

The Concordia College Association

The membership of the Concordia College Association is made up of the congregations of the Colorado, Iowa West, Northern and Southern Nebraska, and South Dakota Districts. This agency has given both moral and financial support to Concordia College and High School. Its activities have contributed materially to the development of both schools.

Workers Placed into the Service of the Church

In fulfilling its major objective, namely, to "train parish school teachers for Lutheran elementary schools," the college has furnished to Synod teachers, organists, and choir directors as listed in the report below.

	4-Yr. Grad	3-Yr. Grad	Students Reg. Session	Students Summer	Men	Women	Total
1951 —	24	19	23	22	42	46	88
1952 —	33	14	34	14	43	52	95

For the current year we cannot give the exact figures as yet but our best estimate is as follows:

1953 —	40	18	41	14	51	62	113
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Plant and Property

Extensive additions and major improvements have been made on the campus of Concordia Teachers College during the triennium.

The *chapel-auditorium* was dedicated in March with an impressive service. This new wing of Weller Hall fills a longfelt need for a more adequate place of worship very well. The beautiful auditorium will also serve the Church for conventions and meetings. It includes a spacious basement used by the art department and a number of faculty offices.

An exceptionally well-planned *shop-garage* has been built around and over the heating plant.

A women's dormitory is under construction and is expected to be ready for occupancy by fall.

The basement of Weller Hall, a broad expanse of valuable space, is being conditioned for various services, such as an audio-visual center, speech clinic, and bindery for the library.

Extensive remodeling of major buildings, such as Founders Hall, Becker Hall, and Nebraska Hall, has brought the total plant of Concordia Teachers College and Concordia High School into very acceptable condition.

A home for the president was built, thereby easing to some extent the need for faculty housing.

Some improvements have been begun but are not yet completed. A need for curbing all drives on the campus, for paving others, and laying adequate sidewalks has become critical. A beginning has been made to alleviate it.

Plans have been approved to extend and improve the physical education facilities by grading a hitherto largely unused portion of the campus to supply facilities for track and field sports, football, and tennis.

Requests

Concordia Teachers College has reached its majority. With full accreditation having been achieved, it stands prepared to render ever greater and better service to the Church by supplying trained workers. To enable the college to become fully productive, additional facilities, especially housing, are needed.

1. Among the first of the needed facilities is a *physical education building*. The present building, Alumni Memorial Gymnasium, was constructed in 1930, when the student body numbered slightly over 100. This number has grown to a combined total of almost four times the enrollment of the 30's, and further growth is expected.

The request for the physical education building was deferred at the Milwaukee Convention. It now seems imperative to erect the plant. The present building is small, and because of the manner of construction it does not lend itself to remodeling. This is particularly true of the very limited shower- and dressing-room facilities for physical education classes of both sexes. A building adequate to meet present needs, according to the architect's estimate, will cost \$320,000. An additional \$15,000 is required for equipment.

Some \$40,000 have been collected locally, chiefly in the Southern and Northern Nebraska Districts, for this building. The net request, therefore, is for \$295,000 for the erection of a physical education building.

2. More housing facilities are needed for women students. Each

year during the past triennium a considerable number of qualified women students had to be refused admittance while the shortage of teachers continued to increase. The dormitories on the campus have been crowded to and beyond capacity. A number of frame houses have been converted into residences for girls.

A *women's dormitory* is a definite requirement to enable the college to accept and prepare available students for needed service. The architect's estimate for a dormitory housing 60 women is \$222,000 for the building and \$25,000 for equipment.

3. The situation for men's housing on the campus is little better than for women. The available facilities are overcrowded. No new housing for men has been added since the erection of Jesse Hall in 1923. A new dormitory will eliminate, or at least reduce, the number of forty young men now living in off-campus housing, and it will provide for the increased enrollment which is coming to us from the co-operating junior colleges, due to the inauguration of a pre-teacher training program on their campuses.

The new *men's dormitory* is estimated to cost \$275,000, and \$35,000 is needed for equipment.

4. The greatly increased enrollment, the expanded library, which will need to take over what it does not yet occupy on the second floor of Weller Hall, and the need for sectioning of classes has created a shortage of classrooms. No new classroom facilities have been added to the plant since the erection of Weller Hall in 1924. All available space in various educational buildings has been or is being converted into classrooms, including the basements of both Becker and Weller Halls. A building which will provide the necessary instruction space and facilities will cost \$210,000 and will require \$15,000 for equipment, according to the architect's estimate.

5. The college does not have an *organ* in its new chapel-auditorium. Because of the great emphasis placed on music on the campus, it becomes important to have an adequate instrument for the chapel which will also serve instructional purposes.

At the request of the Board of Control the music department made a careful study of our needs, and it recommends the purchase of an instrument for which we request an appropriation of \$40,000.

6. *Curbing, paving, and landscaping.* The beautiful campus and the fine buildings on it stand in need of curbing for drives, paving of some heavily traveled streets, and landscaping. Most sidewalks on the campus are not wide enough for the large numbers now using them. Others are poorly laid and are safety hazards. A rela-

very small amount invested on street and walk improvement will add materially to the beauty, utility, and safety of the property. A request for \$20,000 is made to allow for the most urgent needs.

7. *St. John's Lutheran School.* The parochial school of St. John's congregation has enjoyed a fine growth in recent years. It has reached a point where the congregation is considering extensive additions. In fact, the plan is to double the present capacity and to build a gymnasium as well.

This development is fortunate for Concordia College, since this school serves as the campus training school. The enlarged school will be better able to accommodate the larger number of students who receive training and experience there.

The congregation is keeping the needs and requirements of the teacher-training program in mind in the planning. Some provisions will be of direct value to this program.

The request that Synod authorize and empower the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to share in the construction of this building as the interest of Synod may indicate will be found in a separate memorial.

8. *The adoption of a policy on professorial housing.* The Board of Control of this institution has submitted a plan to the Board for Higher Education whereby it would be possible for members of the faculty to purchase their own homes on easy terms. As the staff continues to grow, housing becomes a bigger problem. Realizing that this is no simple matter, we request that the Board of Directors be authorized to work out a fair and equitable plan in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education and the local Boards of Control of the institutions to enable faculty members to purchase or build homes.

9. The steady growth of secondary schools in Synod must fill us with joy. With their development comes the problem of staffing these high schools. Concordia Teachers College is keenly aware of this need and is giving study to ways and means of meeting it.

The present curricular program and the Concordia High School on the campus would seem to indicate that intensive planning for training high school teachers should be inaugurated and pursued with vigor during the coming triennium, leading to specific recommendations at the next convention.

A request is herewith made that such studies be authorized to be made in consultation with the Board for Higher Education.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
ALFRED O. FUEBRINGER, *Executive Officer*

ACTION

Regarding the request that training high school teachers should be planned, Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 51

WHEREAS, The number of high schools supported by our constituency is constantly increasing; and

WHEREAS, This fortunate expansion of our educational system will demand an additional number of teachers; and

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of Lutheran high schools to be able to staff themselves as much as possible with people who have been educated in our own institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, To authorize that "intensive planning for training high school teachers should be inaugurated and pursued with vigor during the coming triennium" by the Board for Higher Education, in consultation with the faculties of our teachers' colleges; and be it further

Resolved, That specific recommendations be submitted to the 1956 convention.

As to the other requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 105)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school. We give thanks and praise to God for the countless blessings He has bestowed upon our school.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously tried to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to them by Synod. Much time has been given by the members individually and as a group to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and, together with the administration and the faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school. A new president's home was erected, and two faculty homes have been converted into girls' residence centers.

The Faculty

No changes in the permanent membership of the faculty were made in the last three years. Several people have been engaged in the ranks of the instructors and the assistant professors. All have worked together harmoniously and have devoted considerable time to evaluating the new curricular program in the light of the needs of the Church and the requirements of higher educational agencies.

The New Program

Synod resolved to set up an experimental program on the Fort Wayne campus whereby the synodical high school would gradually be discontinued and recruitment would be concentrated on the college level. This has been carried out, and the high school department will be discontinued completely by June, 1954.

The results under the new program in the ministerial department have been quite satisfactory. We have been able to secure a good number of high school graduates each year, and they have impressed us as being quite mature and sure of their aim and purpose in studying for the ministry. We have found a high degree of consecration among these students under the new plan. There seems to be a greater awareness on the part of the new students of the high goal of the ministry and a more serious attitude in general.

It is not to be assumed that all students enrolling under this new program will be able to do satisfactory work. There will be some losses, but the losses will not be as great as those experienced when students are already enrolled in the Freshman high school year. The mean-quality-point average of those enrolled under the new program will equal, if not exceed, that of the students who have come up under the traditional program. While it may be somewhat dangerous to generalize on the basis of several years' experience, nevertheless it seems to be true that the new students are emotionally and socially more mature than those who have come up through the traditional program. While we are not ready to say that this type of program should be set up at all of our schools, and while it is perhaps too early to judge whether an adequate number of students can be recruited to satisfy the needs of the entire Church with this type of program, nevertheless we feel very strongly that the Church can obtain a good number of consecrated young men for the ministry if they are not penalized by the loss of additional time by reason of the fact that they have graduated from a public or a Lutheran high school.

The Senior College

In the interest of good stewardship it is felt that one or more of Synod's existing colleges should be utilized for the Senior College

program. Fort Wayne has many things to offer which would make it ideal as a training center for Synod's professional people. It is a city of many Lutheran churches with active and progressive parish programs; with only one exception, all maintain parish schools. They have active Sunday schools with large teaching staffs. They have high standards of church music. All the other educational and auxiliary agencies of the Church are also represented in this locality, such as the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Walther League, the deaconess program, the Lutheran Laymen's League, and a very complete institutional program. The city likewise ranks high in cultural and civic offerings.

Since, no doubt, in the not-too-distant future, additional senior colleges will be necessary, it seems only reasonable that one be located as far east as practical from the exact center of Lutheran population. The location of Fort Wayne makes it a logical choice for the first Senior College.

The proposal that a four-year college be located at Fort Wayne has had the approval of the faculty and board of Concordia College, the Fort Wayne Pastoral Conference, the Fort Wayne Area Conference, and it was the unanimous recommendation from the Central District.

In addition to the possibility of utilizing the present campus, Synod also will have the opportunity of disposing of the present campus by accepting an offer to purchase the present site. If Synod is willing to accept a substantial and satisfactory offer for the present campus and obtain a new site in the Fort Wayne area for the Senior College, the present number of schools could be retained. The purchase price, plus moneys already allocated to Fort Wayne for new buildings, plus the moneys available at present for a Senior College, could then all be used for the erection of new buildings on a new campus in the Fort Wayne area.

The Teacher-Training Program

In co-operation with the teachers' colleges at River Forest and at Seward, the first two years of the teacher-training program have been offered to men and women on the college level. Dormitory facilities are available to both men and women under this new program. Two large faculty homes have been converted into girls' residence centers. This year the first group will be graduated under this teacher-training program. The women are required to take a minimum of one summer term at either River Forest or Seward before they are allowed to go out and teach. The men are required to take at least one additional year at one of the teachers' colleges. These additional teacher-training facilities have been set up to help alleviate the critical shortage in the elementary

teaching field. Women students have the opportunity of an observation and participation program in connection with the excellent Lutheran elementary school system in Fort Wayne. It is anticipated that ever-increasing numbers of teacher-training students will find their way to the Fort Wayne campus for the first two years of their training.

Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the honorable delegate Synod:

1. To expand Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., into a four-year Senior College.
2. To supply the necessary funds to replace Hanser Hall, which was erected in 1869, to improve the classroom facilities of the college.
3. To supply the funds necessary to purchase three additional practice organs and fifteen practice pianos, which would be used in connection with the teacher-training program.
4. To supply the funds necessary to erect an auditorium.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Chairman*

ACTION

The first request in this report was taken care of by the resolutions of Synod in connection with the report of the Board for Higher Education, Memorial 152, D, to sell the old campus at Fort Wayne, buy a larger campus in the Fort Wayne area, and there to erect a two-year senior college.

As to the other requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 106)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Milwaukee, herewith submits a report on its activities relative to its supervision of Synod's school during the 1950-1953 triennium and respectfully requests Synod in convention assembled to give attention to the school's needs.

Under the protecting hand of God, Concordia College, Milwaukee, has continued to devote itself to the training of young men

for the study of theology. For this privilege and for the countless blessings bestowed in many ways upon our school, we give thanks and praise to God.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously tried to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to them by Synod. Much time has been given by the members to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and, together with the administration and the faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school.

The Faculty

Several changes have taken place in the membership of the faculty in the last three years. When Prof. Victor Bartling accepted a call to the seminary at St. Louis, Prof. Elmer Moeller was elected to fill the vacancy in our Greek department. Prof. Ewald Plass has been on leave for the past three years to do work for the Committee on Scholarly Research, teaching only very few classes in our college department. The work he is doing will require about another two and a half years. To take over most of Professor Plass's work, Mr. Albert Bahr was added to our staff during the years 1950—1952. When Mr. Albert Bahr accepted a call into the ministry, the Rev. Paul T. Dietz joined our staff as an instructor. The salary of these two instructors has been furnished by the Committee on Scholarly Research. During this triennium we have also had the services of a vicar from 1950 to 1951 in Mr. Edward Krentz and of a graduate assistant in Mr. David Krampitz, from 1951 to 1953. Dr. Walter Jennrich has been advanced to the position of assistant professor.

Our school sustained a real loss in the passing of Dr. Leroy C. Rincker early this year. At present steps are being taken to fill the vacancy in the presidency.

Students

Our enrollment during the past three years has gone up from 264 to 306. Over 95 per cent of our students are preparing for service in the Church. Of particular interest is the fact that our freshman high school enrollment has continued to be steady, while the enrollment on advanced levels has not increased at an alarming rate. Still suffering from the lack of adequate dormitory space, the school has had to crowd its large enrollment into inadequate quarters. In spite of a lack of adequate housing, the health and morale of the students has been good. Participation in national testing programs has revealed a consistently high grade of scholarship.

Requests

For the sake of improvement in administration, teaching, and housing, we respectfully petition Synod to grant us the following requests:

1. *A new administration and music building*

We need this building in order to modernize our administration. Present facilities are a makeshift and leave no room for any administrative help for the president. This building will also house our music department, with individual practice rooms and an auditorium for music appreciation, concerts, and visual education. The sale of an athletic field some years ago netted enough to pay for a swimming pool. This third part of the building will be an adjunct to our gymnasium and is a necessary part of our intramural athletic program because of the very small campus. Already in 1944 Synod recognized the need of enlarging the space for our administrative offices, and in 1947 it voted \$60,000 for this purpose. This money was never spent. In 1950 Synod considered our request of \$300,000 for this building and allotted us \$100,000 in the "Conquest for Christ" collection, and deferred \$200,000, pending upon the success of the "Conquest for Christ" collection. We have on hand for the erection of this building \$150,000, partly realized from the sale of an athletic field and partly from private solicitation. According to present estimates by our architect we shall need, in addition to the \$100,000 allotted in the "Conquest for Christ" collection and the \$200,000 deferred until the outcome of the "Conquest for Christ" is known, and the \$150,000 of our own funds, another \$125,000.

2. *An addition to our quarters for our help*

During the past years our kitchen and janitorial help has been crowded into tiny rooms with practically no privacy. There is room above the present kitchen for several rooms or suites of rooms. These enlarged quarters will keep our help content and make it easier to retain quality personnel. Synod approved of this addition in 1950, which then was estimated at \$50,000 and included it in the "Conquest for Christ" collection. According to present estimates, this addition will cost us about \$60,000. Hence an additional \$10,000 needs to be voted us.

3. *Renovation of the Administration Building*

Our present Administration Building, which is over fifty years old, needs rather extensive renovation. To put the building into such shape that it will meet in a measure the standard of present-day school buildings, we need to modernize the lighting, tuck-point the masonry, resurface the floors, replace the desks, repair and

replace the windows, paint the corridors, classrooms, and chapel, and remodel our physics laboratory, an item for which a request was made already in 1950. The estimate for the extensive repairs is \$54,500.

4. *Renovation of Wunder Dormitory*

After being in service over 25 years, Wunder Dormitory needs repairs and remodeling. To put it into the condition it ought to be in, we need to add some new equipment, to resurface the remaining floors, reset and repair doors and windows, remove the outmoded and no longer necessary ventilating system, convert available space into a recreation room, tuck-point large areas of the masonry, paint the interior, and construct an entrance to the south to lead to the new quadrangle. We have estimated the cost for this work at \$54,000.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
FELIX KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL (Memorial 107)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., herewith submits to the Honorable Synod the following report, covering the past triennium, together with a statement of the needs and requirements of our school.

Enrollment

The enrollment for the past three school years was:

	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953
Male Teacher Trainees _____	36	43	38
Women Teacher Trainees * _____	22	41	39
Ministerial _____	172	197	215
General _____	50	56	50
Total Enrollment _____	280	337	342

* College women teacher trainees have been enrolled since 1950

The enrollment at this school is made up primarily of ministerial and teacher-training students. The percentage of such students was: 1950-1951, 82%; 1951-1952, 83%; 1952-1953, 85%

Staff

At present ten regularly called professors and one professor emeritus on modified service are serving the institution, together with three instructors, two assistants, and four part-time assistants.

The institution suffered the loss of Martin Graebner, D. D., who died November 13, 1950. On July 1, 1951, Prof. Arthur M. Ahlschwede was elevated to the associate professorship, after a term of two years as instructor. On September 1, 1951, Prof. Fred Wahlers, having attained the age of seventy, entered a modified service status. There are three vacant professorships at this institution at this time.

The following instructors served during the past triennium: The Rev. Messrs. Jan Pavel, Robert Koehler, H. J. Luedke, Mr. Harold W. Otte.

Curriculum

The curriculum for ministerial students set by Synod was taught in both the high school and the college divisions. Some changes in the language requirements have been made in the high school department. Formerly four years of Latin, three of German, and two of Greek were required in the high school. Since the fall of 1952 this has been changed by reducing the Latin requirement from four to three years, and the Greek requirement from two to one year. The requirement of four years of English in the high school has been retained. In addition to the synodically required ministerial curriculum the Minnesota District supports a commercial department for the purpose of teaching ministerial students the elements of typing, business, and bookkeeping.

Since the fall of 1950, a two-year-plus-summer-school teacher-training program for college women was introduced in accordance with synodical resolution.

The Officers' Reserve Corps Unit, introduced during the past triennium, has been discontinued because of the jeopardy in which it placed the deferment status of ministerial students.

Accreditation

The high school continues to enjoy the full membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1948. The faculty is undertaking a study of the college department with a view to seeking accreditation of the junior college in the North Central Association during the ensuing triennium. The college department at present enjoys the accreditation by the University of Minnesota, which acts as accrediting agency for the State of Minnesota for colleges.

Plant

In November, 1951, the new Buenger Memorial Library was dedicated to the glory of God and the service of ministerial and

teacher training of our Church. The total cost was \$219,000. This included substantial donations from the local congregations and individuals. The remainder of the funds was allocated from the "Conquest for Christ."

In September, 1952, the construction of the Lutheran Memorial Center was begun. This is a physical education and auditorium building which will serve the school and the Lutheran community. The total cost of the project is \$360,000. It will be presented to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod on the day of dedication as a gift from the Lutheran congregations and individuals in this area.

At the time of this writing the plans are being completed for the remodeling of the old main building for the housing of eighty-eight women students. The funds from the "Conquest for Christ" will be used for this purpose to the amount of \$50,000.

On June 20, 1951, a storm swept through the city of St. Paul which caused considerable damage to business and private property. No major damage was suffered in our school and faculty residences, with the exception of the loss of several dozen trees on the campus. We thank God for His mercy in holding His protecting hand over our school and its staff.

The grounds and buildings on this campus are in good condition. The maintenance of the older buildings is becoming increasingly costly. Serious consideration should be given to the need for replacing the older dormitories, which are now over 75 years old.

Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the Honorable Delegate Synod:

1. The sum of \$7,591 to complete the installation of bookstacks and accessories and lighting between the stacks in the Buenger Memorial Library.
2. Authorization to convert the old gymnasium into a chapel and the present chapel into classrooms, with a connecting tunnel between the new chapel and the adjoining buildings, according to the preliminary sketches submitted by Mr. Max Buetow, architect.
3. To fill three vacant professorships.
4. Permission to request accreditation of the college department by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
5. That Synod give serious consideration to razing some of the old buildings and the erection of a new women's dormitory at an approximate cost of \$500,000.
6. Introduction of co-education on high school level for day

students (not boarding students) who intend to become teachers in elementary Christian day schools of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, because there is not now a Lutheran High School in this area.

BOARD OF CONTROL
H. WINTER, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 108)

The Board of Control of St. Paul's College herewith submits its report for the triennium just past. It is with deep gratitude to our Lord Jesus, the Head of the Church, who has given His protection and guidance and showered unmerited blessings upon the work of the Lord at St. Paul's College, that we render this report.

The 1950—53 triennium, we feel, has been a period of growth, both external and internal, for our school in all spheres of its activity. We say this in spite of the fact that the skies were not always bright and sunny for us.

The Board of Control met some thirty times during the past triennium, trying conscientiously to carry out the various phases of the work assigned to it by Synod. Improvement of the total program of our school for Christ and His church at large has been our constant aim. All our tasks, under God's benediction, could be carried out in a spirit of harmony and co-operation.

Enrollment

Enrollment statistics for the three years read as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Pretheological	New Students
1950—51	138	114	32
1951—52	130	104	49
1952—53	142	107	51

The health of both our students and faculty personnel, with one or two exceptions, has been very good.

Faculty

The present triennium was scarcely five months old when God visited our school with deep sorrow, by the death of our late president, the Rev. Albert J. C. Moeller. The Lord called him out of this life while attending a meeting of Synod's Board for Higher

Education in Racine, Wis. The end came suddenly, the result of a heart attack on November 21, 1950.

Prof. O. T. Walle was appointed to serve as acting president upon the sudden demise of President Moeller. Taking over at a very difficult time, when our school was in the midst of building operations with work stoppages and materials difficult to obtain, Professor Walle rendered a real service to our school.

In due time a call was extended to Prof. W. F. Wolbrecht of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., to serve as president of our school. The Lord led him to accept it. At the request of the Board of Control of our Seward Concordia, he was permitted to remain at Seward until the end of the 1950-51 school year. Professor Wolbrecht was inducted into the office of president of St. Paul's College in connection with the convocation service which opened the 1951-52 school term, September 5, 1951. President Weinhold was in charge of the installation ceremony, assisted by Pastors Heilman and Tiemann. God has given our school a capable leader and able administrator in President Wolbrecht, for which we are grateful.

On January 10, 1952, Professor Walle received a call to the presidency of California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif., which the Lord moved him to accept. The Oakland school acceded to our request to permit Professor Walle to remain at our school until the close of the 1951-52 academic year. Since Professor Walle was chief instructor in biological and physical sciences as well as principal of the high school department, his departure posed a grave problem for our school. Besides, the sudden, serious illness of Prof. Emil C. Weis, which caused him to request a sabbatical year's leave of absence from the classroom, increased our difficulties. The Lord, however, was with us in this situation. He induced Mr. Warren Rubel, graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, at our request to teach English during Professor Weis's absence. Daniel De Block, another seminary graduate, was engaged to teach biological science and religion. Mr. Earl Fuhrman was engaged as instructor in the field of physical science and mathematics. Mr. Roland Haas is serving as housemaster of Biltz Hall and is teaching religion and physical education. He is the first seminary graduate to serve as house counselor.

With the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education Mr. Allen Nauss was raised to the status of assistant professor in May, 1952.

At this writing it seems Professor Weis will not be able to assume a full teaching load in fall.

Messrs. Warren Rubel and Daniel De Block have been asked to assume a two-year extension of their teaching contracts. These

young men have done outstanding work in their various spheres of activity.

Eugene Kreutz served as housemaster of Biltz Hall 1950—51; Walter Rosin served in that capacity 1951—52.

The death of one of our professors emeriti, Prof. John Henry Lobeck, took place in Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 25, 1951. He had lived in retirement since 1945.

Changes

Many changes have been made not only in the physical facilities and curriculum program, but also in the administrative work at our school during the past triennium.

Space permits mention of only a few:

The faculty was reorganized, operating through two standing committees:

1. Academic Committee—whose duty it is to evaluate the curriculum and explore the possibilities of improving it.

2. Student Life Committee—to suggest and formulate policy changes relative to the spiritual and devotional life of the students.

To comply with Synod's request, the school's fiscal year was changed to begin with July 1. Standard business machines and forms have been added to our business office. Budget-preparation facilities have been modernized and made more comprehensive. The work of the service personnel has been divided and streamlined.

Building Program

During the present triennium we were permitted to complete the construction of the new administration building, which has been called Baepler Hall, and the central heating plant. After many work stoppages, due to hard-to-get materials, strike-bound railroads and factories, we were finally permitted to dedicate the new building to the service of the Lord of the Church, on June 3, 1951, nine months later than planned. The Board feels that in Baepler Hall our school has a much-needed, soundly constructed administration building with many modern appointments.

The Western District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod contributed almost \$25,000 toward the furnishing of Baepler Hall.

The new central heating plant is also a soundly constructed building and ties in well with the entire college plant.

Modified cafeteria service has been installed in the dining hall. The dining hall itself was furnished with new tables, chairs, and coat-hanging equipment as well as with needed new and additional kitchen equipment and machinery. Storage facilities were re-designed.

St. Paul's College Association

When the new administration building was dedicated, Acting President Walle could also dedicate the building furnishings provided by the Western District, together with a new Moeller pipe organ for the chapel. The organ represents a gift of some \$6,000 from St. Paul's College Association. This association is composed of some 1,500 friends of our school who have set for themselves the goal of working for St. Paul's College, particularly in those areas of activity in which no provision is made by Synod.

In order to improve and expand the social and recreational facilities of St. Paul's College, the association adopted a social-recreational program for 1952, pledging itself to equip a lounge and social rooms in both the college and high school dorms with lounging facilities, television, and other recreational equipment. The lounge and social rooms are now in operation. This project represents a gift of some \$3,700. The proposed project of this group for 1953 is campus illumination for our school.

Building Program

At present the Board is busily engaged with plans for the construction of the new dormitory which is to house the men of the college department. The grant for this was made at the Milwaukee Convention; the necessary funds have been allocated from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Our preliminary plans and estimates are at this writing in the hands of Mr. Edgar Buenger, Synod's consultant on new buildings and building plans. We prayerfully hope that when this triennial report is being reviewed at the Houston Convention, the construction of this much-needed dormitory will be well under way.

Requests

Before the future of our school was definitely assured by the Saginaw Convention in 1944, men in charge of the findings and evaluating committees agreed that if St. Paul's College was to be continued, it would require great expenditure for capital improvements. Checking our plant in view of our increased enrollment and surveying its real needs, we find that many things are needed to bring our school up to present-day standards. We therefore respectfully ask Synod, assembled in convention, to give favorable consideration to the following requests:

1. A new dining hall, with kitchen, storage facilities,
and quarters for non-academic employees \$185,000.00
2. Repairing and remodeling high school dormitory
(Biltz Hall) 87,000.00
3. Remodeling and repairing gymnasium 29,100.00

4. Remodeling old dorm to provide 8 piano-practice rooms, 2 chorus rooms, a band room, and 10 instructors' offices	22,000.00
5. Razing old administration building and landscaping site	13,000.00
6. Faculty housing — replacement of two obsolete dwellings, addition to president's residence, 5 faculty garages	42,000.00
7. Razing old boiler and pump house, erect campus garage and shop	6,000.00
8. Partitioning and furnishing Baepier Hall basement	8,000.00
9. Change over remaining wiring to new tunnel system, materials, fittings, and labor	1,600.00
10. Curbing, paving, and sidewalk repairs	7,200.00
Total capital improvements requested	\$400,900.00

Conclusion

Again we gratefully acknowledge with sincere thanks the splendid co-operation and sympathetic help and guidance given by Synod's President and Vice-Presidents, Synod's Board of Directors, Synod's Board for Higher Education, Synod's Committee on Colleges. Again we bespeak for our school and the other schools of learning maintained by our Church, Synod's continued prayers and participation for the strengthening and widening of their Kingdom-building program!

BOARD OF CONTROL, ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE
O. G. TIEMANN, Secretary

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 109)

In submitting this triennial report your Board gratefully acknowledges the guidance and blessing of Almighty God, which have continued to be very evident in the work and development of our Bronxville Concordia.

Our Faculty

In April of 1950 Prof. Albert E. Meyer accepted the call extended to him by the Electoral College to the presidency of our school. His installation took place October 15, 1950. He succeeded President Arthur Doege, who in the fall of 1949 had accepted a call into the parish ministry.

In May of 1950 Prof. Herman Grunau was granted a peaceful dismissal in order that he might accept the position offered to him on the staff of Valparaiso University. He had served our school faithfully and well since 1927. Prof. Wilbur Luecke, who had been teaching Social Studies in our high school, was assigned to the courses in our college formerly taught by Professor Grunau. To fill the vacancy on our high school staff, the Rev. Paul Gabbert was engaged as instructor for a two-year term in accord with synodical regulations.

At the close of the 1952 school year, Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer, having reached the synodically designated age, entered the status of voluntary retirement. For forty-six years Professor Heinrichsmeyer had served on our staff with notable devotion and effectiveness. By authority of the Board for Higher Education he has been retained on our faculty on a part-time basis, and we are grateful and happy that we are still permitted to benefit from his valued services in the classroom and on the campus. Upon the retirement of Professor Heinrichsmeyer the rank of full professor was conferred upon Prof. Emil Luecke by authority of the Board for Higher Education. Prof. Theodore Hausmann is the other member of our faculty now holding this rank.

In December of 1952 the Rev. Paul Gabbert accepted the call extended to him by the Electoral College as teacher of Social Studies in our high school, the position he had filled with manifest competence during his two previous years as instructor. His installation took place on February 22, 1953.

On December 12, 1952, it was our privilege to observe the 25th anniversary of Prof. Wilbur Luecke's entry into the holy ministry. During the entire 25 years of his ministry, Professor Luecke has been a member of our staff at Concordia.

Nine synodically called men are now serving on our faculty. Our non-synodical staff comprises four women and ten men. This relatively large number is made necessary by our extensive program of general education, particularly in the junior college. With the exception of our director of athletics, who receives half of his salary from synodical funds, all non-synodical staff members are salaried from tuition income and other local sources.

In the spring of 1952 Mr. Herbert Thien terminated his services

as Director of Public Relations in order to assume a position elsewhere. Since then the duties of this office have been carried out by a committee from our faculty.

Our Student Body

Enrollment during the past triennium:

	Total	College	High School	Ministerial
1950-1951	235	98	137	93
1951-1952	261	107	154	124
1952-1953	311	124	187	146

It is gratifying that the consistent increase in enrollment is mostly due to the increase in the number of ministerial students. Our ministerial enrollment includes a number of young women and several young men who are preparing to enter the teaching profession in the parish day schools of our Church. It is the hope of our Board that this phase of our work can be developed to include increasing numbers of students in the interest of greater service to the Church. With this in view we have recently requested official recognition as a synodically designated school for teacher-training students on the junior college level.

The enrollment of 187 boys in our high school is the highest in the history of our school. Of these, 63 are day students. The rest are housed in Bohm Hall, our high school dormitory. This building, one of the oldest on our campus, was erected in 1910. It is not of fireproof construction. Our present enrollment has taxed its capacity to the limit. In view of this our Board believes it to be all the more urgent that an adequate automatic sprinkler system be installed in Bohm Hall for the protection of our students. Application for such a sprinkler system has been included in our request for capital improvements, and we sincerely trust it can be granted.

Academic Matters

In May of 1951 the Regents of the State of New York accepted our application for an amendment to our charter authorizing us to grant the following degrees upon successful graduation from our junior college: Associate in Arts (A. A.) and Associate in Applied Science (A. A. S.).

In March of this year a commission from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools visited our campus in order to re-evaluate our junior college. All accredited schools are required to request such a re-evaluation every twelve years in order to retain their accreditation. The commission, consisting of six qualified persons, devoted several days to a thorough investigation of every phase of our junior college. At this writing we have not received the report of their findings.

As a means of encouraging larger numbers of Lutheran young men and women to enroll in our junior college academic courses, five regional tuition scholarships have been set up, distributed over five sectors of the area served by our school, which are available to qualified high school graduates who are members of our Lutheran Church. These scholarships, representing a grant-in-aid of \$250, will be awarded on the basis of competitive examinations to one applicant in each of the five sectors.

Property and Buildings

In the summer of 1950 the Court of Appeals of the State of New York handed down a decision in the litigation proceedings in which we had been engaged for years with the village of Bronxville, reversing the decision of the lower courts and declaring the then current zoning amendments of the village unconstitutional in so far as they affected the status of schools and churches. As a result we were able at long last to proceed with the erection of our new Educational Building, for which approval and monetary appropriation had already been granted by the Saginaw Convention in 1944. The ground breaking took place on September 24, 1950, in connection with the annual Reformation rally; cornerstone-laying ceremonies were held on May 6, 1951, and the dedication took place on September 30, 1951, again in connection with the annual Reformation rally. Total cost of the building, including equipment and necessary landscaping, was \$643,579.99. Of this amount, \$229,766.88 was allocated from synodical funds, including "Conquest for Christ" offerings. The balance was raised locally through two intensive and highly successful campaigns conducted by the Lutheran Education Society, one in 1945, the second in 1951.

Known as the Brunn-Maier Building, the new building consists of two units separated by a wide entrance hallway. The Arthur Brunn Science Hall, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Arthur Brunn, former Vice-President of Synod, long-time chairman of our Board, and intimately identified with the development of our school over many years, contains all required college science laboratories as well as classrooms for other college courses; the Walter A. Maier Library, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Walter Maier, an alumnus of our school and its warmhearted supporter throughout his distinguished ministry, contains a beautiful reading room, a browsing alcove, large stack rooms, a student center, and the customary library office and workrooms.

Among the many sainted friends and supporters of our school in whose memory various items in the new building have been dedicated are Dr. Frederick C. Heckel, one of the founders of the Lutheran Education Society and a member of the Board of Control

for many years, and Prof. Rudolph W. Heintze, founder of our library and for many years instructor of History and German at our school.

Other improvements on our campus undertaken in connection with the erection of the new building include a new service roadway along the rear boundary of our property, a paved parking lot adjacent to the new roadway, a service area in the rear of our Commons Building, enclosed by an ornamental brick wall, outside lights along Faculty Row, and the general landscaping of our entire campus in accordance with a unified and long-range plan.

Inasmuch as most college courses are now taught in the new Educational Building, extensive alterations could be undertaken in the old Administration Building, greatly increasing its usefulness as our High School Educational Building and allowing for additional much-needed administration offices.

The favorable decision of the Court of Appeals also made it possible for us to utilize the recently acquired 9½-acre tract opposite our old campus, known as the Gorman property, for educational purposes. Portions of the grounds have already been graded and are being used for tennis courts and an intramural athletic field, while the large Gorman residence is serving as rehearsal and instruction center for our Music Department.

With approval of Synod we are now engaged in converting our heating system from coal to oil. As an economy measure in maintaining our large campus a cub tractor with accessories was purchased, which has already resulted in considerable savings in the landscaping and seeding of our grounds.

Acknowledgments

Our school has again greatly benefited from the generous support of many individuals and groups, particularly the Lutheran Education Society, the Women's Committee of the Lutheran Education Society, the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia Collegiate Institute, the Concordia Women's Guild of Long Island, and the Concordia Alumni Association. For the past number of years the Lutheran Education Society has underwritten the cost of our Public Relations program amounting to more than \$5,000 annually. Included in the improvements provided by the other supporting agencies are the refurbishing of our women's lounge, furniture for our student center, furniture for the foyer in the Administration Building, new desks and chairs for Bohm Hall, two new electronic organs, and other items which ordinarily would not have been financed from synodical or tuition funds.

No changes are to be reported in the personnel of the Board, consisting of the Rev. Herman J. Rippe (President *ex officio*),

Mr. James Kemp, Mr. Charles Nehring, Prof. Louis Rabe, and the Rev. Louis S. Wagner. Your Board held monthly meetings and numerous special meetings as circumstances required, and we again wish to express our appreciation to the members of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors of Synod for their sympathetic and understanding interest in our mutual tasks and problems.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
LOUIS S. WAGNER, Secretary

ACTION

As to the requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 110)

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., herewith submits its report for the years 1950—1953. The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

	Junior College			Boys	Academy		Totals		Grand Total
	Men	Women	Total		Girls	Total	Men	Women	
1950—51	179	179	358	91	53	144	270	232	502
1951—52	174	161	335	104	48	152	278	209	487
1952—53	161	163	324	120	58	178	281	221	502

Ministerial enrollments: 1950—51, 160; 1951—52, 190; 1952 to 53, 183.

Teacher-training enrollments (women): 1950—51, 152; 1951 to 52, 162; 1952—53, 150.

Pre-teacher-training enrollment (men): 1950—51, 25; 1951 to 52, 35; 1952—53, 35.

Graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.: 1951, 43; 1952, 46; 1953, 48.

Women entering church service as teachers or parish workers: 1951, 50; 1952, 61; 1953, 55.

The health of our students has been uniformly good, for which we are duly grateful to our heavenly Father.

The fiftieth anniversary of Prof. J. W. Werling's ordination to the holy ministry was celebrated on November 2, 1952. Professor Werling has served St. John's College since 1918 as professor of German. He has been on modified service since 1949.

In August, 1951, Prof. Fred Kramer, who had joined the teaching staff of St. John's College in 1947, accepted a call as professor of Systematic Theology at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

In January, 1953, Prof. Lorenz Wunderlich, who had been

a member of the faculty of St. John's College since 1938, accepted a call as professor of Systematic Theology at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

The new women's dormitory, which was under construction in 1950 at the time of the synodical convention, was completed in August, 1950, and dedicated just before the opening of school. The Honorable Frank Carlson, Governor of Kansas, was one of the speakers on this occasion. The new dormitory was financed with a gift of \$46,000 from the citizens of Winfield and with the gifts of the members of our Kansas District, and with gifts from the alumni and alumnae and friends living in other States. The total cost was \$235,000. It is furnishing living facilities for 120 women. This is the third year which it has been in use. Most of the women living in the dormitory are preparing for service in the Church as teachers in Lutheran elementary schools. The addition to this building, granted by the 1950 convention and financed from "Conquest for Christ" funds (\$132,000) is now under construction, with completion set for some time in July. This building will provide additional living facilities for eighty women.

The teaching staff of St. John's, both synodical and non-synodical (i. e., not financed by Synod, as in business and music courses), has been steadily enlarged to meet the needs of a growing student body. The present allotment of teachers on permanent tenure (synodical) is a president, two professors, and eight associate professors.

The Board would respectfully request a reconsideration of this allotment. It believes that a school with an enrollment of approximately 375 students preparing for church service as pastors or teachers should have a larger number of the teaching staff on permanent tenure, and it would therefore request that two more associate professorships be created to take the place of two assistant professorships, these associate professorships to be filled within the next triennium.

The 1950 convention designated St. John's College to serve as a teacher-training institution, with a terminal program in teacher training (*Proceedings of the 41st Convention, Milwaukee, 1950*, pages 208, 209). St. John's College has since that time extended its efforts to interest young women in preparing for teaching in Lutheran elementary schools and has approximately doubled the number of women graduates available for teaching over the numbers of 1947-1950. Vigorous recruiting is still being carried on, with the aim of supplying 100 or more young women annually during the present emergency. In order to carry out this program to the fullest extent, more housing will be necessary. It is proposed

to continue to use Baden Hall temporarily for the housing of women until the second wing of the new women's dormitory can be built, and to continue the crowded conditions in the men's dormitory, which were to be relieved by the opening of Baden Hall to male students, when the present women occupants would be transferred from Baden Hall to the wing of the new dormitory which will be opened in September. The most satisfactory solution would be the immediate remodeling of Baden Hall for the housing of men and the construction of the second wing of the new dormitory for women. This would provide facilities for more than 250 women in the main dormitory and the two wings, and would make it possible to reduce the present overcrowded occupancy of the men's dormitory from 210 to the normal 150, not to mention 30 men and boys who are now placed in emergency housing in an old frame residence.

The increase in the student body of the last three years is making necessary also other facilities to serve the needs of the student body in a satisfactory manner. The present library, which occupies the space of three classrooms in the administration building and provides seating for about 65 students at one time, has been inadequate for a number of years, both as to seating space for readers and shelf space for books. Approximately one third of the library's holdings in books are practically inaccessible, having been placed in storage because of lack of shelf space, and by modern standards a student body of 500 should have available library seating space for at least 200 persons. A careful study of the situation by the Board of Control indicates that a suitable library building which would give adequate service for years to come could be constructed for about \$300,000.

Present-day educational efficiency requires a well-organized physical education program, which reaches all students, both in regular physical education classes and in an intramural games program. St. John's College has had such a program since 1948 under the direction of a professionally trained director of physical education, who is an ordained pastor with four years of service in the ministry and who also teaches in the regular academic program of the school. This physical education program extends to both men and women students, the program for the latter also being under the direction of a professionally trained person. However, the present facilities for an effective program are entirely inadequate. In each semester the school schedules twelve physical education classes for men and boys and eleven classes for women and girls, each meeting two or three times a week. In addition to these classes, there is an extensive intramural program. St. John's

College, however, has only a small gymnasium with a basketball floor of less than average size and one other room with a handball court. These facilities are insufficient to take care of the needs of the regular classwork, not to speak of the other activities, and the Board believes that a modern physical education building, especially equipped for the needs of a well-developed physical education program, is a necessity in the life of the school. A study of plans indicates that such a building could be constructed for \$250,000.

Summary of Requests

1. That funds be made available immediately to the amount of \$175,000 for the remodeling of Baden Hall, the original college building, into a fireproof structure providing additional classroom space and additional dormitory space.

2. That \$300,000 be allowed for the construction of a new library.

3. That \$250,000 be allowed for the construction of a new physical education building.

4. That \$150,000 be allowed for the construction of the second wing of the women's dormitory.

5. That two additional associate professorships be created.

Requests 1, 2, and 3 are supported by resolutions of the Kansas Pastoral Conference meeting in Salina, Kans., in May, 1952.

W. H. MEYER, *Chairman* of the Board of Control
LEO J. FENSKE, *Secretary* of the Board of Control
CARL S. MUNDINGER, *President* of St. John's College

ACTION

As to the requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 111)

Significant changes have marked the past triennium at our Portland Concordia. As a result, the institution has been enabled to render increased service to the Church in the preparation of future pastors and teachers. We are grateful to Synod, to the Board for Higher Education, and to the pastors and people of the Northwest District, for the support and co-operation which have contributed so much to the growth and development of this school.

Building Program

During the past triennium, funds from the "Conquest for Christ" offering made possible the completion of our administration building, Luther Hall, and the erection of the west wing to house the chapel (upper floor) and the library (lower floor). This project entailed an allocation of approximately \$125,000. The house formerly occupied by Professor Sylwester was remodeled and converted into a dormitory annex, to accommodate fifteen students. A new president's home, erected through a grant of \$25,000 from Synod's Building and Loan Fund, was completed in February, 1953. In addition, plans are currently under way for the construction of a new Service Building, to house the dining room, kitchen, infirmary, lounge, and staff quarters. An allocation of \$110,000 for this building has been made from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Bids for this project were to be opened on April 16 of this year, with construction to begin shortly thereafter.

Facilities to be included in the new Service Building are at present housed in the basement of Centennial Hall. With the removal of these facilities to their new and permanent location, we wish to use this space for recreational rooms and for student quarters. *We therefore request an appropriation of \$25,000 for this remodeling program.*

Faculty

Concordia's faculty has been considerably enlarged since the last report, on account of the expansion of our program. The Rev. Karl W. Keller and Mr. Alfred R. Roth joined the faculty in 1950; the Rev. Walter G. Boss and Mr. Donald W. Lorenz in 1951; and the Rev. Paul W. F. Harms in 1952. In addition, Mr. Theodore Moeller served as assistant in the school year 1951-52 and Mr. Walter E. Keller, 1952-53.

Prof. F. W. J. Sylwester retired in 1951, after uninterrupted service at this school since its inception in 1905; he continues to serve Concordia, however, in the capacity of librarian. In 1952 Prof. Omar Stuenkel accepted a call into the parish ministry. These two vacancies were filled with the election of the Rev. Arthur G. Wahlers and the Rev. Karl W. Keller as associate professors on October 10, 1952. (Both men had been serving Concordia for some years as assistant professors.)

In January, 1952, the position of Business Manager was created, and Prof. Alfred R. Roth was appointed to serve in this capacity, devoting approximately half time to these duties. In January, 1953, the Board established the office of Dean of Students and appointed Prof. Karl W. Keller to this position.

In November, 1950, Prof. F. W. J. Sylwester was honored at a special service upon the completion of 45 years as a member of

Concordia's faculty. In November, 1951, the thirtieth anniversary of Prof. E. H. Brandt's service on our faculty was observed in chapel. In December, 1951, the golden jubilee of Karl Lorenz's ordination was commemorated in a divine service. At the opening service of the 1950-51 school year, Pres. Thomas Coates was honored upon the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Theology.

Because of the expansion of our faculty, and in view of the increased demands of our college program, *we request permission to create an additional associate professorship* (without, however, increasing the size of the faculty).

Board of Control

One change has occurred on our Board of Control during this triennium. Chairman Arthur H. Raasch resigned from the Board when he moved away from Portland. Mr. Richard Brandon was appointed to fill this vacancy, and Mr. George W. Udy was elevated to the chairmanship of the Board.

Junior College Program

The junior college program was inaugurated at Portland in the fall of 1950. The first college graduating class completed their studies here in June, 1952. Of the eighteen members of this class all but two continued their studies either at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, or at Concordia Teachers College, Seward.

Pursuant to the action of the 1950 convention, Portland was designated by the Board for Higher Education to serve as a "pilot" school in its experiment with the four-year junior college program. To date, the Freshman high school year has been dropped, restricting this school to a five-year program. While this arrangement has posed certain problems, its over-all effect has been to afford greater concentration upon the specific objectives of this school in the preparation of pastors and teachers. It has, moreover, increased the level of maturity in the student body.

Student Body

The enrollment for the past three years has been, respectively, 107, 120, 110. The elimination of the Freshman high school year has made the problem of recruitment somewhat more difficult, but this has been offset by the advantages noted above. It is most encouraging that 80 per cent of our enrollment has been preministerial and preteacher during this triennium. Portland's student body is restricted to young men. We do not favor the introduction of co-education within the foreseeable future because of the fact that our program and facilities are not designed to accommodate this type of student body.

Campus Expansion

Within the past year four lots directly across from the eastern boundary of the campus were purchased. Steps are being taken also to acquire other available property adjacent to the campus.

Supporting Organizations

Concordia has continued to receive invaluable support from its auxiliary organizations: the Concordia Guild, a District-wide women's organization; the Lutheran Education Society; and the Alumni Association. In addition to supplying the college with many needed items of equipment which are not provided by Synod, these groups have made substantial contributions to the financing of the new gymnasium.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

GEORGE W. UDY, *Chairman*

CARL F. NITZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 112)

In submitting its report for the last triennium to Synod, the Board of Control of California Concordia College humbly acknowledges the grace and mercy of Almighty God, which was so clearly manifested in His guidance and direction of the affairs of His Church and schools.

The Board of Control

The Board, whose membership has remained constant, met regularly each month, except for the summer months, and for special meetings as occasion required, including six election meetings. Full co-operation was given to, and received from, synodical officials and boards. Recommendations and suggestions of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education were put into effect as fully and promptly as possible.

The Faculty

A combination of circumstances brought about a rather extensive change in called personnel as well as a considerable increase in the number of instructors. President Theodore Brohm, after almost 42 years of service as head of the institution, retired in June of 1950. He has continued to serve as instructor on an annual

contract basis, although during the past year he suffered from poor health. In November of 1950, Prof. R. A. Eifert, who had for 32 years served as professor and as treasurer, was called to his eternal rest. In the following year Prof. Paul Huchthausen, instructor in the classics, accepted a call to the pastorate of Trinity Lutheran Church of Burlingame, and the Rev. Walter Kraemer, who had served ably as instructor and librarian for six years, and the Rev. Edwin Sohn, who had served for five years, both accepted appointments with the Armed Services Commission.

On September 14, 1952, Prof. Oscar T. Walle was installed as the second president of California Concordia College, and the Rev. Richard T. Du Brau, Ph. D., as associate professor of Greek and Latin. Prof. Ernest F. Scaer ably served as acting president in the period following the retirement of President Brohm. Upon the introduction of teacher training, Mr. Hugo Gehrke was appointed as assistant professor in the field of music, and the Rev. Walter Rubke as instructor. During the three years, six seminary vicars and nine other instructors served ably in various capacities. The current staff numbers six called members, one assistant professor, one of instructor rank, and nine full and part-time teachers. Worthy of special notice are the competence and high ideals of the non-called personnel.

The Student Body

In general, good health and a co-operative spirit characterized the students during the past years. Especially appreciated by the students were the much-improved dormitory facilities. As the following figures indicate, a much higher percentage of the students is interested in training for professional church work, continuing the trend which had already begun in 1948. Enrollment figures are as follows:

	Total	Ministerial	Teacher Training	General
1950—1951	233	63	45	125
1951—1952	218	76	56	86
1952—1953	200	79	70	53

Curriculum

In accordance with the resolutions of the synodical convention of 1950, our curriculum was expanded to include teacher training for both men and women on the college level. The appointment of Mr. Hugo Gehrke as assistant professor made the necessary music offerings possible. The response to the offerings was so great that subsidy for an additional instructor had to be requested in the fall of 1952 to accommodate the 70 students. Other course offerings necessitated by the introduction of teacher training were introduced after consultation with the Seward faculty, and the current offerings for the two college years parallel those of Concordia Teachers College, Seward.

Property, Buildings, Equipment

Since the 1950 convention, the original all-purpose building was completely renovated and remodeled for men's dormitory purposes, and the ground floor converted into a dining hall, kitchen, and apartment for the matron. The Lutheran Education Society turned over to Synod for the remaining indebtedness of approximately \$5,000 the small girls' dormitory, situated one block from our campus. In November, 1952, a corner lot adjacent to this property was purchased in order to provide land on which expanded girls' housing could be erected. The present building is adequate for ten girls only.

Our present facilities meet the current needs for classroom instruction, library, men's housing, and food service. There is very urgent need, however, for girls' housing, for provision for music instruction and physical education. These needs are presented in the request below.

Supporting Organizations and Special Services

Wherever possible, the facilities of the school have been made available to groups of our Church. As before, the California and Nevada District offices have been housed in our administration building. In 1952 the District convened on the campus, and all the school facilities were made available for this purpose. Later, in the same summer, the school again placed the same services at the disposal of a regional L. S. V. school. Two Bible Institutes for the Bay area were conducted on the campus during the academic year 1952-1953.

The local support to the school has been very gratifying. In addition to extensive annual contributions in cash and kind made by individuals and congregations of both California Districts for the benefit of the commissary, various groups have provided financial support during these years. The California and Nevada District has continued to include \$3,500 in its annual budget to salary a physical education instructor. Local fees have annually provided an additional \$7,500 for the salarizing of instructors. The alumni, the Lutheran Education Society, the Southern California Mothers' Club, and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League have made substantial contributions, which have provided visual aids, ground maintenance, and special equipment for the school.

Special Requests

Because of the great response to the newly introduced teacher-training program two urgent needs have arisen, for which we respectfully petition Synod to grant funds for a reasonable solution:

1. The school has no proper facilities for music instruction and

practice. The chapel must be used for group instruction, piano and organ instruction and practice. Students practice in the girls' physical education building, in the girls' dormitory, in the dining hall, in three basement rooms of the men's dormitory. The practice organ had to be placed into the dining hall and takes up needed space there. Valuable and needed space is taken up by the other makeshift practice rooms.

2. We have housing for only ten girls in the present girls' dormitory. During this past year six girls had to be housed in private homes. This practice makes for difficulty of control, and also for poor study conditions. Last summer several applicants withdrew applications when they heard that dormitory housing was no longer available.

To solve these two immediate problems, we propose to convert the present president's residence to a music instruction and practice building, for which purpose it is advantageously located. The present girls' dormitory can serve as the president's residence without any basic changes. We propose building two connected home-like girls' dormitories, with a capacity of 24 on property purchased during the past year, just adjacent to the present girls' dormitory.

Architect's estimates (January 20, 1953) are as follows:

1. Remodeling president's residence for music purposes (necessary sound treatment, adequate heating, minor structural changes)	\$ 9,000
2. Double dormitory housing 24 with all facilities and equipment	66,000
Total	\$75,000

Accordingly, we respectfully request Synod to make available this year the sum of \$75,000 for the above purposes in order that the response to the teacher-training program may be adequately met. Certain staff needs have also developed as a result of this response, but we feel that the Board for Higher Education can and will meet these with authority already provided in the original enabling resolution.

An additional outstanding need is a replacement of the present wholly inadequate building used for physical education purposes. Not only is the floor space insufficient for present minimum needs, but shower, sanitary, and locker facilities are completely inadequate. If Synod's finances and policy permit, an expenditure for this purpose would most certainly be justified. In the event that the erection of a physical education building is authorized, it is likely that the local Lutheran Education Society and college

friends would finance the establishment of recreational and social facilities as part of the project. The cost of such a building is estimated at \$150,000, and a secondary request for the appropriation of that amount for such purpose is herewith submitted.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

EDWIN MEESE, JR., *Secretary*

OSCAR T. WALLE, *Executive Officer*

ACTION

As to the requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 113)

With heartfelt gratitude to our heavenly Father, whose blessings on our Canadian Concordia have been new every morning, the Board of Control herewith respectfully submits to Synod its report for the period 1950—1953.

Board of Control

The Board met regularly to discuss and plan the affairs of the institution. Many details connected with the planning and supervision of the new physical education building were placed into the hands of a subcommittee consisting of the Rev. P. Janz, Mr. Clarence Kuhnke, Prof. Harold Witte, and Dr. A. H. Schwermann.

Faculty

Five regular professors have served faithfully and well. The Rev. John E. Herzer continues as assistant, and so does Miss Edith Lechelt, who also acts as co-ed counselor. Since September, 1952, Mr. Herman Dorin, a former student of our school and an honors graduate of the University of Alberta, has charge of the physical education program and also teaches some periods in English, Social Studies, and German. A number of our teachers continue to attend lectures at the University.

Student Body

During the past three years our enrollments were 111, 106, and 98. Of these, 40, 33, and 33 were girls. The latter find rooms in homes near the college. Our new building relieves to some extent the extremely crowded conditions of former years (our original plant was designed to accommodate about seventy students) and gives rise to the prospect of a growing enrollment.

Annually we have a number of students who register in the general high school course and after one to three years decide to enter the ministry or the teaching profession. Our graduates are enrolled in St. Louis, Springfield, River Forest, Seward, and Valparaiso. General students paid \$4,420 tuition in 1951, \$4,000 in 1952, and \$3,775 in 1953. It is of interest to note that students from Ontario are beginning to enter our school, even though they must travel three nights and two days over a distance of some 2,000 miles. We had one in '51, two in '52, and two in '53. The Lord has graciously protected our students against flagrant misconduct and serious illness, even though we had to contend with scarlet fever for several months during 1951-52. Annually inspectors of the Department of Education visit us and speak well of the work done by our students.

Support of the Districts

We report with much pleasure the continued interest shown by the two Districts in western Canada. And we wish to emphasize that the interest shown by our congregations in eastern Canada is growing from year to year. Under the leadership of the Concordia College Guild the women in nearly all the congregations of western and eastern Canada have contributed during the last eight years nearly \$8,000 for the complete refurnishing of our boys' dormitory—a splendid achievement. These same women undertake twice in each school year to supply our larder with victuals. Laymen in all three Districts continue to send donations for various purposes, and they offer scholarships and prizes for notable academic achievement. Walther League societies have supplied us with a new piano and with equipment for a printing room. The alumni show laudable concern for the welfare of their alma mater, provide annual prizes for good work in the classroom, and supply funds every year for the upkeep of our beautiful grounds.

New Physical Education Building

On May 28, 1952, ground was broken for our new physical education building. Under the supervision of the architect, Mr. G. H. MacDonald, the Poole Construction Co. completed the building in March, 1953, and the dedication is to be held on April 19. Measuring 66×112 feet, the new brick structure offers accommodation not only for the varied activities demanded for physical education by the Department of Education, but it also contains facilities for piano and pipe organ practice, for chorus, band, and orchestra practice, and for storage purposes. Including equipment, landscaping, sidewalks, and parking space, the entire cost of this new building will approximate \$175,000, of which nearly \$60,000 was contributed by our members in western Canada. The used

20-rank pipe organ, still in excellent condition, was obtained from Trinity Church in Oak Park, Ill., at the remarkably low cost of \$1,000. The interest in the welfare of our educational institution induced the congregation to place the instrument within our financial reach, and we owe a debt of gratitude to its members as well as its pastor, the Rev. H. W. Romoser, and the organist, Prof. Victor Hildner of River Forest, whose expert counsel was highly valued. We also acknowledge with grateful appreciation the installation of a set of Schulmerich chimes by the H. A. Schole family as a memorial to their departed husband and father.

This multi-purpose building supplies a need felt over a period of many years. To all the members of our Synod, whose gracious generosity enabled us to acquire this new addition, our hearts go out in deep-felt gratitude. And we also feel constrained to emphasize the courtesy and sympathetic co-operation of Synod's Board of Directors and particularly the Board for Higher Education, whose interest in the welfare of our educational work is most exemplary. May God bless them!

Future Needs

In its convention at Chicago in 1947 Synod approved of an expansion program at Edmonton. This was to include a physical education building and additions to our administration building and dormitory. The appropriations made at the Milwaukee Convention in 1950 and in the "Conquest for Christ" collection will under existing high costs of building hardly suffice to carry out the complete program, and consequently we believe that an additional sum in the neighborhood of \$75,000 is required, for which we herewith respectfully petition Synod.

The development of natural resources and industries in western Canada borders on the phenomenal. In the center of this rapidly expanding and vast domain our Canadian Concordia serves a growing Church. May God continue to bless her, and may the implementation of a suggestion made to the Milwaukee Convention become a reality in the not too distant future—a Canadian seminary.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF
CONCORDIA COLLEGE, EDMONTON
C. F. BAASE, *Chairman*
CLARENCE C. KUHNKE, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the requests in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Austin, Tex.**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 114)

The blessings of a benevolent God continue to rest upon Synod's school in Austin.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control approached their task of administering the school with consecration and intelligence. The Rev. Roland Wiederaenders replaced the Rev. Oliver Harms as chairman of the Board when the latter resigned the Presidency of the Texas District and joined Synod's Board of Directors. The Milwaukee Convention elected the Rev. W. E. Meyer to the Board. Pastor Meyer replaced the Rev. F. H. Stelzer, who had served the Board as executive secretary for many years. Appropriate recognition was given Pastor Stelzer in public ceremony for his service to the Board.

The Faculty

The faculty currently consists of the president, three associate professors, three instructors, two assistants, and one man on modified service.

The Junior College

During the past triennium the Board for Higher Education, acting under the authority granted in a synodical resolution of 1947, authorized the addition of the two junior college years at Austin. The first class of junior college students, numbering twenty-two, graduated in May.

Student Body

Our enrollment figures during the past triennium were:

	Ministerial	Teacher Training	General Education	Total
1950—51 _____	45	25	17	87
1951—52 _____	66	24	14	104
1952—53 _____	87	37	10	134

Physical Improvements

In 1951 two buildings were erected on the campus. A donor — preferring to remain anonymous — gave the school \$60,000 for the erection of a chapel. This building, satisfying a need felt on the campus, was named Birkmann Chapel in memory of the late Rev. G. Birkmann, D.D. Pastor Birkmann, a humble Christian and versatile scholar, spent his entire ministry in Texas.

An advance against the "Conquest for Christ" offering enabled us to erect a \$120,000 classroom building. This building was named Kramer Hall in memory of Pastor W. A. Kramer, who served as

the first President of the Texas District after the first division of the Southern District.

The release of \$200,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" offering enabled us to begin construction in October (1952) on a Service Building. The Service Building will house a kitchen, a dining hall seating 225 students, a student infirmary, quarters for the help, and storage space.

Accreditation

The high school department holds membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Efforts are currently being made to accredit the recently inaugurated college department with the State and regional accrediting associations.

Requests

Needs at Austin force the Board of Control to ask the 1953 convention for

1. \$100,000 for the erection of a boys' dormitory. Kilian Hall, the only dormitory on the campus, is filled beyond capacity. Additional housing facilities are urgently needed. The grant of \$100,000 would permit the erection of a building housing sixty boys.

2. \$135,000 for the complete renovation of Kilian Hall. Kilian Hall was built in 1926. Economy — not altogether wise — forced on the Board at that time resulted in a building not approximating the ideal in construction. The \$135,000 is needed to renovate the structure.

3. \$8,500 for installing multitier stacks in library stack room.

BOARD OF CONTROL

GEORGE J. BETO, Executive Officer

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 115)

Under the divine guidance and protection of our merciful Father in Christ Jesus our Colegio-Seminario in Greater Buenos Aires has been again an institution of great blessing for our Church in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay in the past triennium (1950 to 1952). All honor and glory to God!

The Board of Control

In 1950 the following Board of Control was elected by Synod: The Rev. J. P. Horn, Mr. F. A. Ahnert, Mr. Ed. Ristau, Mr. M. Donner and President S. H. Beckmann (*ex officio*). Rev. Horn was elected secretary, and Mr. Ahnert treasurer of the Board. During the school year the Board convened regularly to take care of all running and extra business. All members attended all meetings with great diligence and devotion.

The Faculty

During the past triennium the faculty has been enlarged by two instructors. In 1951 the first professor of our Seminary, Prof. Albert Lehenbauer, spent a regular furlough in the U.S., returning in due time to his duties. In this year, 1953, the faculty had again to be enlarged, since six classes were to be instructed and only five teachers on hand. Since our District has only a very limited number of pastors, the Board was advised not to nominate one of the clergy in our District, but rather seek help from other sources. Part-time help was found among State teachers who possess the necessary capacity and titles. 31 teaching hours are therefore distributed among two part-time instructors and one Seminary student for the year 1953. These men, of course, teach only language and science subjects in the college.

Physical Improvements

In the past years the Seminary grounds have undergone some fine improvement. The whole property has been fenced in with woven wire. The grounds in front of the main building have turned into a lovely park, with shrubs, trees, flowers, and lawns all around the building. With the permission of Synod's Board of Directors also a large Assembly and Youth Hall was erected on the grounds of the Seminary, which has added much to the general usefulness of Synod's property. In 1952 the Board of Directors also granted a substantial allowance of \$30,000 for a duplex residence, which now is under construction.

The Seminary building and the residences are kept in proper repair. Some major repairs had to be undertaken, since at the time of construction the best materials were not always on hand.

The library through special grants is continually being improved. Today it numbers 5,000 volumes. There is still much room for improvement to make our library the efficient tool that it should be.

Student Body

Our small student body has shown a nice growth in the past triennium. In 1950 we had two Seminary classes and two College classes, with 21 students enrolled. Eight of these were new en-

trants. At the end of the year 1950 four candidates were graduated. One of the four, a member of our sister Church, the Slovak Lutheran Church in Argentina, is now at the head of said Church and its only pastor.

In 1951 only two new students entered. These two were given special classes and entered into the second class, so that in 1951 no further class was added. In this year two students from Colombia, South America, entered our Seminary. They are being supported by a mission society of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. The men are of Indian descent. Likewise the United Lutheran Church in Argentina had entered two students. The last four seminarians, of course, pay tuition, as is expected. At the end of 1951 three of our seminarians went out to do field work.

In 1952 our student body climbed up to 30, the highest in its history. A seminarian who had to interrupt his studies in 1950 on account of continued ill health was able to resume the same. Seven new boys entered. At the end of 1952 again four candidates could be graduated.

The morale of the student body has always been Christian, as is expected. The health in the last years was not so good. Sickness was quite frequent because of inclement weather and a shortage of fuel, since it was rationed.

Support of the District

The continual rise in cost of living has caused the Board of Control many headaches, since the monthly board had to be raised again and again. In 1950 60 pesos a month was charged, which was far below cost. In 1951 it was raised to 70 pesos a month. In 1952 we started with 90 pesos; but when the school year closed, we were up to 120 pesos a month and far below the cost. The Board of Control did not have the courage to raise the board to actual cost, because they felt certain that most of the parents would then withdraw their boys, not being able to meet the cost.

Now, it is customary in Synod that most colleges and seminaries have an annual *Gabentag*, but the congregations of Greater Buenos Aires decided to celebrate two *Gabentage* annually. In 1950 the two *Gabentage* netted 4,000 pesos. Congregations from the interior contributed another 1,000 pesos. In 1951 the *Gabentage* and gifts from the interior netted 6,000 pesos for the seminary kitchen. In 1952 the *Gabentage* brought 5,106.50 pesos, and from the interior 3,839.75 pesos were donated. Although the 1,200 communicants of Greater Buenos Aires had contributed so liberally, and many congregations in the interior had more than tripled their donations for the seminary kitchen, and the board had been raised from 70 pesos to 120 pesos, we could not make ends meet for the first time in the history of our college and seminary. Synod's Board

of Directors came to our aid by a special grant of \$225 from the Dr. Henry W. Horst Fund for Latin American Student Aid. The Seminary is very grateful for this fine support. In 1953 we are facing a still more critical year, since the economic condition, especially of our members in Greater Buenos Aires, is very depressed. However, we are confident that the Lord will take care of His own cause, and so we are working while it is day.

Requests

Our first request is to grant us immediately *two more professors*. When in 1950 Crespo College was closed and the college classes added to our Seminary, we were instructed to engage the necessary instructors for the time being, in order to give time for adjustment. The adjustment has taken place. Fifty per cent of the faculty today consists of instructors. The two instructors nominated in 1950 have proved quite efficient. They would well qualify as full-time professors if they should be nominated and elected and if Synod grants our request to create two more full-time professorships.

Since our College and Seminary has not reached a full-time operation as yet, but is still building up the nine classes, we shall soon need a larger teaching staff. In 1956, if God is willing and grants the boys, we shall have five classes in the college department and two classes in the Seminary. In 1955 another professor for the year 1956 should necessarily be elected. We therefore request that Synod create a sixth professorship. In 1954 we shall need at least one instructor besides the two requested professors; in 1955 we shall need a second instructor; likewise in 1956, if a sixth professor is granted. In 1954, God willing, we shall have five different classes, in 1955 six classes, in 1956 seven classes.

Classrooms: We have only three classrooms and yet six different classes to be instructed at the same time. To relieve this situation we request that Synod permit us to divide the adjoining classrooms into three by removing the wall and putting in two soundproof movable walls and likewise granting us the right to put a soundproof folding wall in the chapel, thus giving us three more classrooms. This would take care of the classroom needs up to 1955.

Construction of a second larger wing: Since we have only one building, and everything in one building that a Seminary-College needs, we have not too much room for boarding students. The full capacity is 31 students. We now have 28 boarding students. According to past history we shall need more floor space probably in 1955, but definitely in 1956. Our request therefore is to grant the construction of an additional wing to the building. Plans and cost will be presented to the proper authorities and committees.

More residences: Since we already have three professors and three instructors and only five residences (two under construction); and since in 1955 we shall have to add another instructor and in 1956 a sixth professor, bringing our teaching staff up to eight men; and since renting homes is at present practically impossible (everybody wants to sell, nobody wants to rent or lease), therefore in 1954 another duplex residence ought to be erected. We request Synod to grant us permission to construct another duplex residence in 1954. If economic conditions do not change too drastically, the cost of the requested duplex residence will be approximately \$30,000.

Our Seminary Grounds need much attention, especially the lawns around the building, which give our Seminary the proper appearance before the public. However, with the present hand lawn mower the gardener cannot keep the lawns in proper condition. We therefore request Synod to equip our Seminary with a motorized lawn mower.

Summary of Requests

1. Creation of two professorships for 1953;
2. Creation of a sixth professorship for 1955;
3. Construction of soundproof walls to provide more classrooms in 1953;
4. Construction of a second larger wing to take care of more rooms for boarding students and to supply additional classrooms for 1956;
5. Construction of a second duplex residence in 1954;
6. A motorized lawn mower.

Since we hope that Synod's Seminary in Greater Buenos Aires will be permitted to serve also Chile and other neighboring countries in the very near future, as, for instance, it is already serving Colombia, we ask that all of our present requests be considered favorably for the greater extension of Christ's kingdom in South America. God give all of us ready and willing hearts and hands.

Asking the gracious Lord and God to give a special measure of His Holy Spirit to the Forty-Second Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, we wish to remain most humbly

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, SEMINARIO CONCORDIA, BUENOS AIRES

J. P. HORN, *Secretary*

S. H. BECKMANN, *Chairman*

ACTION

Regarding the requests in this report, Committee 2 recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution 13

WHEREAS, In 1950, when our college in Crespo was amalgamated with our seminary in Buenos Aires, two professorships at the college were discontinued and instead two men were appointed as instructors; and

WHEREAS, The increase in the student body of the present institution necessitated engaging additional instructors; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod grant permission to create two full professorships at the institution in Argentina; and be it further

Resolved, To defer the action on the matter of creating a sixth professorship till 1955 and instead to recommend to the Board of Control of our institution in Argentina to meet immediate needs through the appointment of instructors as needed. Be it further

Resolved, To grant permission to our brethren in Argentina to make necessary renovations in the physical plant to provide necessary classroom space, the cost involved being about \$1,000 to \$1,500.

Resolution 14

WHEREAS, The seminary at Buenos Aires has a capacity of 31 students; and

WHEREAS, The present student body numbers 30; and

WHEREAS, New classes are received annually and the student body may increase beyond the capacity of the present facilities during the next triennium; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board for Missions in North and South America make a careful study of the needs for expansion and of the cost involved; and be it further

Resolved, That if the needs demand it, the Board of Directors of Synod be empowered to make the necessary funds available for the erection of a wing to our present building which will provide additional dormitory and classroom space. Be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be empowered to provide additional professors' residences as needed; and be it further

Resolved, That the request for a motorized lawn mower be referred to the Board for Missions for inclusion in the regular budget of the seminary.

Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 116)

The 31st convention of the Brazilian District, in sessions from the 18th to the 25th of January, 1953, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Seminário Concórdia. Not only the opening sermon,

preached by the dean of the Seminary, but also the several devotions took cognizance of the wonderful blessings that went forth from this institution to the congregations and the missions of our Church.

The Seminary, started in 1903 by the Rev. J. Hartmeister, has given our Church 159 pastors and teachers. These men who, in addition to their necessary spiritual training, have ample knowledge of the habits and the spirit of the Brazilian people, are able to speak the language of the country. Verily, the Head of the Church has caused rivers of blessings to flow forth from this school of prophets.

Professor Dr. K. A. Rupp prepared a beautiful album commemorating the occasion, in which there are many excellent illustrations of the buildings, the teaching staff, the students, and the work in the Seminary. Dedictory copies have been sent to various persons in the United States.

During the sessions various members of the convention lauded the brethren of the Church for the liberal support that had been tendered the Seminary during the 50 years of its existence. The Board of Control, the faculty, the students, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brazil, at this time extend most sincere thanks to the brethren of the mother church for all the support given us during the past 50 years. We owe special gratitude to the deceased lay brother Henry W. Horst and to Doctors F. C. Streufert and H. A. Mayer.

That this gratitude is not merely a matter of words is evident from the fact that all these years our Christians have contributed liberally toward the support of the indigent students of the Seminary. Besides collections many congregations contributed regularly of all good things which their fields and gardens produced.

The Sunday nearest the 15th of October is commemorated by the congregations as Seminary Sunday. Special collections are taken up on this day for the benefit of the Indigent Students' Treasury. In recognition of this support the Board of Control and the faculty endeavor to prepare faithful pastors and teachers for the Church.

Concerning the Student Body

In 1950 there were 116 students registered at the Seminary, in 1951, 138, and in 1952, 134.

During this period of three years three students had to be expelled because of ill behavior. Four students of the regular pedagogical course, four students of the rapid pedagogical course, and eight theological students were graduated from the Seminary.

Because of the high price of all articles of food the Board of

Control was obliged to raise the board Cr 100.00 a month. It was also resolved to collect at least 10 per cent of the board money from each indigent student.

Concerning the Faculty

In the month of May, 1950, Prof. Martin Strasen was obliged to resign because of ill health. In his place the electoral college chose the Rev. Hans Rottmann, educated in Springfield, Ill. Since the beginning of 1952 he is teaching New Testament exegesis and other subjects. The Rev. Arno Gueths, a graduate of our Seminário Concórdia, was elected instructor of the Portuguese language. In 1952 the faculty consisted of nine professors and four assistants. Since Dr. Rehfeldt was on leave of absence in the United States, four students were engaged to teach in the lower grades. Because of the high cost of living a slight increase in salary had to be granted the professors.

Concerning the Property

A larger supply tank had to be built in order to guarantee the necessary water for the institution at all times.

The increased number of students obliged us to make room for twenty more beds in the attic of the new building. This work was done by Mr. Rath and two students; so the cost was much less than it would have been had we turned over the work to some constructor.

For our kitchen we purchased a dishwashing machine and a frigidaire. The number of books of the library was slightly increased. Then we must mention especially that additional lots were purchased in order to round off our property. A wall was built along the front of our sports field. Much work was done by the students to improve this part of the campus.

In another memorial the additional requirements of the institution are enumerated.

With much gratitude to God for having afforded us the privilege of carrying on this work for 50 years, we humbly ask His protection and blessing for the future.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

GEORGE J. MUELLER, *Secretary*

In addition to this report, the following memorials were considered by Committee 2:

REORGANIZATION OF SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Memorial 133)

One of the following pages presents a memorial, sent in by members of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil, and by the Board of Control of said institution and endorsed

by the Brazil District at its last convention in January of this year, petitioning Synod to permit the reorganization of its higher education. Should Synod not be willing to grant what was presented in this memorial, the faculty and the Board of Control feel constrained to explain at some length the present situation and make a few requests.

A. Presentation

1. Courses and Lessons

In the school year of 1953 (it begins on the 5th of March and ends on the 15th of December) the following courses are offered at this institution:

Department	Years	Subjects Taught
High School _____	4	14
College _____	2	15
Seminary _____	3	16
Normal (besides High School) _____	2	13
Rapid Normal (besides three years of High School) _____	1	15

Remark.—In the present year of 1953. Since all of these courses are offered at this one institution, we often combine classes; especially classes of the Normal School with College and High School classes, and also some classes in the theological department. In order to show how many lessons are actually given by the teachers and what subjects are being taught, the following lists are added:

Subjects taught			Lessons per week, some with other classes	Lessons given separately in 1953	The same in 1954
High School		Year			
Religion	Geography	Freshman	34	34	34
Mathematics	Sciences	Sophomore	34	34	34
Portuguese	Drawing	Junior	34	34	34
German	Music	Senior	34	34	34
English	Singing				
French	Physical				
Latin	Education				
History					
College					
The same subjects, minus Geo-		1st year	34	34	34
graphy and Drawing, but plus		2d year	34	34	34
Greek, Hebrew, Philosophy		3d year	34	—	34
Normal					
During the first four years		1st year	34	10	0
they attend all classes of High		2d year	34	3	15
School, in 1956 also during		3d year	34	—	5
first year of college, but in the					
second and last year they have					
separately: History of Ped-					
agogy, Symbolics, Didactics,					
Doctrine, Church History,					
Psychology, Logic					

Subjects taught	Year	Lessons per week, some with other classes	Lessons given separately in 1953	The same in 1956
Rapid Normal				
Students of this course attend lessons with High School students during the first three years, but during last year some extra lessons	Last year	34	—	15
Seminary				
In the Seminary the usual theological subjects are taught	1st year	27	25	25
	2d year	27	—	25
	3d year	27	11	11

Lessons actually taught, 253 in 1953; 334 in 1956

North American educators will say: "Why do you give so many lessons in College and in the Seminary Department? Don't know that it is more important to be something than to know much!" Answer: We must follow South American educational lines and teach five languages besides Hebrew and Greek. In Brazil 29 lessons per week are given in College, and we must add to their program Greek, Hebrew, and Religion. In the Seminary Department we have not enough teachers to supervise and direct individual work.

2. Teaching Staff

	Years of Service	Age	Degrees	Additional Activities
L. C. Rehfeldt	35	68	D. D.	Treasurer of District and Seminary, assistant pastor
Paul W. Schelp	33	57	D. D.	Dean, National Lutheran Hour, revision of Portuguese Bible
K. A. Rupp	28	49	Ph. D.	Physical education, director of recreation
O. A. Goerl	14	47		Director of publications, pastor of congregation
O. Schueler	13	50	Ph. D., LL. D.	Juridical aid
G. Thomé	7	39	Ph. D.	Correction of manuscripts, studying at university
W. Wadewitz	5	41	B. D.	Editor of youth magazine, pastor of congregation
H. Rottmann	2	44	S. T. M.	Editor of Kirchenblatt and of Igreja Luterana, director of Lutheran Hour Chorus
A. Gueths	2	32		Representative of parochial schools before State Department, studying at university

Besides these, four men are serving as part- or full-time assistants

Remarks

1. On the average our professors are teaching five different subjects and giving 22 lessons per week.

2. All professors are helping neighboring pastors and serving as speakers on special occasions, some even preach every Sunday.

3. Due to a lack of communication and the geographical situation, professors serve on many committees of Synod.

4. Since many of our parochial teachers (laymen and synodical teachers) must pass an examination before the State Board of Education if they wish to continue teaching, some of the professors are conducting summer courses and maintaining a correspondence course to help them.

5. In view of the crying need of more men at our Seminary, three of our professors have not enjoyed their leave of absence as outlined in Synod's *Handbook*, although long overdue, and they are awaiting an opportune time.

B. Requests**1. Professors**

In view of the above presentation it is very clear that till 1956 some 334 lessons must be given weekly. This would mean that we must have 17 professors in all, taking as an average 20 lessons per professor. We have only nine and some assistants.

We kindly ask Synod, therefore, to grant us six more professors in the next triennium: four for the High School and College Department, one for the Normal School, and one for the Theological Department.

2. Residences for Professors

Since we have only nine residences for professors, and since renting is very expensive and well-nigh impossible in the neighborhood of our Seminary,

We kindly request Synod to grant us the necessary funds for the construction of six more houses for professors. Approximate cost: 400,000 cruzeiros for each residence.

3. Third Story on Our New Building

We have at present 144 students, of which number 20 are vicaring or serving in the army. If these 20 were here at present, we would not have adequate quarters for them.

We therefore petition Synod to furnish the funds necessary for the third story of our present new building. Approximate cost: 750,000 cruzeiros.

In conclusion we repeat once more that we do not need extra professors (except a few perhaps during the years of transition),

nor the additional residences for professors, nor the third story on our new building, if Synod adopts the plan of reorganizing our higher educational system as outlined in the following memorial.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY

PORTO ALEGRE

OTTO A. GOERL, *President*

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

GEORGE MUELLER, *Secretary*

**REORGANIZATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL COURSE AT OUR
SEMINARIO CONCORDIA AND OF THE SECONDARY AND
SUPERIOR COURSES OF OUR CHURCH IN BRAZIL**

(Memorial 134)

At the jubilee of our Seminary, when by the grace of God we have the opportunity to look back over fifty years of constant growth of our theological and pedagogical institution, it behooves us to focus our attention upon a complete reorganization of our program of instruction.

To this 31st Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil, in session from the 18th to the 25th of January, 1953, in Porto Alegre, the professors and the members of the Board of Control, whose signatures are affixed to this document, recommend the following

Plan of Reorganization

1) That the brethren of Baixo Guandu, Espirito Santo, and the congregations of Santa Rosa, of this State of Rio Grande do Sul, have their institutions of secondary education accredited by the government;

2) That we memorialize the Delegate Convention meeting in Houston, Tex., U. S. A.:

a) to acknowledge the three institutions: the Colegio Concordia of Porto Alegre, the Ginasio of Santa Rosa, the Ginasio of Baixo Guandu (last two named in formation), as also other institutions to be founded within the District, as institutions in which the future pastors and teachers are to receive their high school training;

b) to permit the gradual removing of the high school course from the Seminario Concordia at the time that the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil at a regular convention will deem opportune;

c) to grant to these Ginasios, if necessary, the financial aid saved by the exclusion of the high school course from the Seminary;

d) to grant to the congregations of the Distrito Missioneiro (Santa Rosa), principally for the construction of a building for student boarders, an immediate loan of \$12,500, to be paid back by

the amortization of the \$25,000 granted to the Colegio Concordia of Porto Alegre, of which one half is already promised to the Ginasio in Santa Rosa as partial payments.

3) That we present to the Delegate Convention the following reasons for this reorganization:

a) Since 1946 new students have been accepted annually at the Seminario Concordia. Since 1949 the theological course with its preparatory courses lasts ten years and the pedagogical course seven. Because of the alterations, necessitated by the growth of our Church, the courses and classes have constantly increased so that at the present time we require 13 professors and by 1956 we would have to have 15, which, considering the lack of manpower and the growth of our Church, would be practically unattainable.

b) Because of the lack of the necessary personnel in the faculty in the past year, 1952, we were obliged to employ students and other assistants to help teach the 62 hours weekly. This abnormal condition evidently cannot contribute towards improving the curriculum of studies and therefore must not become a permanent arrangement.

c) By removing the high school course from the Seminary nine professors will be sufficient. These we already have. The calling of six additional professors (adding a yearly expenditure of Cr 300,000.00 for salaries), the construction of six new residences (an expenditure of about Cr. 1,500,000.00), and the enlargement of buildings (Cr 500,000.00) — we already lack space in the dining hall, the dormitories, and the study rooms — would all be unnecessary. On the contrary, it would afford us the necessary space to install a classroom for geography, for history, and especially for visual education (showing of films, etc.).

d) Up to now our fifth year — first year of college — never has had many students, rarely exceeding one dozen. However, if the three high schools that are favorably situated in distinct regions of our District send students to the Seminary, the number of students, without a doubt, will increase so that more laborers can be sent out.

e) With this new arrangement our students when entering the Seminary would have their high school diploma, which would enable them later on to obtain their official registration as teachers of elementary schools in the State Department of Education. This, then, would make it unnecessary for our students to pass the examinations of the "Artigo 91" (the equivalent for the high school credits), chiefly in the fifth and sixth years, which has always caused much disturbance in our classes.

f) The living together of the very young students with the older students of the pedagogical and the theological courses cer-

tainly cannot be recommended as being ideal, and, in fact, has caused some serious problems of discipline.

g) Furthermore, it cannot be recommended as psychologically wise to have students remain ten years at the same institution.

h) The expenses of maintaining needy students in the city are exceedingly high, and in consideration of the fact that the number of students during the first years is the largest, by having a part of these students study in Santa Rosa, where there are about 50 congregations round about, and in Baixo Grande digo Guandu in Espirito Santo, our major problem of supporting our indigent students, in part, would be solved.

i) Finally, since the mentioned high schools are favorably located in distinct regions of the District, the congregations there would get in closer contact with the education of our students.

4) That at this 31st Convention a Board of Secondary and Superior Education be created for the purpose of co-operating intensively with the management of the various high schools existing in the District, with the object of establishing the program of discipline, of religious instruction, of instrumental and vocal music, of the teaching of the German language, etc., in harmony with the requirements of the admission into the Seminario Concordia, so that the students that come from these high schools readily fit into the courses of the Seminary.

THE PROFESSORS

OTTO A. GOERL HANS ROTTMANN
OCTACILIO SCHUELER PAUL W. SCHELF
WERNER K. WADEWITZ

FOR THE BOARD OF CONTROL

GEO. MULLER, *Pastor*

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolution 15

1. If the blessed work of our Church in Brazil is to continue its rapid expansion, the training of future workers for the Church is an absolute necessity.

It is possible to furnish the necessary workers if, as in recent years, we can continue to receive new classes annually and to increase the enrollment.

2. To make this possible, necessary relief will have to be given to our faculty.

Our present educational system includes the full high school, the two-year college, the three-year seminary, and in addition

a regular teacher-training program and a short course for teacher training.

In spite of combining classes wherever possible, 334 classes must be taught each week. Hence our staff of 9 professors and 2 full-time and 2 part-time instructors must be appreciably increased to take care of this teaching load.

3. If the present program continues, 6 new professors will have to be called by 1956, which would also necessitate the erection of 6 professors' dwellings at \$10,000 each, or a total of \$60,000. Furthermore, it would require an enlargement of our present buildings, at a cost of at least \$20,000.

4. After mature deliberations on the part of the faculty, the Board of Control, and the entire convention of the Brazil District, it was

Resolved by the District to reorganize the entire ministerial and teacher training program.

5. In broad outline, the reorganization envisions a training program similar to that in the United States, where the preparatory training and the seminary training are given at different places.

The following factors deserve consideration:

a. This seems to be the most opportune time for such a change, because we must greatly expand our faculty and our facilities to carry on our work.

b. It is not educationally sound to have students together at one institution for ten years.

c. There are several areas in our District which have large groups of congregations which are vitally interested in an institution of higher learning in their own midst.

aa. A small institution for the training of future church workers was opened at Baixo Guandu, in the state of Espirito Santo, which is 2,000 miles north of Porto Alegre.

The people of that area, as well as the municipality, contributed liberally toward land and toward the erection of the buildings, and Synod offered a gift of \$5,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. The buildings include an administration building with three classrooms, a service building with room for the cook and caretaker, and one professor's residence.

bb. A similar institution is being planned for another area, namely, Santa Rosa, about 300 miles west of Porto Alegre. This should also become a synodical institution.

cc. The present Colegio Concordia in Porto Alegre, the former Ginasio of Christ Lutheran Church, may also be used if the necessary changes in the curriculum can be effected.

d. The cost of living for the students would be considerably cheaper in an area where we have congregations and away from the metropolitan center.

e. More students could be recruited, because the boys would not have to leave home at such an early age, and also their travel expense would be considerably reduced.

f. Young people who desire a higher education would have the opportunity to attend such a school and through payment of tuition assist in meeting the expenses.

g. The necessary professors for these preparatory schools could be called as needed, and the residences could be erected as the schools expand.

h. The professors at the seminary would then be able to specialize in their respective fields.

i. The cost involved in maintaining separately the high school departments would be no greater, perhaps even less, than the enlargement of the seminary facilities in Porto Alegre.

6. It is herewith *recommended*,

a. That Synod endorse such a reorganization program;

b. That the Board for Higher Education of the Brazil District carefully outline the details of this reorganization and make definite recommendations, specifically regarding

aa. the curriculum;

bb. the safeguarding of Synod's interests;

cc. the building needs projected over the next five years and the cost involved;

dd. the additional professors required and their salaries;

ee. the manner and the time in which the reorganization is to be effected;

ff. the problem of tuition;

gg. and all other matters pertaining to the reorganization of the ministerial and teacher-training program;

c. That this study be submitted to the Board for Missions in North and South America, who, in consultation with the Board for Higher Education of Synod, shall make definite recommendations to the Board of Directors of Synod;

d. That the Board of Directors of Synod be, and herewith is, empowered to act in this matter and to make necessary funds available to carry out the plan;

e. That, until final action has been taken, no additional professors be called to the seminary in Porto Alegre nor any building changes be effected, but that the Board of Control at Porto Alegre be authorized to appoint temporary instructors and make other temporary provisions for the housing of students as needed.

F. C. STREUFERT H. A. MAYER
R. HASSE, *President*

Revised Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries

As Approved and Recommended by Committee No. 1 to the 42d Regular Convention

NOTE. — This tabulation replaces pages 132 and 133 of "Reports and Memorials"

TABULATION A

The Senior College (See Note 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Projects Approved in Milwaukee (1890) but Not Completed	Buildings and Equipment for the Seminaries	Capacity and Equipment for Teaching Training Women	Preserve, Modernize, and Fully Utilize Existing Facilities	Physical Education Facilities Required	Complete During Triennium with Budget Funds	Building Loan Plan	Defer	Deadline
The Senior College (See Note 1)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$600,000	\$	\$
Austin — Library Stacks						8,500			
Renovate Dormitory				135,000					235,000
Dormitory for Men									
Bronxville — Music Facilities & Equipment			18,000						
Gorman, Equipment			7,000						
Bohm Hall Facilities				23,300		4,000		200,000	200,000
Drives and Curb									25,000
Women's Dormitory									
Auditorium									
Outdoor Theater									
Sprinklers in Dormitories						16,000			
Fluorescent Lighting						3,000			
Concordia — Refectory				185,000					
Blitz Hall				87,000					
Kaeppel Gymnasium				29,000					
Old Dormitory				22,000					
Wreck Administration Building				13,000					
Garage and Shop				6,000					
Finish Baepler Hall Basement				8,000					
Wiring				1,600					
Drives, Curb, Walks						7,200			
Residences and Garages							63,000		
Edmonton — Library-Dormitory-Chapel		75,000							
Fort Wayne (See Note 1)									
Milwaukee — Classrooms				29,500					
Under Dormitory				54,000					
Science Laboratory				15,000					
Faculty Housing							120,000		
Oakland — Music Facilities			9,000						
Under Dormitory to Residence								5,000	
Gymnasium					200,000				

Remodel Old Kitchen into Dormitory — Refectory	89,500	35,000	
River Forest — Enlarge Dining Room		55,000	
Remodel Men's Dormitory		75,000	
Dormitory for Women (See Note 1)		400,000	
St. Louis — Dormitory	472,500		
Relics Campus Phone System			
Maintenance Building			
Faculty Housing Building			
Change Library Classification System			
Second Dormitory		20,000	120,000
Field House		70,000	472,500
St. Paul — Library Stacks		7,591	
Convert Gymnasium to Chapel	74,483		
Convert Old Chapel to Classrooms	80,000		
Dormitory	15,000		500,000
Tunnel Chapel to Classrooms			
Seward — Dormitory for Women			
Training School			
Gymnasium		247,000	
Classrooms		60,000	
Organ		295,000	
Men's Dormitory		40,000	225,000
City Street Paving			310,000
Springfield — Administration and Library			
Dormitory	325,000		
Convert Heating Plant	275,000	16,000	
Winfield — Remodel Baden Hall			
Gymnasium	175,000		
Library and Equipment		250,000	
Women's Dormitory	300,000		150,000
TOTALS (Tabulation A)	\$ 163,500 \$1,131,500 \$1,440,483	\$789,400 \$815,000 \$81,291	\$908,000 \$1,047,500 \$1,270,000
TABULATION B			
The Senior College	1,200,000		
Fort Wayne — Convert Dorm. for Women			
Music Facilities and Equipment	60,000		
Classroom Building	18,150		
Auditorium			500,000
River Forest — Dormitory for Women			
	400,000		400,000
	(deduct)		
TOTALS (Tabulations A and B)	\$1,363,500 \$1,131,500 \$1,118,633	\$789,400 \$815,000 \$81,291	\$908,000 \$1,947,500 \$1,520,000

NOTE 1. — Changes in appropriations are necessary if Junior College at Fort Wayne is not closed. Tabulation B shows these changes.

NOTE 2. — If Fort Wayne campus is not sold but Junior College is closed, add, \$1,200,000 to column 1 in Tabulation A.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 this revised tabulation was unanimously adopted:

Resolution 45

WHEREAS, The Revised Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries represents the result of painstaking study and research by our Committee, based on the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education and the personal presentations made by spokesmen of our colleges and seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we present this Revised Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries to Synod for approval, with the specific recommendations:

a) To grant an appropriation of \$4,339,883 (totals for Columns 1 to 5, inclusive, in Tabulation A) and \$135,117 for a contingency reserve fund, making a grand total of \$4,475,000, in the event that the Fort Wayne proposal now under consideration by Synod is accepted and Concordia College is sold;

b) To grant a total appropriation of \$5,539,883 and \$160,117 for a contingency reserve fund for a grand total of \$5,700,000, in the event that the Fort Wayne college is not sold, but that the Junior College is closed.

NOTE: This total is arrived at by adding to the sum of \$4,339,883 (total for Columns 1-5, inclusive) the sum of \$1,200,000 listed in Column 1, Tabulation B, and explained by Note 6. It provides for the unlikely possibility that the decision to sell could not be carried out because of some unforeseen complication and that paragraph 12 on page 69 of "Today's Business" would become operative; should the Fort Wayne Concordia eventually be sold to a party other than Indiana Technical College, Inc., the sum that is realized would reduce to that extent the budget that Synod is accepting.

c) To recognize the sum of \$908,000 in Column 6 ("Building and Loan Plan") as an obligation that will be made under the regulations now existing;

d) To defer the items listed in Column 8 (Total \$1,947,500);

e) To decline the items listed under Column 9 (Total \$1,270,000);

f) To authorize the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to service the granted requests in the following order: "Projects Approved in Milwaukee (1950) but not completed" (Col. 1); "Buildings and Equipment for Seminaries" (Col. 2); "Capacity and Equipment for Teacher-Training Women" (Col. 3); "Preserve, Modernize, and Fully Utilize Existing Facilities" (Col. 4); "Physical Education Facilities Required" (Col. 5), subject to the necessary flexibility which Resolution 44 will allow if Synod accepts Resolution 44.

B. MATTERS PERTAINING TO VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Continuous Study of Supply and Demand for Professional Personnel

(Memorial 118)

(This memorial is being presented by resolution of the Conference on Teacher Training called by the Board for Higher Education and composed of representatives of the teachers' colleges, co-operating junior colleges, and the Board for Higher Education, meeting in River Forest, Ill., December 19—20, 1952.)

WHEREAS, It is of great importance to the Church to have an adequate number of pastors and teachers to supply the needs of a growing Church; and

WHEREAS, The available and potential personnel to supply these needs must be co-ordinated and balanced by a continuous process of survey, analysis, and study; and

WHEREAS, This function is of a highly technical nature requiring special skills and training; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has the responsibility to administer and supervise the program of professional training on behalf of Synod; be it

Resolved, That the function of continuous survey, analysis, and study of supply and demand for professional personnel be assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and be it further

Resolved, That adequate funds be made available to carry out this activity.

MARTIN J. MAEHR, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this matter Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

Resolution 53

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in this memorial has been disposed of by the resolution to grant an additional staff member to the Board for Higher Education; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

Not to Limit Enrollment at Colleges and Seminaries

(Memorial 119)

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church in the past decade has opened, and still is opening, an abundance of new fields for mis-

sionary work to our Synod over which we rejoice and of which we desire to make the utmost use; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has unlimited resources at His command to bless the efforts of trained workers in His service; and

WHEREAS, We should encourage as many of our youth as possible to enter God's full-time service; and

WHEREAS, The thought of limiting enrollment of students at Synod's institutions for pastor-teacher training by way of establishing a quota for such institutions is occasionally expressed among us; and

WHEREAS, Synod has not previously expressed its policy with regard to such limitation by quota; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod declare as its conviction that it does not wish to limit the blessing of God by quota limitation of enrollment at its colleges and seminaries; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod direct the various Boards entrusted with the facilitation of its pastor-teacher training program and the faculties of its colleges and seminaries to encourage as many of our youth as desire training for full-time service in the Lord's kingdom.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE WOEDEN CIRCUIT
OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

FRANK C. FELLBAUM, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

Resolution 55

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in this memorial has been disposed of by the action of the Convention in accepting the first recommendation on page 144 of *Reports and Memorials*; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

Re: Senior College

(Memorials 120, 140 to 151)

These memorials, which advocated that the plans for a two-year senior college be either reconsidered, abandoned, or amended, as far as the location is concerned, were disposed of by the action on Section D of the report of the Board for Higher Education. This includes also Unprinted Memorials 36, 40, 41, 42, and 43, and Memorial 135.

Senior College at Fort Wayne

(Memorial 152)

Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was thoroughly discussed and *adopted* almost unanimously:

Introductory Statement

At the Milwaukee Convention in 1950 Synod reaffirmed its decision of 1947 to establish a Senior College.* The choice of location of this Senior College and the site on which it should be built were left to the decision, by vote of Synod, of a group which included the *Praesidium*, District Presidents, a layman from every District, Synod's Board of Directors, and Synod's Board for Higher Education; the presidents of our colleges and seminaries served as advisory members. This committee became known as the Committee of 99 and is hereafter referred to in this way.

The Committee of 99 met in St. Louis on January 30 and 31, 1952. After a thorough discussion it was decided that the Senior College should be located in the Chicago or Milwaukee suburban area.

In the months that followed, the Board for Higher Education was authorized by Synod's Board of Directors to take options on suitable parcels of real estate and to employ the service of an architect in a preliminary way. However, the Board of Directors requested the Board for Higher Education not to proceed with the purchase of property or with the letting of contracts until Synod, assembled in Houston in June, 1953, would have had another opportunity to review its previous action regarding the Senior College.

This decision to postpone action was due in part to the lack of funds to construct the Senior College (while the "Conquest for Christ" offering exceeded its "goal" of \$10,000,000, the estimated construction costs had advanced even more, and the Board for Higher Education felt that the physical expansion program voted in Milwaukee for *existing* institutions should have priority of funds after the original allocation of \$3,000,000 for the Senior College — \$2,750,000 for construction and \$250,000 for purchase of real estate — had been made). There was, also, an awareness that many of our people believed that the construction of a Senior College which would increase the number of campuses to be maintained constituted a lack of good stewardship, and that others among our people were of the opinion that a *four-year* Senior College would be more desirable.

* Definition of Senior College: "The term 'Senior College' is understood to designate an academic level of the Junior and Senior years of the standard American college." — *Proceedings* 1947, page 200.

In the meantime an unsolicited offer was made by the Indiana Technical College of Fort Wayne to purchase our Concordia College at Fort Wayne. This development opened new possibilities which were diligently explored by the Board of Control of our Fort Wayne Concordia College, by Synod's Board for Higher Education, and by Synod's Board of Directors. The advantages and disadvantages of selling our present Concordia and adding the purchase price (\$1,000,000) and the amount set aside for the construction of a Library and Administration Building on the present campus (\$335,000) to the \$3,000,000 allocated to the new Senior College from the "Conquest for Christ" funds, and then constructing a new Senior College in the Fort Wayne area were carefully evaluated. Among the advantages listed were:

A. We avoid establishing another campus that must be maintained (annual average cost of maintenance of campus of this size is \$175,000);

B. We realize sufficient funds to construct the Senior College as originally planned without the expenditure of another million dollars from synodical funds;

C. We divest ourselves of a campus (which, however, we may occupy until July 1, 1956) that contains some buildings that must be razed, other buildings that must be reconstructed, in addition to the new buildings that must be erected. Requests totaling almost one million dollars for new buildings at our Fort Wayne Concordia have been received;

D. The Senior College would be located in an area where our Lutheran Church is well represented in a compact area and where there are excellent opportunities for the students enrolled at the Senior College to observe and participate in church activities.

Among the disadvantages listed were:

A. The Chicago and Milwaukee areas offer better opportunities to follow off-campus scholarly pursuits (libraries), make available more cultural facilities (art museums, orchestras, etc.), afford better facilities for faculty graduate studies;

B. The "Fort Wayne Experiment" would have to be transferred elsewhere, and such a transferring would interfere, at least to a degree, with a fair evaluation of this educational experiment;

C. The Teacher-Training Program which has been introduced in Fort Wayne and which is to be expanded would have to be transferred elsewhere;

D. Transportation to Chicago would be somewhat easier for many of the students than transportation to Fort Wayne.

After a thorough consideration of the entire matter by Com-

mittee 1 (which consists of the *Praesidium*, the District Presidents, Synod's Board of Directors, and representative pastors, teachers, and laymen), and after considering also the misgivings that had been expressed by several Fort Wayne congregations, it was agreed that the advantages of selling our present Fort Wayne Concordia and locating our Senior College on a new site in the suburban area of Fort Wayne outweigh the disadvantages, and it was therefore decided to recommend to the Convention to sell the present Fort Wayne campus and locate a two-year Senior College on a new site to be purchased within the Fort Wayne suburban area.

In arriving at its conclusion, Committee 1 emphasizes that neither the basic decisions of the Milwaukee Convention nor the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education regarding the Senior College are being reversed under the proposal that will now be submitted to the Convention. Changed circumstances, which offer a solution for the Senior College situation that is considered providential by many, supersede the decision of the Committee of 99 regarding the location of the new Senior College. Agreement with the proposal to be submitted constitutes, as we construe it, an acceptance of this change in the decision of the Committee of 99.

We are also mindful that the acceptance of our resolution, which locates the Senior College on a new site in the suburban area of Fort Wayne, does not preclude the possibility that another senior college—or even several senior colleges—may be established in various parts of the country in the future if, under the blessings of God and because of the missionary aggressiveness of our members, the Church we love—The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod—continues to expand and to embrace an ever larger number of members in her fold. Neither would we deny the possibility that after an adequate period of testing it may be found feasible, or even desirable, to change the structure of a senior college to a four-year college.

Finally, we are aware that the discontinuance of the use of any campus, even when such a move is fully justified in every way, stirs feelings of regret that reflect the emotions with which our Creator has endowed us. We are not insensitive of the fact that this statement has particular significance for our brethren in Fort Wayne and for all of those among the clergy who call our Fort Wayne Concordia their alma mater.

As we look back over a period of more than a century, we trace the history of our Fort Wayne Concordia from its original location in Perry County, Missouri, to the city of St. Louis, and thence to Fort Wayne, where it has been used as a preparatory school, a seminary, a teacher-training school, and then again—

for the last 92 years — as a preparatory school for the entrance into the professional theological seminary. The recommended change for our Fort Wayne Concordia we view as continuing the hallowed historical succession, and we look upon this proposed development as the emergence of a new and more beautiful Concordia, uninterruptedly dedicated to the solemn and glorious responsibility of preparing for the generations to come a consecrated and God-fearing ministry.

In this spirit we offer the following resolutions:

Be It Resolved,

1. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is directed to construct, equip, and furnish a two-year Senior College in accordance with the program approved by the synodical convention of 1950, and that this be accomplished in Fort Wayne, Ind., or in its suburban area; and

2. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized to empower the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to enter into a contract with Indiana Technical College, Inc., also of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the sale of a major portion of the present campus of Concordia College to said Indiana Technical College on the terms and conditions set forth in a written contract heretofore submitted by Indiana Technical College, Inc., to the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., and its amendment thereto, which contract and amendment are hereby approved by The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in Houston, Tex., this 19th day of June, 1953; and

3. That the resolution passed by the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., on May 20, 1953, in compliance with Chapter 157, page 557, paragraph 25 of the Acts of the 1935 Indiana General Assembly for the sale of a major portion of its present campus to Indiana Technical College in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract and amendment referred to in paragraph 2 hereof, is also hereby approved by The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in Houston, Tex., this 19th day of June, 1953; and

4. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized to empower the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to execute any and all legal documents necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the contract hereinbefore referred to and effect an eventual transfer of title to said property to Indiana Technical College, Inc.; and

5. That the sum of \$3,000,000 which has been allocated by the Board of Directors for use in constructing the Senior College in

the Chicago suburban area be and hereby is reassigned for construction of said Senior College in the area described in paragraph 1 hereof; and

6. That the proceeds from the sale of the major portion of the present campus of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to Indiana Technical College, Inc., in accordance with the terms of the contract and amendment referred to in paragraph 2 hereof be also assigned to the construction, furnishings, and equipping of said Senior College; and

7. That any and all "Conquest for Christ" funds already allocated to Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., be and hereby are reassigned to the construction, furnishing, and equipping of said Senior College; and

8. That the equivalent amount in cash of all deferred payments for the present campus of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., be advanced by the Board of Directors for the construction, furnishing, and equipping of said Senior College; and

9. That the cost of all related faculty housing for the Senior College be defrayed from funds supplied under the authorization conveyed by *Handbook* Section 2.79-1; and

10. That the Board for Higher Education be and hereby is authorized and directed to undertake at synodical schools concomitant adjustments which are required to compensate for capacity and program losses occasioned by a successful consummation of the sale of the campus of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to the extent that Synod has accepted and defined its needs on the basis of the Board for Higher Education's estimate presented to this and the previous convention; and

11. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized and directed to furnish to the Board for Higher Education the necessary funds to achieve the purposes referred to in paragraph 10 hereof; and

12. That should the sale to Indiana Technical College, Inc., referred to in other paragraphs hereof not be finally accomplished, then and in that event paragraph 1 hereof shall not be affected thereby, and the present campus of Concordia College, Inc., at Fort Wayne, Ind., shall no longer be operated as one of Synod's junior colleges and the Board of Directors shall empower the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to make the best possible disposition of its present campus; and

13. That in any event the Board of Directors is instructed and authorized to obtain and assign the necessary funds to complete

the Senior College referred to in paragraph 1 hereof for the approximate figure of \$4,200,000, exclusive of faculty housing; and, finally,

14. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized to empower the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to convey title to the Lutheran Association for Secondary Schools of Fort Wayne, Ind., to that portion of the present campus located in the southeast corner thereof, consisting of 4.86 acres, more or less, for \$1.00 and other good and valuable consideration whenever the sale of the remainder is consummated and title transferred.

Increased Teacher Training

(Memorial 121)

Teachers for our elementary schools are now being trained at River Forest and Seward, where a three- and four-year college course is offered for men and women, Seward also having a high school department; at Winfield, where a two-year terminal course for women teachers has been approved by Synod, with men students to continue their training at the teachers' colleges; and at Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul, where prospective teachers, men and women, receive a two-year preparatory course for entrance at River Forest or Seward. Other preparatory colleges also have prospective teacher students, some only men, some only women, some both—students who have in mind to enter River Forest or Seward.

Table I
Teacher-Training Students at Our Institutions

	High School Department		College Department		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Austin _____	31		7		38
Bronxville _____	7			14	21
Concordia _____	15				15
Edmonton _____	5	10			15
Milwaukee _____	11		1		12
Portland _____	23		9		32
Totals _____	92	10	17	14	133
Fort Wayne _____	1		9	41	51
Oakland _____	18	32	11	9	70
St. Paul _____	15		23	35	73
Winfield _____	9	28	19	123	179
Totals _____	43	60	62	208	373
River Forest _____			327	231	558
Seward _____	60	55	129	116	360
Totals _____	60	55	456	347	918

Report of Board for Higher Education, Fall of 1952

Summary

High School Teacher-Training Students:			
Institutions without teacher-training course	Men	Women	Total
Institutions with a teacher-training course	92	10	102
Seward	43	60	103
	60	55	115
Totals	195	125	320
College Teacher-Training Students:			
Institutions without teacher-training course	Men	Women	Total
Institutions with a teacher-training course	17	14	31
Teachers' colleges: River Forest	62	208	270
Seward	327	231	558
	129	116	245
Totals	535	569	1,104

With the foregoing enrollments in the fall of 1952, the institutions placed the following number of graduates and students in service in 1953:

Table II
Graduates and Students in 1953

	Graduates		Two-Year Training		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
River Forest	74	52	35	35	196
Seward	36	20	10	24	90
Fort Wayne				10	10
St. Paul				16	16
Winfield				50	50
Totals	110	72	45	135	362

In December, 1952, representatives of the colleges for teacher training and the Board for Higher Education met in River Forest to determine the teacher demand in the near future. On the basis of data on hand, they set a tentative goal of 125 men graduates and 375 women teachers a year — a total of 500 persons.

The Excessive Teacher Demand

At the time of the River Forest meeting, no one knew precisely what the annual demand for teachers was or what it might be during the immediate future. At the assignment meeting in the spring of 1952, a total of 528 calls and applications for teachers was received. It is a mistake to regard this the annual needs or nearly so. Since only 339 persons were available, 189 positions remained unsupplied. While the School Office expected that this figure, 189, would mount to 250 by summer or fall, it did not have the facts then, either, and completely underestimated the demand. THE REMAINING DEMAND WAS 494, or almost 500. This fact was established by the Teachers' Bureau of your Board for Parish Education through a name-for-name comparison of the 1951-52 teachers with those of 1952-53. This was possible only because the new statistical blanks require the listing and classification of the teachers and because the returns were practically 100 per cent

complete. The study, which was finished only by the end of January, 1953, revealed that the elementary school system (not in all cases the Church) had lost 634 teachers of all types, the largest majority temporary teachers, from September, 1951, to September, 1952, and had a net gain of 199 classrooms — causing a demand of 833 new teachers in one year. Of these 833 teachers, Synod furnished only a fraction over 40 per cent (339 persons), and the congregations and District officials had to find almost 60 per cent (494 persons). The details of the study are given in Tables III and IV.

Table III
Teacher Losses and Transfers
September, 1951, to September, 1952
Elementary Schools, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

Type of Teachers	Resigned	Retired	Died (Men)	To College	To Other Church Positions	To Other Synods	Loss to Elementary Schools	Percent of Teachers September, '51	Transferred	Total Changes	Percent of Teachers September, '51
Installed Men	32	13	3	3	13	1	65		125	190	
Women Graduates	60			1			61		36	97	
Men Stud., Teach. Coll.	10			37			47		3	50	
Women Stud., T. Coll.	57			24			81		30	111	
Other Luth. Colleges	100			15		1	116		36	152	
* Reg. Women Teach.	131			4	1		136		26	162	
Teaching Pastors	20						20			20	
Emerg. Men Teachers	13			1			14		1	15	
Emerg. Women Teach.	87			7			94		14	102	
Totals	510	13	3	92	14	2	634	19.9	271	905	27.4

* All steady women teachers are "regular women teachers," including women graduates and many women students who remain out teaching; but here only those not trained by our teachers' colleges are meant.

Installed men teachers constituted 44.7 per cent of the whole teaching force in September, 1951. If the losses among them had been as great as among the other teachers, they would have to show a loss of 44.7 per cent of the total loss. But their loss was only a trifle over 10 per cent, while the loss of the others was almost 90 per cent. It is this loss that causes the annual clamor for teachers. (Table III.)

In spite of the 10-per-cent loss of installed men, their number increased by 47 since September, 1951.

The resignation of 32 installed men is below the normal figure of teacher and pastor resignations per year. It is only 6.2 per cent of all teacher resignations, while the other teachers account for 93.8 per cent of the resignations.

The figure of 125 transfers of installed men is also moderate. In some years it has been as high as 165 or 175.

Table IV
Teachers New in the School System or in Their Positions
September, 1952
Elementary Schools, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

Type of Teachers	Assigned by Teachers' Coll.	Assigned by Oth. Luth. Colleges *	Otherwise Secured	New in School System	% of Teachers Sept., '51	Transferred from Other Schools	Total Secured	% of Teachers Sept., '53
Installed Men	105		17	122		125	247	
Women Graduates	56		2	58		36	94	
Men Students, Teach. Coll.	54		14	68		3	71	
Women Stud., Teach. Coll.	55		59**	114		30	144	
From Other Luth. Coll.		69	92**	161		36	197	
Other Reg. Wom. Teachers			131	131		26	157	
Pastors Teaching			10	10			10	
Emergency Men Teachers			17	17		1	18	
Emergency Women Teach.			152	152		14	166	
Totals	270	69	494	833	24.8	271	1104	32
				Replacements			905	
			Total: 339					
				Net increase			199	

* Other Lutheran Colleges: Winfield and St. Paul.

** Evidently former students secured as emergency help.

Table V
Classification of Teachers, 1952—1953

North America Only	
Installed Men Teachers	1491
Women Graduates, Teachers' Colleges	173
Total Graduates	1664
Men Students, Teachers' Colleges	91
Women Students, Teachers' Colleges	247
Men from Other Lutheran Colleges *	100
Women from Other Lutheran Colleges *	277
Other Regular Women Teachers	585
Pastors Teaching	31
Men Emergency Teachers	35
Women Emergency Teachers	271
Non-graduates	1637
Total, North America	3301

* St. Louis, Springfield, Winfield, St. Paul, and non-synodical colleges — Valparaiso, Mankato, etc.

That 1952 was not an exceptional year, but a similar situation obtained previously, is evident from the following facts: Losses were evidently somewhat smaller because we had a smaller number of temporary teachers. Institutional supply of teachers was also smaller. Gain in classrooms was 684 from 1947 to 1951. Estimating that teacher losses averaged 400 a year, the total losses for these five years were 2,000. Add 684 classrooms gained, and the total

demand for new teachers was 2,684. Of these Synod furnished 1,012 at the spring assignments. From September, 1949, to September, 1950, the gain in classrooms was 184, and the number of teachers lost (according to reports up to May, 1950, not including the summer months) was 518, making a total demand of 702 (actual demand probably 750). If the total demand was 750 new teachers, Synod furnished a fraction over 31 per cent (235 persons), while the congregations had to find almost 69 per cent (515 persons).

The Immediate Outlook

In an effort to determine the teacher demand, we took our record of child Baptisms and predicted the school enrollment for the years 1948 to 1955. Late statistics showed that the school enrollment ranged from 28.1 to 30.3 per cent of child Baptisms in corresponding years. Taking 30 per cent as a conservative figure, our predictions were exceeded in 1948 and 1949 and very closely approximated in 1950, 1951, and 1952. According to this estimate, we should have a gain of 261 classrooms, and a total demand for 978 new teachers in 1953; a gain of 248 classrooms and a total demand for 1,017 new teachers in 1954; and a gain of 232 classrooms and a total demand for 1,051 new teachers in 1955. This is no more than a prediction or indication, but one which has so far been approximated. It may not be fulfilled.

Suppose the demand in 1955 would be 1,000 new teachers. If our present teacher-training institutions should reach the goal of 500 men and women teachers, which they have tentatively set for themselves, they would still be supplying only 50 per cent of the demand. They would not yet replace teacher losses, which for that year are estimated to be about 750. We realize that congregations will always secure a certain number of teachers themselves, outside the synodical supply; but it is an intolerable situation when they must find 50 or 60 per cent of the demand, and the number runs up to 500 or more.

It must be said in this connection that the summer schools of the teachers' colleges assist a certain number of Lutheran public school teachers, as well as other emergency help, to serve our schools. The number is not known to us.

Suggested Solutions

Since only about 32 per cent of our children of school age attend the schools, and Synod has resolved to aim for a 50-per-cent enrollment goal by 1972; and since this calls for hundreds of schools more than we now have, we cannot think of halting (if that were possible) the present normal expansion until we have caught up

with teacher training, nor can we possibly discourage the establishment of more schools. The solution lies in an immediate, valiant action of Synod to train far more teachers. We should rejoice and thank our Lord that He is giving us such a harvest in the schools and should pray for more.

Your Board for Parish Education submits the following remedial measures for consideration:

1. Since the ratio of men teachers to women teachers is now almost 50-50, with men still in a slight majority; since the annual demand for new teachers is not caused by the long-serving installed men teachers, but by the large element of women and other temporary teachers; and since the long-range solution of the present intolerable situation is more regular men teachers, because of their longer service, we recommend an immediate effort to increase the ratio of men to women at least to 60-40, to set as a goal 150 to 175 men graduates a year, and to re-educate our congregations to call and absorb them.

2. Meanwhile, since the annual turnover among women teachers is so great, we recommend a higher production of women teachers than the 375 a year anticipated by the teacher-training institutions, believing that the demand for new teachers of all types will reach 1,000 or more a year in two or three years. Synod has the policy of training its pastors and teachers in its own professional schools. Today Synod is supplying only 40 per cent of the total demand for teachers.

3. Since present dormitory space and teaching staffs at our teacher-training institutions are not sufficient to attain a goal of 150 to 175 men graduates a year, and five or six times as many women teachers with two to four years of training, we urge that Synod provide the necessary increased facilities at those institutions.

4. Since an excessive teacher demand is upon us now and is increasing from year to year, and since it may be impossible for Synod to meet the demand even with increased facilities at the present teacher-training institutions, we recommend the following additional measures for consideration:

- a. The gradual elimination of the high school department at Seward, so that the institution could be devoted entirely to college students, and necessary arrangements made whereby a high school be maintained jointly by the District and Synod.

- b. The earliest possible introduction of a teacher-training course at Bronxville.

- c. Increased enrollment of prospective teacher students at all our preparatory colleges.

d. The enlistment of Valparaiso University as a source of teacher supply, with the teacher-training program under synodical auspices and control.

Your Board for Parish Education feels that Synod must bend every effort to meet the teacher demand for the sake of the schools and our Church. It believes that fear of overproduction, or a repetition of the experiences in the 1930's, is out of place, because then the school system was not expanding, while at present the expansion is great and promises to continue for many years to come. This makes a large teacher demand a constant and increasing demand.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*
EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning the retention of the high school at Seward (4, a), Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 40

WHEREAS, The proposal of the Board for Higher Education to eliminate gradually the High School Department at Seward by closing admissions after September, 1953, may curtail very seriously the enrollment in the College Department; and

WHEREAS, The closing of the Seward High School Department would place some insurmountable handicaps in the way of developing competent church organists; and

WHEREAS, The number of women teachers that would be gained by the gradual elimination of the High School Department is comparatively small and constitutes a price that is comparatively too high to pay for the closing of the High School Department; and

WHEREAS, The same conditions do not prevail in Seward as did prevail when the decision was made to eliminate the High School Department at River Forest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline the suggestion of the Board for Higher Education to eliminate gradually the High School Department at Seward by closing admissions after September, 1953.

As to the enlistment of Valparaiso University as a source of women teacher supply (4, d), Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 41

WHEREAS, The critical need for additional women teachers does not permit delay in investigating every possible avenue to ameliorate this condition; and

WHEREAS, Valparaiso University has expressed its willingness to be of help to the Church in the present emergency; be it therefore

Resolved, That we express our appreciation to Valparaiso University for its co-operative attitude; and be it further

Resolved, That the *Praesidium* of Synod and the Board for Higher Education and the presidents of our teachers' colleges be directed to investigate the arrangements by which the training of women teachers might be undertaken at Valparaiso University under synodical control and under conditions which would sufficiently meet the expectations of Synod with respect to its women teachers; and be it further

Resolved, That if such arrangements prove, upon investigation, to be possible, the Board for Higher Education be authorized to initiate plans for two-year training of women teachers at Valparaiso University.

Synod also adopted the following resolution submitted by Committee 1:

Resolution 71

WHEREAS, Our decision to investigate the possibility of making suitable arrangements with Valparaiso University to train women teachers on the Valparaiso University campus under the supervision and control of Synod will make necessary the expenditure of synodical funds through and in behalf of an institution which is not owned by Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors be authorized to make whatever additional adjustments and budgetary provisions may become necessary under the proposals relating to the extended program of teacher training.

Graduate Study at Our Teachers' Colleges

(Memorial 122)

WHEREAS, The Master's degree is more and more becoming a requirement for certain positions in the American educational system; and

WHEREAS, A growing number of our teachers and pastors have been attending private and State universities, thus indicating a growing interest in advanced study and advanced degrees; and

WHEREAS, Private and State universities do not provide programs that gear directly into advancing the cause of Christian education; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that our Synod provide graduate study in our own teachers' colleges for the following reasons:

1) to prepare well-trained professional leaders in Christian education; 2) to provide for the further specialization in the philosophy and the methods of Christian education that is most needed by the teachers in our elementary and secondary schools; and 3) to safeguard the doctrinal soundness of our educational program by offering also graduate study under the auspices of the Church; and

WHEREAS, A preliminary study made by Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, has indicated that the introduction of graduate teacher training is entirely feasible; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod go on record as favoring the inauguration of a program of graduate study at one of our teachers' colleges; and be it further

Resolved, That the faculties of our two teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education jointly continue the study of this problem; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education be given the authority, during the next triennium, to inaugurate a program of graduate work in summer school at one of our teachers' colleges should the joint study of the problem make this appear feasible; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education and the faculties of our teachers' colleges present to the 1956 convention a recommendation on graduate instruction during the regular school year.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*
E. C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

A similar matter came up through Memorial 123:

Concerning Graduate Work at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest

The report of the Board for Higher Education to Synod in 1950 concerning Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, stated:

"Since this institution is now fully accredited with the North Central Association, the Church will need carefully to husband and extend the values which can accrue from this preferred status.

"As soon as feasible a graduate school should be developed so that the M. A. degree will be available (with majors in such specialties as administration, youth and adult education, music, etc.)." (*Proceedings*, p. 195.)

Since 1950 the signs have become more numerous and unmistakably clear that teacher certification is going strongly in the direction of five-year training requirements, especially for certain

positions. This is not only being advocated, but to some extent pursued despite the severe shortage of elementary teachers in the public schools.

A 1951 report from the U. S. Office of Education (*A Manual of Certification Requirements for School Personnel in the United States*, p. 3) stated:

"There is a definite trend toward establishing minimum requirements for all teachers at least at the Bachelor's degree level for initial certification and teaching; and toward the 5-year college preparation requirement for permanent or continuing certification."

The report then lists seven States which have already planned or taken action toward the five-year program. Our own teachers, too, seem to feel a growing need for graduate study, and more and more of them are enrolling for advanced work at secular universities.

The River Forest faculty and Board of Control have, since the 1950 synodical convention, given considerable attention and study to the eventual establishing of a graduate course for teachers. Many of our parish school teachers as well as educators in Lutheran high schools, in other synodical positions, and on synodical boards have evinced a warm and encouraging interest in these deliberations. On February 11, 1952, a detailed report of the Educational Policies Committee resolved "to recommend to the faculty that in view of the need for a graduate program, Synod be memorialized to authorize graduate study at River Forest as soon as careful planning makes it feasible." This report was adopted by the faculty and by the Board of Control for recommendation to the Board for Higher Education and to the delegate convention of 1953.

We fully realize that graduate work involves more than merely adding a fifth year to the existing curricula. Before graduate sequences can actually be undertaken, it will be necessary to appoint a director of graduate studies who, together with an advisory council, will require as a minimum a full year of intensive study, planning, and preparation.

It would be a mistake to embark on a graduate program without such careful planning and without being fully aware of the costs and problems involved. We must be careful not to jeopardize the accreditation of our undergraduate program. Housing must be provided if the program is to be carried on during the regular school year as well as during the summer sessions. Additional staff will be necessary. Library holdings will have to be expanded. Setting up graduate study will not be an easy matter, but we feel that, under God, it can be done. Because of the time required to work out all the problems involved, we are presenting our request for consideration at this convention.

Request: In view of the above facts, we petition the 1953 synodical convention to adopt enabling resolutions which would make it possible for Concordia Teachers College of River Forest, with the approval of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors, to institute a graduate program leading toward the Master's degree. Thus action could be taken as soon as careful planning and circumstances make it feasible.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

ACTION

Concerning this matter, Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

Resolution 48

WHEREAS, Synod is being petitioned to inaugurate a program of graduate work at our teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, A graduate school is being conducted at the present time in connection with our theological seminary at St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, All terminal schools (theological seminaries and teachers' colleges) should be interested in this expansion of our educational system; therefore be it

Resolved, To refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education and to the representatives of Synod's terminal schools with the request to study the development of the graduate program of our professional training system.

Three-Year Teaching Diploma at River Forest

(Memorial 124)

The certification authorities of our various States are more and more eliminating terminal teaching certificates below the level of the Bachelor's degree. Our synodical Three-Year Teaching Diploma is not in line with these developments, and though it served well in the past while Synod was gradually raising its standards of teacher training to the four-year level, we feel that there are no compelling reasons for retaining such a substandard arrangement indefinitely.

Since a synodically approved revision will require at least several years to become effective even after it has been passed, we recommend *permissive* legislation by the present convention in this matter.

Request: We therefore respectfully request that the synodical convention adopt *permissive regulations* and authorize Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, in consultation with its sister institution at Seward and with the approval of the Board for Higher Education —

A. To discontinue the terminal Three-Year Teacher-Training Program and the Three-Year Diploma when it is desirable to do so;

B. After a three-year sequence of properly selected and satisfactorily completed college courses, to grant a *Provisional Teaching Certificate*, especially for women who desire it;

C. Upon their request, and for valid reasons, to recommend male students who have met the three-year requirements of the *Provisional Teaching Certificate* for initial placement in temporary teaching positions, but not to declare them eligible for a permanent call until their completion of the regular Four-Year Bachelor's Degree requirements;

D. To terminate the *Provisional Certificate* as soon as Synod's best interests make such action advisable.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

ACTION

On this matter Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

Resolution 49

WHEREAS, Terminal teaching certificates below the level of the Bachelor's degree are being gradually eliminated by the certification authorities of the various States; and

WHEREAS, It appears that there are sound reasons for our Church to follow the trend of raising its standards of teacher training to the four-year level; and

WHEREAS, This indicated revision will become effective only after several years have passed; therefore be it

Resolved, To grant the request of the Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College at River Forest for *permissive regulations* to take the following steps in consultation with its sister institution at Seward and with the approval of the Board for Higher Education;

a. To discontinue the terminal Three-Year Teacher-Training

Program and the Three-Year Diploma for men when it is desirable to do so;

b. After a three-year sequence of properly selected and satisfactorily completed college courses, to grant a *Provisional Teaching Certificate*, especially for women who desire it;

c. Upon their request, and for valid reasons, to recommend male students who have met the three-year requirements of the *Provisional Teaching Certificate* for initial placement in temporary teaching positions, but not to declare them eligible for a permanent call until their completion of the regular four-year Bachelor's degree requirements;

d. To terminate the *Provisional Certificate* as soon as Synod's best interests make such action advisable.

Participation in the Expansion of the Training School at Seward, Nebr.

(Memorial 125)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., herewith petitions The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to consider the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, St. John's Lutheran School of Seward, Nebr., has served as the practice school for students of Concordia Teachers College since 1906; and

WHEREAS, The present school facilities, constructed in 1929 through the united efforts and with the joint support of St. John's Congregation and Synod, are no longer adequate to serve their twofold purpose; and

WHEREAS, Overcrowded conditions limit the efficiency of operation in the educational program both of the college and of the congregation; and

WHEREAS, The State Department of Public Instruction has repeatedly criticized St. John's Lutheran School as a teacher-training institution because of its high pupil-teacher ratio; and

WHEREAS, The enrollment of Concordia Teachers College has increased to a point where the student teaching load in the practice school is excessive and the demand for increased production of teachers for Synod indicates that the number of students must continue to grow; and

WHEREAS, St. John's Congregation has a growing number of children of school age available for instruction in an expanded school; and

WHEREAS, Better facilities are needed in the school for the observation classes of Concordia Teachers College; and

WHEREAS, Provisions should be made in the practice school for student observation and participation in a program of directed recreation and extracurricular activities for the pupils in our parish schools and the necessary facilities are not at present available; and

WHEREAS, Action on the expansion of St. John's Lutheran School is urgent and, although working plans are not completed at present, such expansion must be undertaken within the near future and before the next convention of Synod; therefore

We petition and respectfully recommend that The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod authorize and direct its Board for Higher Education and its Board of Directors through the local Board of Control to participate with St. John's Congregation of Seward, Nebr., in the expansion of St. John's Lutheran School, the practice school now serving Synod's Concordia Teachers College at Seward.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

ALFRED O. FUERBRINGER, *Executive Officer*

The foregoing memorial was presented to the members of St. John's Lutheran Church of Seward, Nebr., and endorsed by them.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

WALTER HELLWEGE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 50

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that St. John's School at Seward, Nebr., which has served as the practice school for students at Concordia Teachers College, should be expanded; and

WHEREAS, An expansion of this school is of mutual interest to Synod and to St. John's Lutheran Congregation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod authorize and direct its Board for Higher Education and its Board of Directors through the local Board of Control to participate with St. John's Congregation of Seward, Nebr., in the expansion of St. John's Lutheran School, the practice school now serving Synod's Concordia Teachers College at Seward.

End Two-Year Teacher Training — Add Fifth Year

(Memorial 126)

WHEREAS, The accrediting of our local schools is dependent largely upon the formal education given the graduates of our teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, Synod is still working under the policy of sanctioning a two-year terminal teacher-training course; and

WHEREAS, The emergency measures taken by our Church tend to become permanent policies; and

WHEREAS, National and State officials view an increased number of years of formal education as desirable and in many cases compulsory for certification; be it therefore

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod that it revoke its sanction of the two-year terminal teacher training; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Synod to work in the direction of a fifth year at its teachers' colleges.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

EDWIN A. JIEDE, *Chairman*

RUTH WOHLTJEN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod resolved:

Resolution 57

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in this overture has been taken care of by Resolution 25, page 71 of "Today's Business," as adopted by the Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no action on this memorial.

Resolution 25 reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The demand from our congregations for women teachers far exceeds the number of available women teachers; and

WHEREAS, This condition, if permitted to continue unchecked, will result in an ever-increasing number of women teachers entering our school system who have not received their training in our own institutions; and

WHEREAS, Such a development, which could conceivably grow into a trend, is undesirable and not in agreement with the established practices that have prevailed within our Church; and

WHEREAS, The Church must recognize this problem and take immediate steps to find at least a partial solution; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the report of Synod's Board for Higher Education and adopt the plan suggested under the heading "Proposals for a More Adequate Supply of Women Teachers" (*Memorials*, p. 150), with the understanding that changes and adjustments in minor detail be made wherever desirable or necessary by joint representation of the colleges and the Board.

Co-education on High School Level at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

(Memorial 127. Cf. Report of Concordia College, St. Paul, Par. 6)

WHEREAS, The need for women workers in the Church in the field of education will continue for some time in the future because of the present shortage of church workers; and

WHEREAS, Concordia College, St. Paul, is able to accommodate a limited number of women day students in each class of the high school department; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to permit the enrollment of girl day students in the high school department at Concordia College, St. Paul, such enrollment to be limited to the available facilities in classroom space and teaching personnel at the discretion of the administrators of the institution.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 52

WHEREAS, The introduction of co-education at our preparatory schools on the high school level inevitably involves additional costs for Synod even if such co-education is limited to day students; and

WHEREAS, This type of expansion of our educational system is not contemplated as one of the objectives of our educational system; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline the petition to establish co-education on the high school level for day students at our Concordia College in St. Paul.

Lutheran Memorial Center

(Memorial 128)

WHEREAS, The Board of Control is not interested in operating the Lutheran Memorial Center in the spirit of previous representations made when these funds were gathered; and

WHEREAS, Available funds are not sufficient to erect a building of this type; and

WHEREAS, There seems to be uncertainty as to a definite location for this building; and

WHEREAS, The proposed method of control and management would be an innovation in our circles; and

WHEREAS, There is a decided demand to proceed with the erection of a building to serve Concordia College and our people; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That we urge the erection and construction of an adequate building with funds now available.

2. That the final plans for this building be drawn up in consultation with the Board of Control of Concordia College and the Board for Higher Education of Synod to assure its acceptability to Synod in meeting the needs and requirements of the college program. In planning the building past commitments should be taken into consideration for future development.

3. That the building be erected and then presented to Synod as a gift.

4. That the choice of location of the proposed building be left to the Lutheran Memorial Center Committee and the proper synodical authorities.

5. That the facilities of this building be made available to our people as a Lutheran Center.

6. That we commend the Lutheran Memorial Committee for its zeal and faithfulness in promoting the Lutheran Memorial Center project and encourage them to continue.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

ACTION

This was received by way of report.

**Co-educational Teacher-Training Students
at Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.**

(Memorial 129)

WHEREAS, We believe there is need for a co-educational teacher-training school in the Northwestern region of the United States;

WHEREAS, We believe that such a school would provide a stimulus for promoting more parochial schools in the Northwest and encourage more young ladies from the Northwest to enroll for teacher training, as the school would be more readily accessible;

WHEREAS, We believe that existing teacher-training schools are too far removed to create that stimulus and interest in the Northwest;

WHEREAS, We believe that our existing institution in the Northwest, Concordia College at Portland, Oreg., should be utilized to

an even greater advantage and for economical reasons (as this would not necessitate the building of a new institution);

WHEREAS, We believe that since this program can and has been carried on in other Concordias, it can be done here to greater advantage to our entire Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod consider this matter in the development of our educational program and be encouraged to make such plans as would include co-educational teacher training at Concordia College, Portland, Oreg., according to its own educational pattern in the very near future.

MEMORIAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, VANCOUVER, WASH.

EWALD BURGSTAHLER, *President*

LEWIS MOORE, *Secretary*

JOHN R. STERNBERG, *Pastor*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 56

WHEREAS, A multitude of pressing problems confront our Church in the field of higher education today; and

WHEREAS, This circumstance makes the present time seem inopportune to plan for co-educational teacher training at Concordia College, Portland; and

WHEREAS, This is also the opinion of the administration of Concordia College, Portland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline this memorial.

Continuation of Portland Experiment

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Convention authorized that our institution in Portland, Oreg., should be developed experimentally into a four-year junior college (junior and senior high school years and freshman and sophomore college years); and

WHEREAS, The experiment of developing such a junior college has been undertaken but has not been completed; and

WHEREAS, More time is needed to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages that have even now become evident; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education: "That during the next triennium the plan be

extended as originally authorized and that it be continued long enough to permit an intelligent evaluation of its feasibility and its outcome; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to adjust budget subsidies and arrangements as may appear necessary to achieve the satisfactory extension of the experiment if reduced enrollments make it difficult for the school to provide the educational services which Synod requires."

Terminal Professional Training on the Pacific Coast

(Memorial 130)

The Faculty and Board of Control of California Concordia College submit for serious synodical consideration and planning the project of establishing a theological seminary and a terminal teacher-training school at a central location on the Pacific Coast.

Toward the execution of this project the following propositions and considerations are submitted:

1. The Church is required in a secularized and materialistic civilization to provide a Christian education program for its youth to the limit of its ability.

2. For its own perpetuation and growth the Church must provide especially for a well-educated and doctrinally sound ministry of preaching and teaching.

3. With reference to the phenomenal population growth, as well as the commercial, industrial, and cultural expansion of the West Coast during the last decade, the following observations are pertinent:

a. Missionary opportunities on the Pacific slope are among the greatest anywhere.

b. The mission work of our Church has not been able to keep pace with these opportunities.

c. For their development the support of the Church as a whole is required.

4. Present facilities for higher education in the West are wholly inadequate for the purposes of our Church.

5. It is self-evident that the future of the Church in the West is limited only by the vision of those who one hundred years from now will be called the "Fathers."

In our opinion wise planning for the future and consideration of present facilities and population trends would indicate that both a seminary and a terminal teacher-training institution should be established on the West Coast.

Therefore we respectfully petition Synod that in the next

triennium a thorough study of the Church's present educational facilities, together with plans for future development on the entire West Coast, be made under the auspices of the Board for Higher Education in conjunction with church and educational leaders in the area involved.

CALIFORNIA CONCORDIA COLLEGE

A. H. WESSLING, *Secretary of the Faculty*

EDWIN MEESE, JR., *Secretary of the Board of Control*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod resolved:

Resolution 59

WHEREAS, The shift of population toward the West is unmistakable; and

WHEREAS, In view of this circumstance, the question of establishing a terminal training school or schools on the West Coast has been raised by our brethren of California Concordia College; therefore be it

Resolved, To grant the petition for a "thorough study of the Church's present educational facilities, together with plans for future development on the entire West Coast"; and be it further

Resolved, That this study be made by the Board for Higher Education with the request that a report be submitted to the 1956 convention.

Additional Auxiliary Courses at Edmonton

(Memorial 131)

WHEREAS, Repeated resolutions of our District conventions show that we favor the establishment of more parochial schools; and

WHEREAS, It has become apparent that the implementation of these resolutions has to a large extent been frustrated by an acute shortage of teachers whose qualifications will meet the requirements of the Department of Education in Alberta; and

WHEREAS, It has become apparent that we shall not progress in the establishment of more parochial schools until we solve the teacher shortage; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record in requesting Synod at its next general convention to consider the addition of auxiliary courses at Concordia College, Edmonton, whereby our students may attend the University of Alberta and Concordia College, Edmonton, thereby getting full accreditation as parochial school teachers.

ALBERTA-BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 60

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that the number of parochial schools in our Canadian Districts be increased; and

WHEREAS, It appears that this goal of increasing the number of parochial schools in our Canadian Districts may be attained in some measure if teachers are available who will meet the requirements of the Department of Education in Canada; therefore be it

Resolved, That we grant the petition of the Alberta and British Columbia District "to consider the addition of an auxiliary course at Concordia College, Edmonton, whereby our students may attend the University of Alberta and Concordia College, Edmonton, thereby getting full accreditation as full parochial school teachers"; and be it further

Resolved, That we refer the study of this matter to the Board for Higher Education.

Co-education at Concordia, Austin, Tex.

(Memorial 132)

In 1950 Synod passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention of 1947 empowered the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to expand Concordia College at Austin into a junior college; and

"WHEREAS, The Texas District now requests Synod to permit the junior college to become co-educational, particularly in view of the increased demand for women teachers and parish workers; therefore be it

"Resolved, To refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education with power to act."

The Board of Control at Austin, together with the Board for Parish Education and the All-State Pastors' and Teachers' Conference of the Texas District (1953), now comes before Synod requesting that this resolution be executed. However, the current request does not involve the introduction of general co-education, but rather a restricted program.

It is our desire to introduce a program for the specific training of kindergarten teachers with an incidental emphasis on general parish work.

The Need

Educators have observed an upward and downward extension in American education. The upward extension has evidenced itself in the mushrooming junior college movement; the downward ex-

extension in the kindergarten and nursery schools. The downward extension has not been restricted to public education. Many congregations of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod have added a kindergarten to their regular elementary school program. In fact, some congregations without schools have made their first venture into formal education by founding a kindergarten. At the present time there are 419 kindergartens in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod. In the Texas District alone 37 congregations maintain a kindergarten. There is good reason to believe that the kindergarten trend will continue and that closer scrutiny will be given to standards in preschool teacher preparation and to standards in the kindergartens themselves.

The increase in the number of kindergartens presents the Church with a problem. These kindergartens must be staffed. They must be staffed with trained teachers. Not only must the teachers be trained; they should be trained specifically for kindergarten teaching. Kindergarten teaching demands specialists. It requires an emphasis in teacher preparation also because it involves the child's first contact with the Church's full-time educational services.

Since most kindergarten teachers usually spend half of their day in the classroom, we feel that they should be equipped with the minimum skills necessary for effective parish and secretarial work.

At the present time no institution in Synod is in the position to devote special attention to this necessary and special type of training.

Curriculum

A preliminary curriculum study indicated that the following courses could be given consideration in the program:

Christian Doctrine

Church History

Psychology

Child Development

English

Organization and Administration of the Kindergarten

Organization and Administration of the Lutheran Parish

Art for the Preschool Child

Music for the Preschool Child

Methods in Religious Education

Teaching the Kindergarten Curriculum

History and/or Philosophy of Education

Children's Literature

Physical Education

Typing and Shorthand

Social Studies in the Kindergarten
 Reading and Language Arts in the Kindergarten
 Teaching of Kindergarten Arithmetic
 Laboratory Program
 Practice Teaching
 Observation
 Summer Field Program (if possible)

Staff

We believe that the program could be carried out with the addition of three women to the staff.

Contemplated Number of Registrants

We believe that a maximum of eighty girls should be enrolled in the program. Our difficulty — as we envision it — will involve screening the applicants.

Plant and Equipment

The present plant at Austin — exclusive of dormitory facilities — will be adequate. The school has a chapel with a maximum seating capacity of 275; a dining hall under construction with a seating capacity of 250; adequate classroom space. We have only one gym. Immediately adjacent to our campus is the new gymnasium of St. Paul's Church, which would be available to us for a girls' physical education program.

The Cost of the Program

Since the girls enrolled in the program would serve the Church, we feel that Synod should bear the cost of salarizing the staff members.

The Request

We are asking Synod on the basis of the 1950 resolution

- 1) To authorize the training program outlined above;
- 2) To make the introduction of the program contingent upon the erection of a girls' dormitory by the Texas District.

BOARD OF CONTROL

BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

ALL-STATE PASTORS' AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

G. W. OBENHAUS, *Chairman*

PASTORS' AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

W. O. DOERING, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod resolved:

Resolution 39

WHEREAS, The 1950 Milwaukee Convention resolved that the question of permitting Concordia College at Austin to become co-educational, "particularly in view of the increased demand for women teachers and parish workers," should be referred to the Board for Higher Education with power to act; and

WHEREAS, The continued insistent demand for more women teachers now makes it imperative that immediate steps be taken to meet the crisis that is threatening our Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That Concordia College of Austin, Tex., be included in the two-year provisional certificate program of teacher training by accepting the offer that a dormitory to accommodate 80 girls be erected by the Texas District, provided the curriculum is not restricted to preparation for kindergarten teaching, but will extend to all grades of an elementary Lutheran school. The details of the program shall be worked out in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education, and the cost of operation is to be included in the regular budget of the college. It is understood that the rest of the facilities are already available.

Establishing a College in the Southeast

(Memorial 135)

WHEREAS, The cost of establishing a new senior college in the synodical system of higher education is so great; and

WHEREAS, Synod has existing junior colleges which could be converted at smaller cost; and

WHEREAS, The Southeastern area of our Church is so far removed from existing schools; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Women's Missionary League of the Southeastern District (Carolinas-Georgia) does hereby memorialize The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex.,

1. To reconsider the plea of establishing a new senior college;
2. To convert one of the existing junior colleges in the Chicago-Milwaukee area, thereby establishing facilities for the senior college program;
3. To consider the establishment of a junior college in the Southeastern area of our country.

**THE LUTHERAN WOMEN'S MISSIONARY LEAGUE
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT (CAROLINAS-GEORGIA)**

MRS. JAMES L. SUMMERS, President
MRS. FRED E. HOLLAR, Secretary

ACTION

Points 1 and 2 in this memorial will be taken care of by the action of Synod on the senior college question. Point 3 was taken care of by Resolution 20 submitted by Committee 1 and adopted by Synod:

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education has had insufficient time to make the necessary studies that are essential to determine whether Synod would be well advised to re-establish a college in the Southeast; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education: "That a final decision in this matter be deferred until the outcomes of the major educational adjustments which are currently in progress become clear, at which time the Board expects, also, to complete its studies and to be in a better position to include this requested survey and recommendations in its report to the 1956 convention."

Faculty Ranking, Equality, Tenure, Balance, and Procurement

(Memorial 136)

At the 1947 Centennial Convention of our Synod in Chicago resolutions were adopted relative to the ranking of faculty members at Synod's teachers' colleges and preparatory schools. Four ranks were established: assistant, instructor, associate professor, and professor. Since that time a fifth rank, that of assistant professor, has been added. The positions of assistant, instructor, and assistant professor are on the uncalled level.

The undersigned, members of the teaching staff at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., respectfully urge the Delegate Convention assembled in Houston to reconsider the resolutions which established the present ranking system at our schools. Specifically we urge the adoption of the following recommendations:

I. Faculty Ranking

That the present system of ranking be abolished.

Faculty ranking is not a prerequisite to accreditation of a school. Approximately 30 per cent of accredited teachers' colleges in the United States do not use the procedure of ranking. (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ed. D., "The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges," p. 21.)

Most synodical schools are junior colleges and high schools, a level on which faculty ranking is not practiced.

With the permanent call as the accepted procedure of agreement for pastors and teachers in Synod, a divergence of procedure,

like employment on an uncalled basis with an uncertain tenure, makes it difficult, and in many cases impossible, to gain the services of men best qualified for a position.

Faculty ranking will, we feel, ultimately become a factor that will tend to secularize our educational system on the higher level. It introduces factors that shift the stimulus for growth in learning and growth in teaching ability to an outside source that is undesirable because it is man-motivated. It introduces the possible factor of barter and bargaining for salary and rank. Ultimately we may have to compete with secular schools for the services of competent instructors once our schools have become geared to the secular mode of procedure.

II. Faculty Equality

That all called members of the faculty shall have equal status.

In order to avoid categorizing, stratifying, and thus introducing a tendency toward disintegrating a group of colleagues in which the spirit of equality and brotherliness should remain a unifying factor, we suggest an equal status for all called members of a faculty.

This proved system of synodical procedure will eliminate the inequities inherent in the present plan. A positive tangible factor in the differentiation between ranks on each present level is a monetary differentiation. A negative factor is the inequity the ranking procedure promotes by the arbitrary number of promotions allowed to a given school.

A difference in remuneration, if and when this may become desirable, ought to be based only on concrete, definite criteria, criteria not susceptible to subjective, nor permitting biased, interpretation.

III. Faculty Tenure

That Synod return to its former practice of employing uncalled men in case of an emergency only.

Under the present system of faculty ranking on the uncalled level there is reason for complaint of the indefiniteness of the status of the uncalled men.

If necessary or desirable, an uncalled member of the staff may be re-employed for a second two-year term. After two consecutive two-year periods the position of the uncalled individual should be considered as requiring a permanent chair. This period of time will provide the Board of Control and the Board of Electors of a school ample opportunity to observe the preparation and aptitude for teaching.

The re-engagement of men on an uncalled basis over a period of time, even up to eight years, without promotion to a called rank

lowers the morale and enthusiasm, because it arouses a feeling of insecurity and a feeling of dependence on the good will of others, especially if in the interim of continued temporary engagement others have been called into the department on a permanent basis who would appear to have no better qualifications for the position than the incumbent.

IV. Faculty Balance

That the major portion of a faculty shall be on a called status, or non-emergency teaching personnel.

A ratio of four called men to one emergency teacher would appear to be a buffer sufficient to provide for an unexpected increase or decrease in enrollment, protracted illness, or sudden death of a staff member.

V. Faculty Procurement

That the procedure of calling to a permanent chair or of advancement into a permanent or called position remain in the hands of a Board of Electors.

NORBERT ENGEBRECHT

SIEGBERT W. BECKER

T. C. APPELT

RICHARD T. ROHLFING

ARTHUR E. DIESING

VICTOR HILDNER

ALBERT BECK

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 62

WHEREAS, Faculty ranking has been in effect only six years and therefore has not afforded the Board for Higher Education adequate opportunity to arrive at a final decision regarding the value of this device; and

WHEREAS, Administrative officers are, in our opinion, entitled to a higher salary than other members of our called faculties; and

WHEREAS, The status of the uncalled men (instructors and assistant professors) is a problem which is under the continuous review of the Board for Higher Education; and

WHEREAS, At the present time the number of called faculty men far exceeds the number of uncalled men (instructors and assistant professors); therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline to take any action on this memorial.

Exchange Professors

(Memorial 137 and Unprinted Memorial 20)

WHEREAS, The Lord would have us use the varied gifts of the Spirit bestowed upon the teachers of our Synod as fully as possible; and

WHEREAS, The students at our seminaries would benefit in many ways from opportunities to enjoy such wider academic experience; and

WHEREAS, The members of the faculties would find it helpful to exchange and share resources in the promotion of their common task; and

WHEREAS, Our Church as a whole would be blessed with continued oneness of spirit and renewed devotion to the work of the Kingdom; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at St. Paul, Minn., August 18—22, 1952, petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to inaugurate as soon as feasible a plan for an exchange of professors at our theological seminaries; and be it further

Resolved, That a similar exchange of professors be instituted between River Forest and Seward if practicable.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

ARNOLD E. WENGER, Secretary

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 68

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in these memorials (introducing a system of exchange professors between the various seminaries in North America, South America, and Germany), involves many factors that can be clearly recognized and evaluated only after a careful study; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education for study, in collaboration with the Mission Boards that are involved.

Aid to Candidates for Professional Services

(Memorial 138)

WHEREAS, Our colleges and seminaries require faculty men who have had experience in the ministry or teaching profession, and who in addition must be well trained in their specialized field; and

WHEREAS, Such men will require assistance to do graduate work to obtain such specialized training; and

WHEREAS, Some device to give such assistance to men who qualify must be found; and

WHEREAS, Only some central agency, such as Synod's Board for

Higher Education, has the information necessary to assure a supply and avoid an oversupply of such trained men; therefore we

Endorse the program of granting aid to candidates for professional service in the Church to do graduate work in preparing for such specialized work as teaching in our colleges and seminaries; and we

Recommend to Synod that the Board for Higher Education continue the administration of this program; and we further

Recommend to Synod that the Fiscal Conference be instructed to place into the budget of Synod an amount adequate to carry out this program.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT
T. A. WEINHOLD, *President*
WALTER J. WARNECK, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 61

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in this memorial has been disposed of by adoption of the resolution on Advanced Scholarships (see page 166, *Reports and Memorials*); therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

District Student Aid

(Memorial 139. Cf. also Report of the Board for Higher Education, page 170 in *Reports and Memorials*)

In keeping with a resolution of the 1950 Milwaukee Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, a Conference on District Student Aid was called by the Board for Higher Education at River Forest, April 30 and May 1, 1952. Invitations to attend were sent to all District Presidents, District student aid administrators, and college presidents. A total of seventeen Districts and two colleges were represented.

The principal purpose of the conference was to arrive at an agreement on desirable practices for all Districts to follow in the administration of student aid. With increased uniformity and greater efficiency in the program of student assistance, it was believed that the funds of the Church set for this purpose would be more wisely expended and future professional workers in the Church would be more capably assisted.

The conference adopted a series of resolutions. Several of these resolutions were recommendations which are herewith respectfully submitted for action by Synod in its meeting at Houston, Tex., in June, 1953:

1

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable and helpful to maintain regular contacts and exchange information between District student aid administrators; and

WHEREAS, The matter of grants-in-aid to students preparing for service in the Church belongs to the area of the synodical Board for Higher Education; we therefore

Recommend that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish under its jurisdiction a clearinghouse for information and suggestions relative to the District student aid program and to gather and make available application forms, statistical data, and other pertinent materials.

2

WHEREAS, The Districts of the Church exercise complete control over raising and expending funds to provide assistance for future professional workers in the Church; and

WHEREAS, There is a wide variation in the practical administration of the student aid program among the Districts; and

WHEREAS, Increased uniformity of practices in administering student aid would be helpful to District student aid administrators, to the colleges of the Church where supported students are enrolled, and to the more efficient conduct of the work of the church at large; we therefore

Recommend that the Districts be asked to adopt the recommendations of the Conference on Student Aid held at River Forest April 30 and May 1, 1952, in order to achieve greater uniformity in the policies and practices of the student aid program.

3

WHEREAS, Work programs already exist on synodical college campuses; and

WHEREAS, The District student aid program is specifically a grant-in-aid, not an employment program; and

WHEREAS, The administration of work requirements for student aid by the colleges and Districts concerned is extremely difficult; we therefore

Recommend that Synod rescind its action of 1938 requesting the Districts to require work in repayment for student aid subsidy and that Synod endorse the concept of District student aid as a grant-in-aid program, not a work program.

4

WHEREAS, Our colleges and seminaries require faculty men who have had experience in the ministry or teaching profession

and who in addition must be well trained in their specialized fields; and

WHEREAS, Such men will require assistance to do graduate work to obtain such specialized training; and

WHEREAS, Some device to give such assistance to men qualified must be found; and

WHEREAS, Only some central agency, such as Synod's Board for Higher Education, has the information necessary to assure a supply and avoid an oversupply of such trained men; we therefore

Endorse the program of granting aid to candidates for professional service in the Church to do graduate work in preparing for such specialized work as teaching in our colleges and seminaries; and we

Recommend to Synod that the Board for Higher Education continue the administration of this program; and we further

Recommend to Synod that instead of inviting Districts to contribute to the synodical Scholarship Fund, established by the synodical convention in 1950, Synod instruct the Fiscal Conference to place in the budget of Synod an amount adequate to carry out this program.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES FOR STUDENT AID

REV. LEWIS EICKHOFF, *Chairman*

REV. CARL R. KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary*

Regarding point 1 in this report, Committee 1 recommended:

Resolution 15

PRELIMINARY REMARK: In 1952 the sum of \$123,375 was expended by the District Student Aid Committee to support 510 students. In an operation as vast as this, contact between the Districts is quite important. We therefore recommend the adoption of Section 1 of the report submitted by the District representatives for Student Aid.

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable and helpful to maintain regular contacts and exchange information between District student aid administrators; and

WHEREAS, The matter of grants-in-aid to students preparing for service in the Church belongs to the area of the synodical Board for Higher Education; we therefore

Recommend, That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish under its jurisdiction a clearinghouse for information and suggestions relative to the District student aid program and to gather and make available application forms, statistical data, and other pertinent materials.

ACTION

Synod resolved to accept this recommendation.

As to point 2, Committee 1 recommended:

PRELIMINARY REMARK: While every District will adapt the Student Aid Program to its own needs, the desirability of greater uniformity within the general framework of the recommendations adopted by the Conference on District Student Aid is quite apparent. We therefore *recommend* the adoption of Section 2 of the report submitted by the District representatives for Student Aid with a slight change in the wording of the last paragraph of the recommendation, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Districts of the Church exercise complete control over raising and expending funds to provide assistance for future professional workers in the Church; and

WHEREAS, There is a wide variation in the practical administration of the Student Aid Program among the Districts; and

WHEREAS, Increased uniformity of practices in administering student aid would be helpful to District student aid administrators, to the colleges of the Church where supported students are enrolled, and to the more efficient conduct of the work of the church at large; we therefore

Recommend, That the Districts be asked to study and, if possible, adopt the recommendations of the Conference on Student Aid held at River Forest April 30 and May 1, 1952, in order to achieve greater uniformity in the policies and practices of the Student Aid Program.

ACTION

Synod resolved to accept this recommendation.

As to point 3, Committee 1 recommended:

PRELIMINARY REMARK: Since the existing provision to require students to perform work in repayment for student aid has been found impractical for various reasons, we recommend the adoption of Section 3 of the report submitted by the District representatives for Student Aid.

WHEREAS, Work programs already exist on synodical college campuses; and

WHEREAS, The District Student Aid Program is specifically a grant-in-aid, not an employment program; and

WHEREAS, The administration of work requirements for student aid by the colleges and Districts concerned is extremely difficult; we therefore

Recommend, That Synod rescind its action of 1938 requesting

the Districts to require work in repayment for student aid subsidy and that Synod endorse the concept of District student aid as a grant-in-aid program, not a work program.

NOTE: Section 4 of the report of the District representatives for Student Aid has been covered by Resolution 9 on Advanced Scholarships.

ACTION

Synod resolved to accept this recommendation.

Commendation of the Board for Higher Education and Its Executive Secretary

Recommendation of Committee 1:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The comprehensive and detailed report which the Board for Higher Education has submitted to this Convention reflects the many blessings that God has placed upon our Church's effort to train consecrated and capable pastors and teachers; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary have been the instruments which God has used to lead us in recognizing our responsibilities and planning to train a faithful and competent ministry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we thank God, who has given success to our efforts to train His servants through our program of Higher Education; and be it further

Resolved, That we recognize the efficient and painstaking manner in which the Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary have carried on the complex and arduous duties of their office, and that we express to them our very sincere gratitude for a difficult task well done.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

Acknowledgment of Services Rendered by Professors

Recommendation of Committee 1:

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education reports a continued and well-defined effort on the part of our faculties not only to equip themselves ever better in an academic way for classroom duties, but also to carry into the classroom the spirit of Christ-centered teaching; and

WHEREAS, A consecrated and scholastically efficient faculty is an indispensable factor in training a generation of God-fearing and well-equipped pastors and teachers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we thank our faculties for keeping in mind the high and holy purpose of their calling and for the diligence with which they have pursued their tasks in and out of the classrooms; and be it further

Resolved, That we pray for them the continued strength and wisdom which is essential for them as instructors of those who will preach, teach, and apply the Word of God in our congregations and schools in the years to come.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

Creating New Professorships

(Unprinted Memorials 6, 7, and 14)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 45

WHEREAS, The evaluation of individual requests by our colleges and seminaries for additional professorships presents Committee 1 with an impossible task in the face of the limited time available for discussion of this important matter; therefore be it

Resolved, To turn over the matter of creating new professorships at our seminaries and colleges, together with Unprinted Memorials 6, 7, and 14 bearing on this question, to the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors, with power to act.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

Various Phases of Synod's Educational Policy

(Unprinted Memorial 29b)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 65

WHEREAS, Unprinted Memorial 29b, submitted by Prof. Arthur E. Diesing, contains much material that relates to various phases of educational policy, including the reprint of an article published in the *American Lutheran* on the Senior College; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this entire memorial for study to Synod's Board for Higher Education to report at the next convention.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

Salary Adjustments of Professors

(Unprinted Memorial 25)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 66

WHEREAS, This memorial submitted by St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Church of Prairietown, Ill., refers to a matter which, according to the information submitted to us, has been taken under advisement by the Board for Higher Education; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

Status and Duty of Librarians

(Unprinted Memorial 6)

Submitted by Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church, Lenzburg, Ill.

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 67

WHEREAS, The matters referred to in this memorial belong into the provisions already established for this position by the administration of the respective seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action in this matter.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

Extending Calls to Director of Field Work, etc., at St. Louis

(Unprinted Memorial 7)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 69

Unprinted Memorial 7, submitted by Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church, Lenzburg, Ill., and Zion Ev. Lutheran Church of Staunton, Ill. (Status of Field Work Director, Librarian, Professor of Missions, and Professor of Speech at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.)

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in these memorials (Status of Field Work Director, Librarian, Professor of Missions, and Professor of Speech at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis) are matters of local administration; therefore be it

Resolved, To advise the petitioners to approach the respective local Boards of Control.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

Entrance Age for the Springfield Seminary

(Unprinted Memorial 3)

By Gamma Delta Members of the Technological College at Lubbock, Tex.

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 70

WHEREAS, The existing regulation which establishes that the age of 20 years must have been attained before entrance to Concordia Seminary in Springfield is permitted, has been accepted after long and careful consideration; and

WHEREAS, A change in this regulation at this time would create other problems with which the Church would then be confronted; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline this memorial; and be it further

Resolved, That we recognize gratefully the keen interest in the work of the Church on the part of this group of young people which is reflected in its unprinted memorial; and be it finally

Resolved, That we urge the petitioners to explore other facilities whereby the desirable goal of making available a larger number of trained workers for the Kingdom can be attained.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

Training Pastors in Church Music Appreciation

(Unprinted Memorial 70)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 72

WHEREAS, Unprinted Memorial 70 submitted by Mr. Norman Wilbert has come to Committee 1 at the eleventh hour; and

WHEREAS, The subject matter deals with a question which Committee 1 feels itself unable to answer before giving further study to the subject matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer Unprinted Memorial 70 to the Board for Higher Education.

ACTION

Synod so resolved.

C. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(Memorial 152)

The past triennium was a period of unusual problems and unusual activity in Synod's program for training pastors and teachers.

In September, 1952, the Board moved its office from Chicago to the Lutheran Building in St. Louis, the Executive Secretary and the office secretary, Miss Wenonah Schumann, transferring their residence at the same time. Mr. Robert Hopmann, a graduate of Synod's Seward Concordia and trained in statistical analysis at the University of Nebraska and at Washington University, joined the Board's staff as research assistant immediately after the relocation of the office.

During this triennium your Board was able to take action on more than 50 resolutions passed by the Milwaukee Convention; it carried forward the broad reorganization program authorized by Synod; and, in consultation with the Board of Directors, it supervised the development of the most extensive building program (eight buildings completed with "Building for Tomorrow" grants; five buildings under construction at this writing from "Conquest for Christ" funds; and six approaching the final phase of preparation; plus four presidents' residences and two major remodeling projects completed or in progress) ever undertaken in a comparable period. Total enrollments in the colleges and seminaries reached their highest peak during the past year; the operating budget passed the two-million-dollar mark; and the replacement value of Synod's colleges and seminary properties exceeded 20 million dollars for the first time in history.

In all of its planning and the numerous and complex administrative acts made necessary by the resolutions of Synod and by such a volume of action in Synod's educational projects, the Board has not failed to implore the guidance of our heavenly Father, that it might be kept conscious of the true objectives of the Church and the real purpose which this expensive educational organization must serve if it is to make its proper contribution to the welfare and the spread of the kingdom of God on earth.

In this connection, the Board is grateful, also, for the outstanding co-operation of the college and seminary presidents and boards of control and for the vast amount of encouragement and assistance received from other synodical boards and offices, as well as from many individual brethren who generously advised with the Board and who otherwise gave assurance of their sympathetic understanding and supporting prayers. In addition, your Board has been greatly benefited by the services rendered by special con-

efforts, particularly in the areas relating to accreditation, student accounting. Deep appreciation is expressed, especially, for the extensive services freely offered by Mr. Theodore Buenger, chairman of the board of one of Chicago's largest investment firms, and the Rev. Wilbert C. Koester, executive secretary, Lutheran Church Charities Fund, Chicago, in connection with the Board's lengthy search for a suitable Senior College site.

A more extensive and detailed report on some of the programs in progress, together with appropriate recommendations, will be offered in a later section of the Board's report. At this point Synod will be glad to learn that the numerous administrative adjustments approved by the Milwaukee Convention have been placed into full effect, bringing greater efficiency to the Church and satisfaction to almost 600 persons now included in the various faculties, operational staffs, and boards of control. In addition, completion of the introduction of the new accounting system is expected by the end of the current year. Financial controls and budgeting have progressed sufficiently to enable your Board to report, also, that higher education has completed the triennium without an overdraft, in any year, of its large and complex synodical subsidy budget.

Since the Milwaukee Convention, 27 elections were conducted under the new plan, with greater satisfaction reported by the President and other electors. The program of retirement, of faculty ranking, of sabbatical leaves, and of supporting additional graduate study for junior faculty members has been carried forward without interruption. Regional accreditation was secured by three high school divisions and one college. Libraries were expanded, and two additional units were placed in charge of trained librarians. Funds for an expanded use of visual and auditory teaching aids were supplied. The Advanced Scholarship Fund was established, but has not yet been put to use; however, the Lutheran high school scholarships have already been made available to 60 students at this early date. The Board sponsored a convocation of all synodical faculties. Considerable music equipment was furnished to preparatory schools for use in the teacher-training program. Testing and guidance techniques were given a fuller application. Student aid policies were reviewed. Salaries were improved and staffs expanded where necessary.

In 1950 Mr. Martin Strieter of Rock Island, Ill., replaced the late Dr. Walter Goetsch as a new appointee to the Board. Since that addition, under God's gracious protection, the membership of your Board remained unchanged during the triennium, thus giving a desirable continuity to the work, which involved so many adjustments. Among the college presidencies, however, it pleased God to remove three presidents (Moeller, Sieck, Rincker) by sud-

den death and two others (Barth, Brohm) by resignation and retirement. This brings to a total of 12 (out of a possible 14) the number of changes occurring in the college and seminary presidencies since 1941.

Additional matters which the *Handbook* requires your Board to bring to Synod's attention and those on which the Board wishes to make recommendations for specific action at this convention are included in the following sections of the report:

- I. Trends
- II. Programs in Progress
- III. Requests from Institutions Under *Handbook* Section 6.147
- IV. Recommendations on Policies and Plans
- V. Recommendations on Administrative Adjustments

I. Trends

One of the most encouraging trends noted by your Board is the growing awareness of the true function of the teacher in Synod's schools. The program of the Professors' Conference (printed as a special issue of *Lutheran Education* and mailed to all pastors and teachers), sponsored by the Board in August, 1952, was a dramatic reflection of the importance which teachers and administrators attach to the spiritual and developmental functions of the faculty members in a synodical college or seminary.

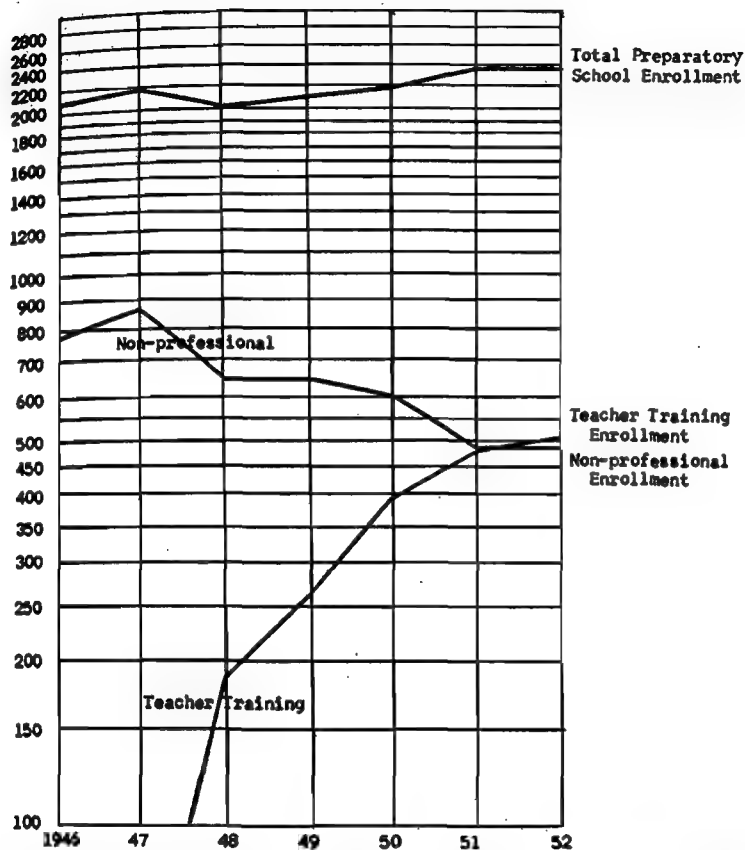
Emphasis on this unique requirement for Synod's purposes does not indicate, by any means, that equivalent competence in academic subject matter is minimized. On the contrary, with ever-increasing frequency, calls can be extended only to those who have acquired a graduate degree in the teaching field involved. In addition, the present system of appointing junior faculty members makes full use of the possibility of assisting such instructors and assistant professors in acquiring advanced academic training during the early stages of their appointment. The net result is that the average academic preparation of the various faculties is far higher today than it has been at any time in Synod's history. But, with the need for academic competence fully recognized, the trend toward mutual emphasis on the unique purpose and function which characterizes Synod's work in the field of education, by the Board for Higher Education and the local administrations and faculties, is a source of great blessing to the Church, through the graduates who are placed into service by the colleges and seminaries.

Use of Facilities

Another trend initiated by the resolutions of the two previous conventions and fully developed at this time is the trend toward a fuller use of the facilities at the preparatory schools for both

ministerial and teacher training. In many instances such use involves also the introduction of coeducation (more than half of Synod's preparatory schools are now coeducational). The trend

Analysis of Preparatory School Enrollments

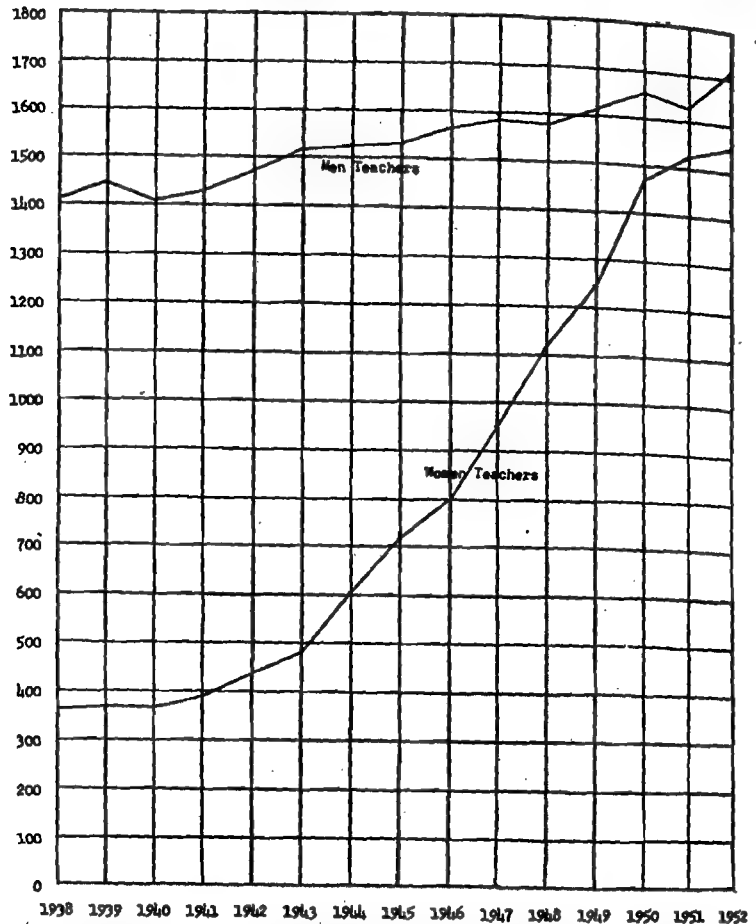


automatically brings a corresponding reduction of the use of these facilities for students who are not preparing for full-time service in the Church. The graph on this page illustrates the tremendous increase of teacher-training students at the preparatory schools and the parallel decline in general education enrollments. Total enrollments and ministerial enrollments at these schools remain almost static.

The main reason for the shifting enrollment ratios is, of course, the increasing demand for women teachers (illustrated by the chart, *Memorials*, p. 121) by the parish schools. The use of the

existing preparatory school capacity for teacher-training purposes is an efficient and wise procedure which avoids further additions

Teachers in Service



to the extensive educational program which Synod must maintain if it is to have a proper supply of pastors and teachers to carry forward its work.

Advanced Standing Enrollments

A final trend which your Board desires to bring to Synod's attention is the rather sudden growth of applications for admission at advanced levels in the preparatory schools. While this trend may tend to minimize losses of students during the course of their preparatory training (because they are in Synod's schools for fewer

it can have profound implications for the religious background, professional insights, and spiritual quality of the graduates. Certainly it brings into question the validity of a policy which maintains a six-year preparatory plan. According to present estimates only 39.2 per cent of the students who go to the St. Louis Seminary from the preparatory schools this year will have had the full six years of training in the preparatory system. It is not possible to fix a specific cause for this development. There is little doubt, however, that the increased costs of today's education, coupled with the natural desire of many parents to keep their children in the home until they have become more mature, are a factor. The increasing availability of Lutheran high schools in the Midwest, the presence of a large number of Synod's students, and the simultaneous adjustment of curricular requirements and promotion policies at the preparatory schools also create the possibility of later enrollment without the attachment of academic penalties as severe as those formerly applied. Finally, the growth of Synod, involving, as it does and should, increasing numbers of converts from broader sectors of American life, brings to the Church a heavier emphasis on the tradition that education for the professions begins at the college level.

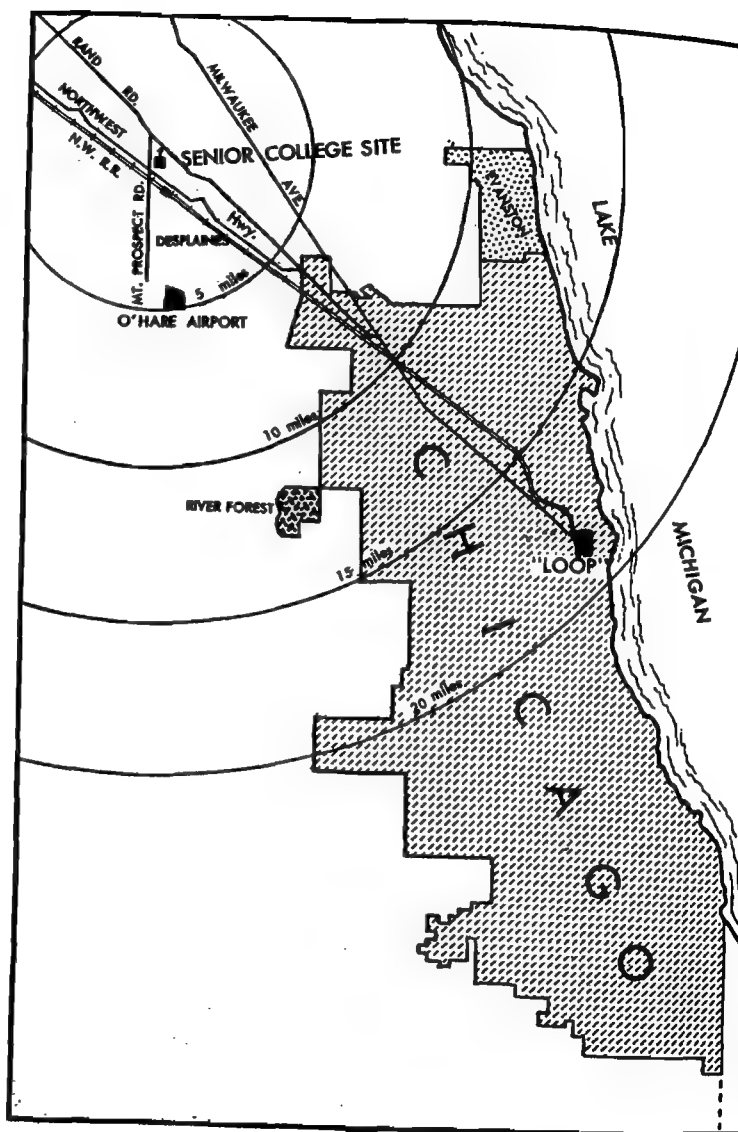
No doubt the establishment of the Senior College will alleviate the negative aspects of this trend, since it will give the Church an opportunity to control the academic curriculum and to train ministerial candidates in the professional and spiritual traditions of the Church for four full college years. In the interim the Board is making appropriate recommendations (in another section of this report) to cover the excessive immediate demands which this trend makes on the staff and physical plant of the St. Louis Seminary and to preserve the experimental nature of the programs which Synod has authorized at Fort Wayne and at Portland.

II. Programs in Progress

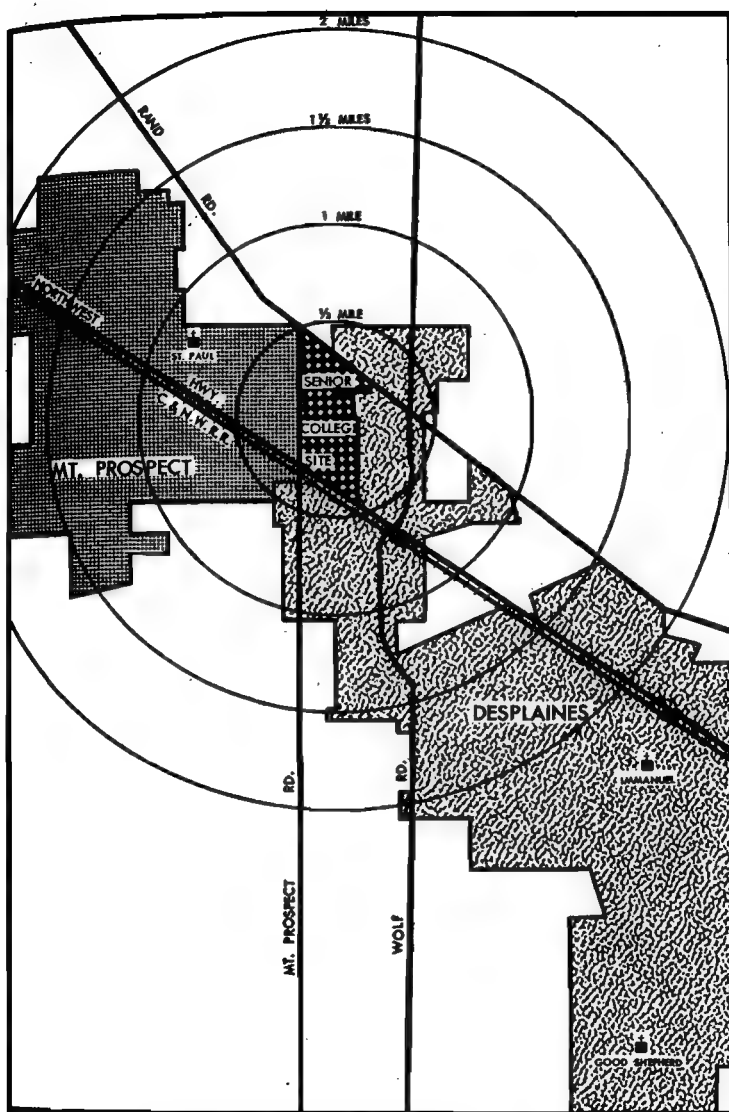
Current Status of Senior College Project

Your Board is pleased to report that it has been able to carry out its instructions regarding the Senior College according to the schedule specified in Resolution 26, page 255 of the *Proceedings of the Forty-first Regular Convention of Synod (1950)*.

Accordingly, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education has selected a site (maps on pp. 178, 179) for the Senior College and has made the necessary arrangements for its acquisition. On November 18, 1952, this Board placed under option until August 1, 1953, a 126-acre site in the Cumberland-Mount Prospect area northwest of the city of Chicago. This site is located about 20 miles from the Chicago Loop; on two major



Prepared for the Board for Higher Education by Dr. H. H. Gross
Concordia Teachers College, River Forest



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 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest

highways, immediately adjacent to both bus and suburban railroad transportation and with all utilities available at the site. Several Lutheran churches are within easy access for student use. The site can be readily approached from every part of the entire Chicago-Milwaukee area.

A communication from Synod's Board of Directors asked this Board to defer construction of the Senior College until the Houston Convention shall have had an opportunity to review the situation, since the allocations made to higher education from an estimated total contribution of \$12,000,000 to the "Conquest for Christ" offering are insufficient to meet the requirements of existing colleges and seminaries plus the construction of a complete new plant for the Senior College.

Recommendations with regard to the Senior College are made in the section on policies and plans.

The Fort Wayne Experiment

In accordance with the directive of the Milwaukee Convention your Board authorized the initiation of an experimental program on the Fort Wayne campus in September, 1950. This program involved modified admission prerequisites; an adjusted curriculum; gradual elimination of the synodical high school (to be completed by June, 1954); and a scholarship plan for graduates of Lutheran high schools. The purpose of the experiment is to determine the extent of the recruitment problems involved and the feasibility of training pastors satisfactorily in a two-year junior college preparatory program.

Preliminary information available from the first three years of operation indicates, first of all, that there has been no difficulty in recruiting the desired number of students; in fact, the increasing popularity of the program (14 new students in 1950; 36 in 1951; 40 in 1952; with admission declined to some applicants each year) made it necessary for the Board for Higher Education to limit the graduations from this special program to a total of 30 annually, since it appeared that the plan might well produce so many graduates that it would lose its experimental character by making graduates from this program the largest single contingent at the St. Louis Seminary. It is expected that 28 students from this program will enroll in the Seminary in September, 1953.

The administration and the faculty on the Fort Wayne campus have given every co-operation in undertaking the necessary program adjustments and in conducting a battery of tests (A. C. E. Psychological, California Personality, and Religion Placement) so that comparative studies of students coming through the regular program and the special students are possible.

In a report submitted to the Board for Higher Education, the local administration and faculty have indicated favorable preliminary reactions toward the new students, particularly in the areas of maturity, clarity of aim and purpose, eagerness to qualify for the ministry, respect for the ministerial and teaching professions, utilization of the library, desire to do satisfactory work, and reception of counseling.

Since the first graduates of this program entered the St. Louis Seminary in September, 1952, not even preliminary observations on the performance at this level can be made available to this convention. Your Board

Recommends that the experiment be carried forward during the next triennium under the direction of the Board for Higher Education and that this Board be authorized to continue to carry all necessary costs as part of the regular budget for higher education.

The Portland Experiment

The experiment at Portland, authorized by the Milwaukee Convention, involves the elimination of the freshman and sophomore high school years to determine the extent of the recruitment problems involved and the feasibility of providing satisfactory training for pastors in a four-year junior college. Even though these experimental procedures may well produce difficulties for the school, the local administration and faculty have cheerfully given full co-operation to enable Synod to study whatever data may become available.

Your Board authorized the elimination of the high school freshman year beginning with September, 1951. Since the school was, at that time, in the process of adding two college years, it was not possible to appraise immediately the effects of the introduction of this experimental procedure. In fact, between 1951 and 1952, the enrollment at the institution rose from 108 to 120. In September, 1952, however, your Board did not proceed with the elimination of the sophomore year of the high school department because it concurred in the local administration's view that elimination of another year at this time might constitute a serious enrollment dislocation in such a small school. The 1952 enrollment registered a decrease from 120 to 109. It will be normal to expect a further decrease in total enrollment when the sophomore high school year is eliminated.

In a preliminary report the local administration notes the following advantages:

1. As the program develops, the school is able to place stronger emphasis on the junior college program;

2. There is a higher average level of maturity in the student body and a greater opportunity to strengthen the sense of vocation;
3. Some undesirable traditions seem to be eliminated.

The administration reports also that it already observes certain disadvantages which are inherent in the plan:

1. There are greater difficulties in the recruitment of students, because the arrangement cuts into the middle of the standard-type school program;
2. There is a higher per-capita cost of operation in direct ratio to the reduction of the student body;
3. There is less opportunity for training the students in foreign languages;
4. There is a reduced program of religious instruction (by one year).

Since the 1950 directive could not be completely carried out during the past triennium, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that during the next triennium the plan be extended as originally authorized and that it be continued long enough to permit an intelligent evaluation of its feasibility and its outcomes; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to adjust budget subsidies and arrangements as may appear necessary to achieve the satisfactory extension of the experiment if reduced enrollments make it difficult for the school to provide the educational services which Synod requires.

Accreditation

Your Board is happy to report continuing progress under the directive of the 1947 convention, which authorized the Board to assist Synod's institutions in seeking accreditation with regional associations. Since the Milwaukee Convention the following schools have achieved such status:

1. Concordia Teachers College at Seward, Nebr., has been accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools;
2. The high school department at Portland, Oreg., has been accredited by the Northwest Association;
3. The high school department at St. Paul, Minn., has been accredited by the North Central Association.

In addition, the college department at Austin, Tex., has been accredited by the Texas Association of Colleges and Universities.

Of these four new accreditations, the most critically necessary was the recognition of the Seward teachers' college, since its status in this respect is known to involve important implications for the future welfare of Synod's work in teacher training. It is well

known that State departments of education are requiring, with increasing frequency, that all teacher-training institutions be regionally accredited if they desire to have certification for their graduates. Both of Synod's colleges (including the Seward high school department) have now achieved that status.

Your Board desires to recognize the professional dedication and the many personal sacrifices made in this connection as well as the aggressive, devoted, and competent leadership supplied by the college presidents involved. Major adjustments in administrative procedures, in teaching arrangements, in graduate study, in shifting teaching fields, and in preparing very extensive reports and analyses must be accomplished in every case before accreditation can be achieved. In addition, the process requires the full financial co-operation of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference if the Board for Higher Education is to lend effective support to accreditation activities. All of these co-operations have been supplied in ample measure.

Your Board assumes, therefore, that it is Synod's desire that these mutual efforts be continued at all institutions where regional accreditation is possible without any abridgment of Synod's special objectives or necessary controls. It is assumed, further, that Synod desires to continue its previous directives to the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference that funds necessary to achieve such status be made available.

III. Requests from Institutions Under "Handbook" Section 6.147

In Section 6.147 of the official *Handbook*, Synod issues the following directive:

"6.147 Budget for Capital Improvements, etc.

"The Board of Control, in the month of January preceding each triennial convention of Synod, shall submit to the Board for Higher Education recommendations for major repairs, capital improvements, and expansion of the physical plant and equipment and the requirements and program for improvement and expansion of its educational facilities for the succeeding triennium. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education, after consultation with the Board of Directors, shall submit the same, with its recommendations, to the President of Synod for action at the triennial convention."

In addition to conveying recommendations on the current requests from the institutions, your Board is including an accounting of the funds expended for projects approved by the Milwaukee Convention and a listing of items which could not be completed

within the appropriations made available from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Synod will wish, no doubt, to assign first priority to these projects since they have already received official approval.

After a joint meeting on September 23, 1952, the Board of Directors informed the Board for Higher Education that it would make available a total of \$7,800,000 (65% of \$12,000,000) for use in completing the approved projects listed in the 1950 Proceedings. This net total was made subject to repayment of the advances authorized by the Milwaukee Convention and to prepayments allocated from "Conquest for Christ" funds by the Board of Directors as follows:

Repayment of advances to complete the "Building for Tomorrow" projects:

To Postwar Reserves	\$ 270,000.00
To repay loans (advanced from available balances)	772,782.52

\$1,042,782.52

Prepayments:

Austin. Excess cost over estimate	\$ 2,697.21
Bronxville. Parking lot	2,250.00
Fort Wayne. Convert residence to dormitory	20,000.00
Fort Wayne. Equipment	4,278.00
Oakland. Plastering	17,962.00
Portland. Residence	20,000.00
Portland. Luther Hall	3,300.00
Portland. Four lots	2,800.00
Portland. Excess cost over estimate	17,609.48
River Forest. Advance planning for multiple housing	2,500.00
River Forest. Off-campus residence	20,000.00
River Forest. Off-campus multiple-unit housing	45,000.00
River Forest. Excess cost over estimate	14,283.41
St. Louis. Dormitory	53,899.86
St. Louis. Dormitory	57,672.43
St. Louis. Excess cost over estimate on Graduate Building	6,199.78
St. Louis. Equipment	10,099.50
St. Louis. Converting to city electricity	18,000.00
St. Louis. Furnish dormitories	28,000.00
Springfield. Convert residence	2,625.18

349,176.85

\$1,391,959.37

NET TOTAL available for allocation to remaining projects:

\$7,800,000.00
1,391,959.37

\$6,408,040.63

On the basis of new estimates of current costs, received from all institutions, the Board realized that it would be impossible to build all projects approved by the Milwaukee Convention, plus the Senior College. Your Board proceeded, therefore, to reserve the sum of \$3,000,000 for use in construction of the Senior College and

purchase of land for it. This sum represents the amount designated by the Milwaukee Convention, plus \$250,000 for land, with no allowance for increase in costs since the original estimates were made, or for the increase in capacity of the school, and for other items, such as furnishings, equipment, architects' fees, etc.

To establish the necessary priorities for distribution of the funds made available, the Board accepted the following order of urgency:

1. Dormitory space at St. Louis.
2. Dormitory space for women at the teachers' colleges and at those preparatory institutions at which Synod has approved a training program for women teachers.
3. The Senior College, to provide long-term relief for the housing situation at St. Louis.
4. Provision for services not presently available on a given campus.
5. Libraries.
6. Dormitories for men at ministerial colleges.
7. Improvement and expansion of existing facilities.
8. Items deferred by the Milwaukee Convention.

On the basis of this Board's recommendation the balance of the original appropriation was allocated by the Board of Directors as follows:

St. Louis	\$ 418,000
River Forest	426,000
Seward	368,000
St. Paul	50,000
Winfield	132,000
Portland	110,000
Austin	200,000
Fort Wayne	335,000
Springfield	310,000
Bronxville	55,000
Milwaukee	400,000
Concordia	295,000
Edmonton	250,000

\$3,349,000

Of the grand total originally made available (65% of \$12,000,000), \$59,040.63 was held in reserve for contingencies.

It will be noted that, of the items approved by the Milwaukee Convention, it has been impossible to build the additional classroom space needed at River Forest, the administration and quarters for help at Milwaukee, and the business office facilities which were planned as a part of the dormitory at St. Louis (these facilities would also release the urgently needed dormitory space now occupied by the business offices); the women's dormitory at Oakland; and to convert the St. Louis heating plant to oil operation.

Since they were already approved at Milwaukee, the facilities

listed above and the Senior College completion funds are given first priority in the chart listing your Board's recommendations with regard to current requests from the colleges and seminaries under the provisions of *Handbook* Section 6.147.

The Board *recommends* that other requests under 6.147 be serviced in the following order:

1. Buildings and equipment for the seminaries;
2. Increases in capacity and/or equipment for training women teachers;
3. Requirements for preserving, modernizing, and fully utilizing existing facilities;
4. Required physical education facilities.

In addition, the Board lists items which, in its opinion, can and should be completed during the coming triennium with budget funds; items which have customarily been built on the "Building and Loan" plan, and items which, in your Board's opinion, Synod can properly consider deferring or declining at this time.

To defray the costs of the uncompleted projects approved at Milwaukee and any additional projects approved by this convention, the Board

Recommends that 65% of all "Conquest for Christ" funds over \$12,000,000 be appropriated for this purpose and, unless the convention provides other means of financing capital improvements and additions, that a minimum of \$500,000 annually be included in the regular budget for ministerial and teacher training.

If Synod wishes to undertake the increased training program to relieve the critical shortage of women teachers and to assure itself that ministerial graduates from preparatory schools can be accommodated in the Senior College or in the St. Louis Seminary, it will be necessary to authorize the Board for Higher Education to deal with emergencies and the Board of Directors to furnish borrowed, or other, funds as required.

The details of your Board's *recommendations* on requests conveyed under *Handbook* Section 6.147 are exhibited in the tabulations on pages 132 and 133 of *Reports and Memorials* (the sequence of the columns indicates present recommendations on priorities); and the Board

Recommends, finally, that Synod authorize the Board for Higher Education to make any necessary priority and allocation adjustments which other resolutions of this convention or developments during the triennium may make necessary or desirable.

ACTION

Concerning the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education at the end of this section, Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

Resolution 43

WHEREAS, It is impossible for this Convention to determine with absolute finality the priority that shall govern the construction of the building projects it approves; and

WHEREAS, The fact that conditions may arise which could not be anticipated makes it desirable to have an element of flexibility in carrying out the approved building program; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod authorize and encourage the Board of Directors to empower the Board for Higher Education to make any necessary priority and allocation adjustment which other resolutions of this convention or developments during the triennium may make necessary or desirable.

IV. Recommendations on Policies and Plans**The Senior College**

It is the responsibility of each generation in our Church to study and evaluate the plans and procedures in ministerial training in order to ascertain if they are adequately preparing our ministers for their task today. In this connection it is of the utmost importance that our Church (in 1947 and again in 1950) has recognized the fact that the educational picture in America has changed entirely from that found even as recently as 1924 and 1934, when extensive studies were made of theological education in several national surveys sponsored by other churches.

The practical effects of these studies are exhibited in the current enrollment policies of accredited seminaries. In 1924 only 16 theological schools set college graduation for admission; 16 more required college graduation but allowed for exceptions. The balance of the schools admitted students without insistence upon college training. In 1930 about one half of all students enrolled in the theological schools did not have college degrees. Now *all accredited theological schools* expect their students to have finished four years of undergraduate work. Thus, within a period of 25 years theological education has moved to where a college degree for admission is peremptory at all accredited seminaries.

Of equal importance is the generally recognized need for a closer connection between the last two years of college and the program of theological education. Dr. John Gros, Executive Secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions, the Board of Education, Methodist Church, gives excellent expression to this need when he writes in a recent issue of *Christian Education*: "There are some important courses in the senior college which call for a degree of maturity not reached by the undergraduate. And, increasingly, courses are added to the theological school curriculum which do not challenge the mature. Theological schools

fortunate enough to be located near an undergraduate school might consider making theological education a five-year unit, built upon two years of liberal education. The suggestion is made upon the presumption that theological education is professional-graduate and undertakes in its program to include an emphasis upon both knowledge and practice, the academic and the functional. The multiplicity of demands upon the seminaries for practical work has made large inroads upon the traditional 90 semester hours needed for the Bachelor of Divinity degree. Many seminaries have raised the question about lengthening the time required for the training of the minister, in order to include additional work. To meet this pressure without completely surrendering to the functional, some interpenetration of seminary work with the last two years of college might be studied."

Most Protestant churches and seminaries are quite helpless in this situation, but our Synod has the priceless advantage of owning and controlling an entire system of academies and junior colleges devoted to the preliminary stages of professional preparation for the study of theology. It is, therefore, in an ideal position to again lead the Protestant churches in ministerial training methods by providing the indicated "interpenetration of the seminary with the last two years of college" considered so desirable by seminaries generally throughout our country.

With regard to the *method* of achieving the expanded college training and some interpenetration of seminary work into this college level, your Board continues to take the position that a new plant is the ideal answer to Synod's needs; however, it is not opposed to the conversion of an existing property as long as the principle of the two-year, separate senior college is maintained; as long as any necessary concomitant capacity adjustments to meet Synod's requirements in the ministerial- and teacher-training program are possible; and as long as the attendant circumstances make it possible for the Senior College to reach the objectives which Synod has adopted for it.

Your Board is glad to report also that its Advisory Council (college and seminary presidents), according to a resolution passed at the February, 1953, plenary session, concurs in the view that a two-year unit will best serve Synod's present needs: "While the Council recognizes that a new campus and plant might be the ideal answer to Synod's needs, for practical reasons we favor beginning the program as a separate two-year unit on one of the existing synodical campuses."

The Problem Defined

It is to be noted, once more, in this connection, that Synod's problem is not properly defined as the problem of establishing four-year college training preparatory to admission to a theological

Synod's problem requires our Church to find a method of introducing one additional year (net) into the center of an already existing ten-year program (plus one year of vicarage). Every consideration must be given, therefore, first of all, to the fact that Synod already has ten preparatory schools established in a fixed relationship to one of its seminaries. No adjustments of any type may be undertaken without automatically affecting both the existing preparatory schools and the existing seminary. In addition, our Synod already possesses replacement values in excess of \$20,000,000 in this area; it already has 278 buildings devoted to this cause; it already salaries 285 persons devoting their full time to this purpose. No other Protestant church body and no secular system of academic training has an identical or even a similar situation.

It is readily apparent, therefore, that perfectly reasonable solutions of ministerial training problems under other circumstances may not be adequate to meet the unique requirements of Synod's situation.

Our Synod has the priceless opportunity to establish one well-equipped and staffed Senior College, to which she can bring all her ministerial students from the United States and Canada to give them a final training period of uniform quality at a mature level, in which they can rigidly and effectively examine their desires to enter our seminary for the study of theology.

The establishment of a single unit for this purpose appears to be the ideal method, also, by which the necessary homogenization of academic background, local loyalties, and adolescent enthusiasms of graduates from so many different preparatory schools in all parts of North America can be achieved before these men enter the seminary, thus leaving the professional-graduate school free to devote itself entirely to its proper level and type of work.

Finally, this plan will give much more significance to seminary studies, since some properly oriented courses in sociology, public speaking, languages, psychology, education, religious art, etc., are more defensible in the undergraduate school and can often be taught there more effectively.

On the basis of current construction costs, the Board estimates that it would require approximately \$4,200,000 to complete the plant of the Senior College. This sum would include provision for purchasing land, furnishings, equipment, landscaping, and architects' fees in addition to the construction; but it would not include faculty housing, since it is assumed that such housing would be built on the Building and Loan plan if Synod desires to furnish residences on campus as it has done prior to the 1950 convention.

Recommendation

The Board for Higher Education has kept under continuous study and review the 18 plans for introducing a Senior College as presented to the 1947 convention; it made available detailed analyses of the most promising suggestions for mutual study with Synod's Committee of 99; and it has carefully explored all suggestions conveyed by individuals or groups during the past triennium.

In this connection, your Board wishes to report further that a new and entirely different solution has had its careful attention and earnest study. In 1952 the administration at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., conveyed the information that it had been approached by an interested buyer. The local Board of Control and the Board for Higher Education neither resisted nor encouraged this development, but the boards mutually explored the possibility of adding proceeds from any sale to Synod's present reserve for the Senior College and thus financing construction of a new plant on a new campus, without any additional appropriation from Synod. At this writing no final offers and no final conclusions are available. Should further developments occur, your Board will convey detailed analyses and recommendations to the Board of Directors and to Synod.

On the basis of all studies made and in recognition of Synod's unique objectives, as well as her unique existing arrangements and investments in the higher education of pastors and teachers, your Board continues to

Recommend that the Senior College, as described in its report to the previous convention and approved by it, be established at the earliest possible date; and your Board

Recommends, further, that Synod reaffirm its approval of the administrative organization and the control arrangements and procedures as detailed in the *Proceedings*, 1950, page 226 ff.

Enrollment, Admissions, and Transfer Trends

During the past triennium the Board has become aware of several developments which influence enrollment, admissions, and transfer trends in such a way that they hamper the orderly operation of Synod's educational system and create an unpredictable pattern of production of ministerial graduates. The immediate practical results are a continually increasing pressure which seriously overloads the available staff and training facilities at the St. Louis Seminary and an increase in the number of graduations which will, at an early date, move the production of theological candidates forward approximately ten years ahead of the schedule of needs accepted and approved by the Milwaukee Convention.

When this Board became aware of the sharply increased rate

of graduations from the preparatory schools without a corresponding increase in the total ministerial enrollments, it undertook a detailed analysis of this phenomenon. A study of the table and the charts which follow will indicate that, during the past six years, the enrollment pattern in the ministerial division of our preparatory schools exhibits some very important implications for Synod's future plans in this area of her work.

Table A (on this page) lists the basic figures of the study and the calculated percentages on the rate of change of admissions at various class levels. Charts I to VI exhibit both the actual experience data and the mathematically calculated trends indicated by these data.

It will be noted that the rate of increase of all ministerial enrollments at the preparatory schools during this period is 3.16%, but that the rate of increase of enrollments at the college level is a startling 7%.* In the junior and senior years of the high school

Table A — Percentages of Entering Students Admitted to Various Levels, Total Numbers of Entering Students Admitted to All Levels, and Calculated Normal Rates of Change in Admissions Practices in Ten Preparatory Schools *

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Normal Annual Rate of Change **
Percentage of entering students admitted to 9th and 10th grades —	72.1	67.0	68.1	63.9	59.9	66.9	-2.19% (Decrease)
Percentage of entering students admitted to 11th and 12th grades —	13.6	17.9	14.0	14.7	21.7	13.6	1.71%
Percentage of entering students admitted to Junior College freshman and sophomore years —	14.2	15.1	17.9	21.3	18.5	19.5	7.00%
Percentage of entering students admitted to 11th and 12th grades and Junior College freshman and sophomore years —	27.9	33.0	31.9	36.1	40.1	33.1	4.56%
Total numbers of entering students admitted at all levels —	323	312	335	285	369	375	3.16%

Source of Data: Neeb-Hopmann study of Professional Student Recruitment and Enrollment Practices, January 1, 1953.

January 15, 1953

Prepared for the Board for Higher Education
by WALTER GAST

(*) Data exclude transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949.
(**) Based on exponential trend: $Y = ab^x$

* The basic data exclude all transfer students within Synod's system and all college admissions after 1949 at Fort Wayne, where our experimental program is in progress.

Prepared for the Board for Higher Education

By WALTER GAST

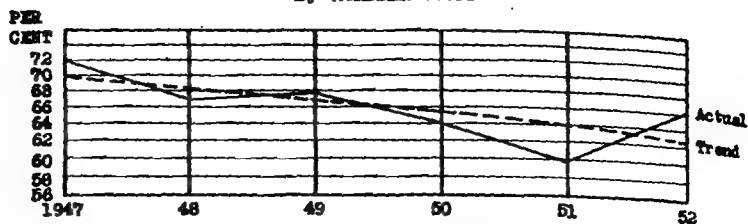


Chart I — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 9th and 10th Grades in Ten Preparatory Schools *

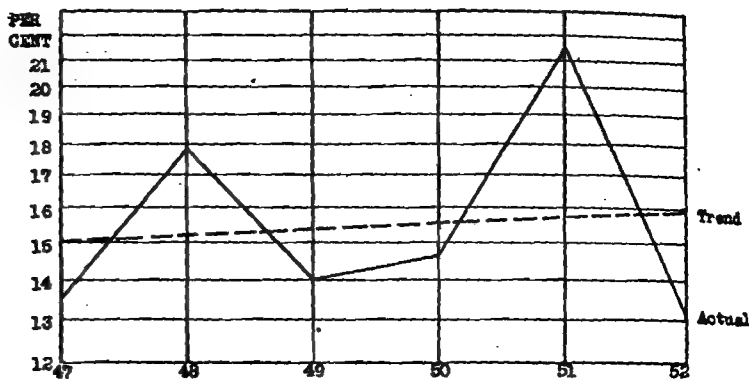


Chart II — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 11th and 12th Grades in Ten Preparatory Schools *

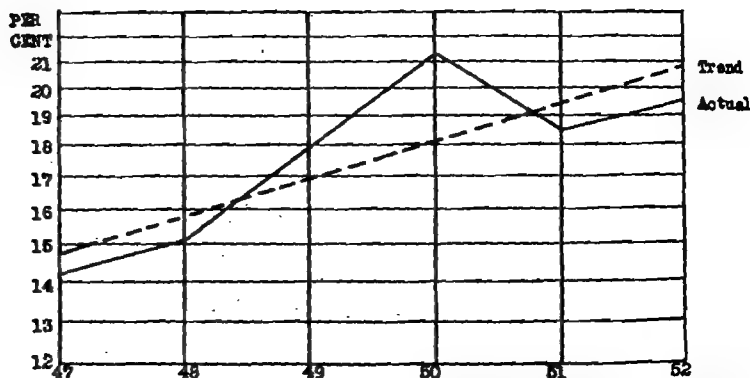


Chart III — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to Freshman and Sophomore Junior College Years in Ten Preparatory Schools *

* Data exclude transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949.

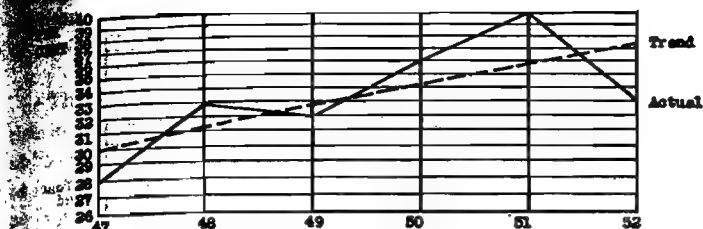


Chart IV — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 11th and 12th Grades and Junior College in Ten Preparatory Schools *

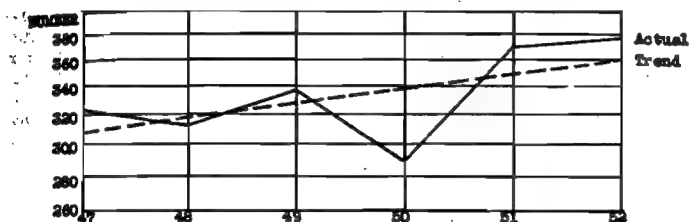


Chart V — Total Numbers of Students Admitted to All Levels in Ten Preparatory Schools *

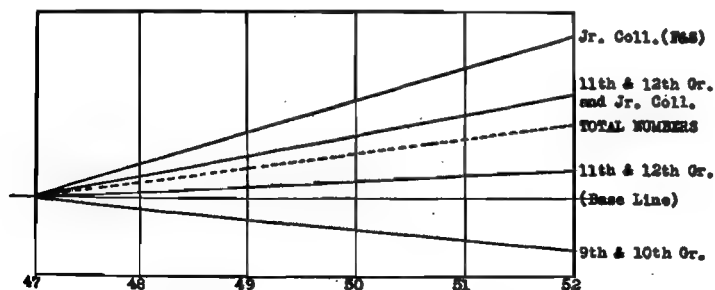


Chart VI — Comparison of Trends of Admission of Entering Students at Various Levels in Ten Preparatory Schools *

* Data exclude transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949.

The chart below illustrates the steady decline in the number of graduates who have completed the entire six years of Synod's preparatory system.

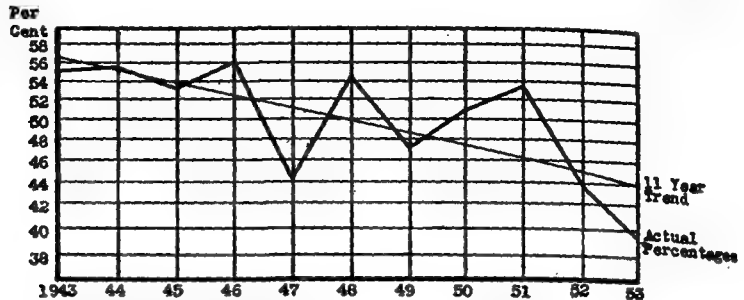


Chart VII — Annual Percentage of Total Number of Pretheological Graduates of Ten Preparatory Schools Who Completed Six-Year Pretheological Program, 1943 to 1953

Source: Reports from Preparatory Schools (1953, estimated)

NOTE.—The eleven-year trend was calculated by the least squares method, using an exponential equation of the form, $Y = ab^x$. The values for this equation are: $\log Y = 1.697759 - .010833x$;* from which $Y = (49.86) (-1.02526)^x$. Thus, the annual rate of decrease in the percentage of total graduates who completed the six-year program is 2.5%. If this trend continues to 1957, the normal percentage of total pretheological graduates who completed the six-year program will be 39.8%, and the percentage of those who completed less than the six-year program will be 60.2%.

CHART VII is based on the following data:

Year	Percentage of Total Preparatory School Pretheological Graduates Who Completed Six-Year Program
1943	55.0
1944	55.4
1945	53.0
1946	55.9
1947	44.2
1948	54.2
1949	47.1
1950	50.8
1951	53.3
1952	43.8
1953	39.2 (estimated)

level it is only 1.71%. Most significant of all is the fact that the rate of change in admissions to the freshman and sophomore high school classes actually shows a decline of 2.19% for the period covered.

A composite chart (VI) summarizes the data exhibited in the five previous charts.

A final chart (VII) exhibits the net effect of these factors on the training pattern of the ministerial graduates coming from the

* Origin at 1948.

preparatory schools. It shows that, over the past 11 years, the percentage of graduates completing six years of study in Synod's preparatory system has declined from 55% in 1943 to 39.2% in 1953.

Policy Studies Required

The inevitable result of this situation is a sharp, immediate rise in the graduations during the period when college admissions at Synod's preparatory schools are increasing at a rate almost twice as fast as the total new ministerial admissions and almost six times as fast as the high school division admissions. There is every reason to believe, also, that this strong trend toward advanced standing enrollments will continue.

In the past year, for example, 19.5% of all new ministerial admissions (73 students) were enrolled at junior college levels. During the past triennium, an average of 36.4% of all new ministerial enrollments have been at the high school junior level or above. Advanced standing admissions (above sophomore high school year) ranged, at the individual institutions, from a low of 13.6% to a high of 75.6% during this period.

It will be readily apparent that this development makes it impossible to predict accurately the ministerial graduations from the preparatory schools and admissions to the St. Louis Seminary even as much as two years in advance; e. g., in 1951 a total of 369 new ministerial students enrolled in the preparatory schools. On the basis of past experience * this enrollment would be expected to produce approximately 170 admissions to the St. Louis Seminary in 1957. However, 97 of these new students enrolled as college freshmen (76) and sophomores (21) so that the majority of them will apply for admission to St. Louis in 1953, thus confronting the seminary with approximately 75 students more than would normally be anticipated from the size of the freshman class originally enrolled at the preparatory school.

It is recognized, of course, that fluctuations of these data are to be expected, but the net effect of the development must inevitably be a pattern of sharply increased admissions at the St. Louis Seminary, since so many students arrive at that level two or three years after admission to the preparatory schools, instead of six years later as Synod has assumed.

The Board's data show, further, that this situation severely modifies, at this time, Synod's traditional pattern of six years of preparatory training when Synod has not yet had the benefit of conclusions on the experimental programs now being carried forward at Fort Wayne and at Portland. Of the 1952 ministerial graduates from the preparatory schools, only 43.8% had completed a full

* Assuming normal dropouts on a six-year basis.

six years in synodical schools. The estimate for June, 1953, is that 39.2% of the students who will apply to the seminary in September will have had that amount of training in Synod's preparatory schools.

The ultimate effect of a continuation of such ratios of advanced standing admissions is a volume of graduations from the seminary in excess of the estimated needs which Synod accepted and listed in Table 4, page 164, of the 1950 *Proceedings*:

1950	—	125	1955	—	148	1960	—	175
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While it is not possible, under the circumstances, to make an absolutely accurate estimate of St. Louis production, present indications are that a total of 200 graduations may be expected from the seminaries in 1955 and that the number will rise, if no adjustments are authorized, to approximately 280 by 1959.

Your Board believes, and asks to be corrected if Synod does not agree, that the directive of *Handbook* Section 6.07b, calling upon the Board to "determine, direct, and supervise, within the intent and resolutions of Synod, the educational and administrative standards, policies, and procedures of Synod's educational system and institutions" is ample authority to issue policy directives in this connection to regulate such internal activities as transfers within Synod's system of preparatory schools; transfers from the preparatory schools to Springfield; admissions at advanced levels; direct admissions to the St. Louis Seminary without preparatory school training; permissible course loads for students; uniform grading systems; methods of computing quality point averages; and uniform practices in preparing and evaluating transcripts. The clear resolutions with regard to the operation of the Springfield Seminary and the Fort Wayne experiment also are held to be adequate. It appears to your Board, however, that more effective screening procedures should be established by the schools; that a minimum residence requirement policy should be established by Synod; and that specific provisions should be made to assure Synod that a harmonious balance between production and needs will be maintained and that the present opportunity to do so will be effectively used to select only the best students for final ministerial training and for graduation from the seminary.

First Recommendation

In the detailed discussions of the Advisory Council (college and seminary presidents) and your Board, there was ready agreement that no board, commission, or officer of Synod is currently charged with responsibility for carrying forward the detailed studies necessary to keep Synod informed on the degree of balance be-

tween Synod's requirements in pastors and teachers and the potential supply of such professional personnel.

It was agreed, further, that the present situation offers Synod an outstanding opportunity to establish objective screening processes designed to retain only the highest-quality students for graduation into the ministry. This approach was considered desirable because Synod expects, shortly, to have an ideal setting in which to conduct such screening at the three successive levels of the junior college, the Senior College, and the theological seminary. An effective program of this type promises to contribute materially, under divine blessing, to the welfare of the Church through maintenance of the highest standards of ministerial training.

Since it is impossible for any agency to prejudge the specific quality of students applying for admission to the preparatory colleges, it would seem improper and unwise to restrict the total enrollments at the institutions (except to guarantee that staff and plant capacity shall not be overextended), or to prohibit admissions at the college level. Such action might provide for the automatic exclusion of desirable applicants and would preclude a satisfactory appraisal of these men. Assuming that Synod wishes to abide by the estimates of future needs accepted at Milwaukee and recognizing the effects of the pronounced trend toward advanced standing admissions in Synod's preparatory colleges, your Board for Higher Education

Recommends that the functions and duties of this Board be extended to include responsibility for efforts to maintain a harmonious balance between the production of professional servants for the Church and Synod's indicated needs in this area; and the Board

Recommends, further, that Synod be guided, at this time, by the requirement estimates accepted by the Milwaukee Convention, with the understanding, however, that these estimates are to be reviewed triennially by Synod and adjusted in accordance with actual experience; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this Board be instructed to arrange for the construction of objective criteria for measuring readiness for admission to the St. Louis Seminary; that these criteria be cooperatively developed by representatives of seminary and college faculties and other competent participants designated by the Board; and that they serve as basic data for determining eligibility to enter the seminary; with the understanding, however, that provisions will be made for a limited number of admissions on the basis of character recommendations by the faculties of the preparatory schools; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this Board be directed to approve the criteria and to administer the application of them on a system-wide basis when a satisfactory administrative device has been developed and to establish the number of seminary admissions which are indicated by the data available; and the Board

Recommends, further, that until such time when the objective criteria are ready for use in the manner indicated, this Board or a commission designated by Synod be directed to establish annually, on the basis of the available data, a fixed number of admissions which the seminary may accept from each preparatory school; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that it be instructed to prepare appropriate paragraphs, reflecting any action Synod may take in this matter for inclusion in the *Handbook*.

Second Recommendation

Since the annual distribution and placement of professional personnel now involves a startling total of between 650 and 700 persons, and since it has been necessary for Synod to utilize so many types of schools and programs in its attempt to meet particularly the continuing demand for parish school teachers, and since these circumstances create a pressing demand for attention to and co-ordination of policies in many areas if Synod is to reap the full benefits of the very heavy capital and operating investments it has made and continues to make in efforts to meet its quality and quantity demands in professional services, your Board for Higher Education

Recommends that this Board be directed and authorized to appoint an assistant secretary who will work in conjunction with, and as requested by, the Committee on Supply and Demand of the College of Presidents and in direct contact with all boards and commissions which appoint or call Synod's professional personnel, so that this Board will be in a position to compile, collate, and keep under continuous review and furnish to the responsible officials of Synod correct data on current and potential supply of, and need for, pastors and teachers; and analyze the demand and the type of services desired (in direct contact with the District Presidents); and your Board

Recommends, further, that this secretary be used as a co-ordinator of professional training to assist, direct, and co-ordinate (especially in the complex and widespread teacher-training activities) the services of the Board for Higher Education and the colleges involved in the areas of recruitment; selection; training; certification; renewal of certification; in-service training; place-

ment of women; transfer of women; and similar activities having to do with the training and placement of men and women for work in the Church.

ACTION

The recommendations in this section were taken care of by the following resolutions drawn up by Committee 1 and adopted:

Resolution 22

BALANCING PRODUCTION AND NEEDS

WHEREAS, At the present time no "board, commission, or officer of Synod is currently charged with responsibility for carrying forward the detailed studies necessary to keep Synod informed on the degree of balance between Synod's requirements in pastors and teachers and the potential supply of such professional personnel"; and

WHEREAS, The entire question of objective screening processes of students at various levels deserves extended study; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education in a slightly amended form as follows: "That the functions and duties of this Board be extended to include the continued study and recommendations concerning a harmonious balance between the production of professional servants for the Church and Synod's indicated needs in this area."

Resolution 23

STUDY OF POLICY

WHEREAS, The "construction of objective criteria for measuring readiness for admission to the St. Louis seminary" and the application of these criteria in a manner that is fair to the individual student and helpful in advancing the program of our Church, and other related matters, involve factors that have as yet not been determined satisfactorily and finally; and

WHEREAS, Hasty action on this important area in which the Board for Higher Education is expected to operate would be inadvisable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer the remaining sections (2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) to the Board for Higher Education for further study in co-operation with the representatives of our institutions, with the request that a report be presented to the 1956 convention.

Third Recommendation

Synod has gone to great effort and expense to establish, maintain, and operate ten six-year preparatory schools because it recognized the fact that Lutheran pastors must have unique spiritual

and professional foundations on which to build their academic and theological education. Experience has shown that the achievement of this objective requires lengthy association with Christian scholars and outstanding Lutheran teachers under circumstances designed to foster spiritual maturity and the strengthening of the professional intent of prospective candidates for the Lutheran ministry.

In 1950 Synod approved a special curriculum at one school and authorized the introduction of an abbreviated program in another for the purpose of experimental evaluation of its present policy in this area. Because the extent of the student's religious training is, of course, such a major focus of concern in ministerial training, special provisions were made to encourage prospective students in the experimental program to take their secondary education in Lutheran high schools.

The currently strong trend toward advanced standing admissions at the preparatory schools which are not participating in the experimental, adjusted program is a matter of concern to your Board, since in so many cases it offers such meager opportunity for training under conditions in which the student is in daily association with other students preparing for the same profession; absorbing our traditions of worship; and developing the personal habits, skills, and attitudes of a Lutheran minister, an appreciation of the ministerial functions, and an understanding of the heritage and developed means of his Church. While it has always been recognized that unusual circumstances might offer entirely valid reasons for later entry into the system, such a procedure has always been regarded as exceptional. It seems hardly possible that this aspect of religious and ministerial training could be adequately absorbed in less than three years, and your Board, therefore,

Recommends that Synod establish a policy which requires a minimum of three years (six semesters) in residence at a preparatory school, except in the case of Fort Wayne, as a prerequisite for admission to the St. Louis Seminary; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this prerequisite be waived in the case of Lutheran high school graduates who are qualified to transfer directly without academic deficiencies to the college freshman class of a preparatory school; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that this residence requirement be reviewed for possible revision when the Senior College becomes available.

ACTION

Concerning this matter, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 24

**POLICY REGARDING RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS AS
PREREQUISITE FOR ADMISSION TO THE ST. LOUIS SEMINARY**

WHEREAS, It now appears that a Senior College will open in 1953 and that this college will automatically give Synod the assurance that the overwhelming majority of ministerial students will spend no less than three years in Synod's preparatory system before applying for admission to the theological seminary in St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, This circumstance adequately reflects the view of Committee No. 1 that it is a desirable principle to establish minimum residence requirements in Synod's schools as a prerequisite for admission to the ministry and the Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Church would benefit if the Board for Higher Education were given the opportunity to review and modify its recommendation in this area so that it will recognize the changed circumstances created by the early establishment of the Senior College as now contemplated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer the recommendations under this section to the Board for Higher Education with the request for a re-study in the light of the changed conditions that will prevail if a Senior College is established within the next triennium, and with the further request that a report be submitted to the 1956 convention.

The Teacher-Training Program**A. Review of the Past Triennium**

It is well known that Lutheran as well as public elementary schools have suffered from an acute teacher shortage during the past few years. Today the shortage has reached the proportions of a crisis. The unprecedented number of births has brought, and will continue to bring, unprecedented numbers of pupils into the classrooms of the nation, including those of Lutheran schools. The Board anticipated this development when it presented comprehensive studies and projections in its report to the 1950 convention (*Proceedings*, pp. 167—215). The Board likewise endeavored to make some provision for supplying the expected demand in its various recommendations on teacher training. Among the goals which the Board with the approval of Synod had set to be reached by 1953 were the following:

1. To take the necessary steps to enable River Forest and Seward annually to graduate 125 men for the teaching profession. This goal has been so closely approached that 109 men were available in 1952, and 116 in the spring of 1953. With sustained emphasis

on the recruitment of qualified students, the annual graduation of at least 125 men should become a continuing process.

2. To provide our parish schools with 350 women teachers annually. This goal is far from being in sight. Synod's standard for teacher training is four college years, with a minimum of three. According to this standard, the teachers' colleges graduated 56 women in 1952 and 75 in 1953. To offer help in the so-called emergency, a term which may now be merged into an unrelenting demand, the teachers' colleges sent out an average of somewhat over 100 teaching students per year.

3. To enable Winfield through its terminal two-year course to furnish as many women teachers as its capacity would allow. The number has steadily increased from 40 to 60, and is expected to reach 75 within a short time.

4. To make provisions at St. Paul, Fort Wayne, Oakland, and Bronxville for two years of preparatory training for women, to be followed by at least six weeks at one of the teachers' colleges prior to entering service. Since it was impossible for Synod to furnish sufficient housing, these schools could thus far supply only a limited number of students, some to continue their studies at River Forest or Seward, and some to accept teaching positions in the field. Of the latter there were 20 in 1952 (the first graduation years after the inauguration of the program), and about 30 in 1953.

Thus all of the colleges together have sent into the field an average of 375 persons for teaching service, which is 100 short of the stated goal, and 200 short of the actual need. Since in round numbers 100 of the 375 persons assigned were students who returned to study, we were actually lacking 200 of the 475 graduates expected, or 300 below the number of graduates required.

B. Analysis of the Present Situation

Why is the total objective not being achieved? What needs to be done to attain it? The answers lie scattered in buildings and facilities and time and money and human limitations. The Board has been in frequent consultation with representatives of the field and of the colleges, and all are fully aware of the complexity of the problems involved. A very thorough analysis of the entire situation was again made as recently as December of 1952 by the Superintendents' Conference and in a special meeting attended by representatives of the teachers' colleges, the preparatory schools, and the Board for Higher Education. The detailed proceedings of the latter conference contained suggestions which the Board is incorporating in its own report with recommendations to the convention.

In reviewing the studies made by others and by its own Committee on Teacher Training, the Board has found that the estimates made in 1950 happened to be in harmony with developments as actually took place during the past triennium. The Board would therefore need to do no more at this convention than repeat the statements and proposals made in Milwaukee, which dealt with both a long- and a short-range program and furnished extensive supporting data reproduced on detailed charts and graphs. Without assuming as high a birth rate as was actually maintained up to and including 1952, the projection placed the anticipated demand for men at 125 and for women at 446 within a five-year period ending in 1955. This estimate took into account the aim of Synod to increase the enrollment in its schools up to 50 per cent of its child membership by 1972. Even though the percentage may not have advanced according to schedule, the birth rate has contributed toward the establishment of 200 new classrooms annually, so that the requests for men in 1952 already reached the 1955 estimate, and those for women passed the 400 mark.

2. The School Office of the Board for Parish Education has produced studies indicating a demand for even more than 600 women, and for 150 to 175 men. The conference of college men referred to above has proposed a basic output of 125 men and 375 women. The conference of District superintendents of education voiced the opinion that our congregations would call more men if they were available, since their services are especially required in the opening of new schools and in the areas of music and youth leadership. It was likewise pointed out that men are being called out of the elementary classrooms by other agencies and institutions, such as Lutheran high schools, colleges, and boards requiring executives in education.

3. If tentative figures may be adduced at the time of this writing prior to the meeting of the Board of Assignment, there were over 550 applications for teachers from the congregations of Synod in April of 1953. It may be assumed that these applications do not represent all of the current vacancies, since many congregations are in the process of calling experienced teachers from the field. It is therefore apparent that 140 men and 460 women teachers would be a compromise number to be set as a goal to be attained within the next five years. No doubt Synod desires to retain the standard of a three- and four-year college preparation for its teachers. If this standard is to be applied to women as well as men, it would require dormitory space and instructional facilities for at least 2,200 college students to yield 600 teachers annually, even though half of the women would be trained for only three college years. The space occupied by the teacher-training students

in the high school department of our various colleges would have to be added to the 2,200 figure.

4. At present there are about 1,100 teacher-training students enrolled in the college department of all synodical institutions. To reach a goal of 600 three- and four-year graduates, we would need room for another 1,100 college students. Such accommodations do not now exist, neither in dormitory nor other facilities.

C. Proposals for a Long- and Short-Range Program

It is evident that Synod faces a teacher-training problem which cannot be solved by measures of expediency. The long and hard pull will require adjustments which involve added facilities and manpower and recruitment. And the present crisis calls for immediate action which will bring about some form of alleviation.

1. The Board has already pointed out that one of the avenues open to us is the greater utilization of our junior colleges for a two-year program of pre-professional training. Once such a program is fully under way, it would relieve the teachers' colleges of the pressure to which they are now yielding by sending out students to fill positions only to have them become vacant again after another year. What congregations want is teachers who stay on the job.

2. In attempting to formulate a program which would integrate the short- with the long-range program, the Board found the colleges ready and willing to co-operate to the fullest extent of their ability and to Synod's ability to provide the necessary means. A plan developed by the Educational Policies Committee of River Forest and subsequently adopted by the conference of college and Board representatives is herewith offered to the convention for consideration. It is based on the assumption that a) Synod recognizes the blessings accruing to it through its system of Christian elementary schools and will want to preserve, expand, and improve it; b) Synod will want to continue to train the teachers for these schools in its own educational institutions; c) the teachers in our parish schools must meet the recognized standards of training and preparation for their important duties.

3. The plan as approved by the Board for presentation to the convention is as follows:

Proposals for a More Adequate Supply of Women Teachers

a. Use the facilities and potentialities of designated junior colleges for the emergency training of women supply teachers on a two-year-plus-one-summer level, with the caution against any policy, however, which will lower the synodically accepted standard of teacher training when the national trend is in the direction of raising standards.

b. Modify the present two-year-plus-one-summer arrangement as follows: The junior colleges will require their women students to take during the sophomore year

General Psychology	3 semester hours
Survey of Elementary Education	3 semester hours
Observation of, and Participation in, Classroom Activities	3 semester hours

c. At the end of the two-year course the junior colleges will not grant a teacher's certificate, but at most a general education diploma.

d. All two-year women supply teachers will be required to attend one summer at one of the teachers' colleges before beginning their first year of teaching.

e. Both the junior college and teachers' college will send an individual report on a prepared form to the Board for Higher Education (or some agency designated by the Board), which issues a provisional certificate that is valid for a three-year period from the date issued and may be renewed for three years provided the student attends summer school or does extension work at River Forest or Seward with a minimum of 16 term hours' or ten semester hours' credit during each three-year period. The courses taken must be applicable toward the three- and four-year diploma. The renewal of the provisional certificate will, if necessary, be continued until the applicant reaches the minimum training standards established by Synod.

f. During the emergency, the students at River Forest and Seward, while not being granted a two-year diploma, will be given the same privilege as in paragraphs d and e.

g. With the collaboration of the District President concerned, the Board for Higher Education (or an agency designated by the Board) will supervise and follow up the holders of the provisional certificates to prevent lapses, and request congregations to make it financially possible for the woman supply teacher to take additional courses, with the understanding that the recipient will serve that congregation for a minimum of one school year after taking a congregation-financed summer or extension course.

h. The teachers' colleges will issue the three- and four-year diplomas as heretofore and encourage all women to take these rather than the two-year-plus-one-summer program as soon as the supply of women teachers approximates the demand. If and when the present emergency ceases, the whole problem will be reassessed with a view toward having the training of all women approach that of the male teacher. The Board for Higher Educa-

tion is urged to estimate the annual demand for teachers and to use the facilities as necessary, guarding, however, against an over-supply of teachers.

i. These proposals are to be interpreted in harmony with the synodically established relationship between the teachers' colleges and the junior colleges.

D. Possibilities for Carrying Out the Proposed Program

If the above plan is adopted, it will require action in several directions. Among them will be the determination of a reasonable balance in the number of two-, three-, and four-year graduates, the facilities available and those to be provided, the recruitment and selection of students, the certification of graduates, the co-ordination of the program, the constant study of supply and demand, and various other concomitant factors.

1. In regard to the total number, the Board *recommends* an arrangement which will enable the college system to furnish 140 men and 460 women graduates annually. This is admittedly a compromise, predicated upon the assumption that Synod cannot now provide for a greater number, that it will take considerable time to achieve even the moderately increased goal, and that other means will be found to make up the differential.

2. In the case of the men, the goal should be attainable within the next four years. The ratio of three- and four-year women graduates should be raised at a rate made possible by the placement of two-year women graduates and students in sufficient number to terminate the emergency.

3. To this end, certain preparatory schools shall be designated and aided to furnish enough women with a two-year or a two-year-plus-summer training for positions which cannot be filled by three- and four-year graduates. The program must remain under careful supervision and remain flexible enough to admit of whatever adjustments are indicated from year to year.

4. An important difference between the old and the new plan of two-year preparation is that the student is offered courses in general psychology and a survey of elementary education in the sophomore year, and it further enables the student to observe and participate in actual classroom activities in co-operating Lutheran day schools. Among the colleges already participating in the co-ordinated teacher-training program, the Board has caused arrangements to be made at Fort Wayne and St. Paul to proceed according to the revised curricular schedule outlined above.

5. At the other junior colleges no special courses are offered to teacher-training students. Those in high school attend classes

with the ministerial students, as is the case with the few now enrolled in the college department. To enable these junior colleges to offer service as well as space to male teacher-training students in the college department, it is recommended that Synod authorize slight curricular adjustments which will enable students without much difficulty to continue their studies at River Forest or Seward when they transfer to the junior class. Necessary adjustments are to be worked out co-operatively between the teachers' colleges and the preparatory schools.

6. How a program of this kind may be expanded and operated for a rapidly increased production of teachers under wise economy for Synod has been of much concern to the Board. There are so many factors interlocking with the entire program of ministerial training that one problem cannot be isolated without disturbing the solution offered for the others. With the total picture in mind as it is now discernible, two tables have been prepared to illustrate the possible channels which might be used to accelerate the flow of teachers into Lutheran classrooms. The tables appear on the next two pages.

E. Analysis of Tables One and Two

1. Table One shows how the present and authorized plant capacity of all institutions can be adapted to both ministerial and teacher training. No new dormitories are contemplated except those which may be allotted by Synod in accordance with overtures presented by the colleges themselves. Since Oakland has already been designated by Synod as one of the participating colleges, the requested dormitory has been included in the table to show how it would contribute toward the teacher-training program.

2. It is assumed that classroom space will be adequate after previously authorized construction is completed. The added number of teacher-training students will in most cases take the place of ministerial students.

3. Additions in staff will be required at some institutions, but these need not all be made at once. The program can be expanded only to the degree and at the rate of successful recruitment.

4. Detailed class enrollments are given in Table Two and to some extent in Table One to enable readers of this report to judge the basis on which calculations are made. They make no claim to scientific accuracy because of unpredictable human factors, such as the enrollment of students at various high school and college class levels. In general, the freshman college enrollment was based on an expectancy of the equal number of graduates from the senior high school class, which in turn was calculated on an equal enrollment in all high school classes except freshman. This

Table 1 — Teacher-Training Possibilities at the Junior Colleges

INSTITUTION	Assigned Professional Capacity H. S. and Jr. Coll.				MINISTERIAL TRAINING						TEACHER TRAINING										Total Teachers							
					Enrollment				Grad. for Sr. Coll.	Enrollment		Grad. for T. Coll.	Enrollment		Grad. for T. Coll.	WOMEN												
																Grad. for Service		En. roll.	Grad. for Service			Men Graduates						
																								Men Graduates				
																										Men Graduates		
M	W	T		H. S.	Coll.	M	M	H. S.	Coll.	M	M	W	W	W	W	III Yr.	IV Yr.	III Yr.	IV Yr.	M	M							
Austin	110		110	35	25	11		30	20	8																		
Bronxville	c	150	40	190	60	40	18		30	20	9	40	18															
Concordia		170		170	75	45	20		30	20	9																	
Edmonton	b	85		85	35	25	11		15	10	4																	
Fort Wayne	c	125	180	305			80	35		45	20	180	25	60														
Milwaukee		270		270	140	110	50		20		0																	
Oakland	d	100	60	160	30	20	9		30	20	9	60	12	15														
Portland	h	100		100	35	25	11		25	15	6																	
St. Paul	r	200	190	390	70	45	20		50	35	15	190	25	65														
Winfield	r	190	250	440	85	55	25		30	20	9	250	20	100														
TOTALS		1500	720	2220	565	470	210		260	205	90	720	100	240														240
River Forest		320	330	650					320			330		65	45													200
Seward	h	180	190	370					50	130		140		40	20													110
GRAND TOTALS		2000	1240	3240	565	470	210		310	655	90	1190	100	240	105	65												550

d — Dormitories are requested by several colleges. Oakland is included for illustrative purposes.
 e — Conversion: at Fort Wayne, one men's dormitory for women; at St. Paul, South Dormitory for women; at Bronxville, off-campus housing.
 f — Remodeling: at St. Paul, Old Main Dormitory for women; at Winfield, Baden Hall for women.
 h — High school: Edmonton has three years, Portland two, Fort Wayne none. All other junior colleges have four years of high school, but dormitory rooms for girls have been assigned to college women.

Prepared for the Board for Higher Education by A. J. Brown
 April 7, 1933

Table II — Enrollment and Graduation Feasibilities at the Teachers' Colleges

INSTITUTION	Distribution of MEN Freshman to Senior Class						Distribution of WOMEN Freshman to Senior Class										Total Graduates			
	Enrollment		Student Teachers		Moral-ity		Gain from Coll.		Enrollment		Grads		Student Teachers		Moral-ity		Gain from Coll.		Enrollment	
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.	Jr. Coll.	Coll.
River Forest	320								330											
Freshman	70				5		5		80				5							
Sophomore	68				5		45		75				30			55				
Junior	108	15	30	10					125	65			10							
Senior	80	75		5					50	45	5									
Total		90	30							110	30							90	110	200
Seward	130								140											
Freshman	20								30				5							
Sophomore	20				5		45		25				10			45				
Junior	60	20	20	10					65	40			5							
Senior	30	30							20	20										
Total		50	20							60	10							50	60	110
Teachers' Colleges		140	50							170	40							140	170	310
Junior Colleges								90								100		240	240	240
TOTAL TEACHERS																		140	410	550
Senior College	400	180																		
St. Louis Seminary	540	160																		
Springfield Seminary	250	40																		
TOTAL PASTORS		200																		

Reading the Table: River Forest sophomore class of 65 men has loss of 5 students by end of term, leaving 60 for junior year. Add 45 sophomore graduates of preparatory schools to enter teachers' college for a total of 105 in junior class. Of these, 15 enter service with a three-year diploma, 30 volunteer for student teaching, and 10 are academic losses. This leaves 50 for the senior year. Add 30 students returning from the previous year of teaching, making a total of 80 in the senior class, of whom 75 become degree candidates.

April 7, 1953 Prepared for the Board for Higher Education by S. J. Born

takes into account the frequency of entrance into middle and upper high school classes.

5. It is further assumed that junior colleges within the immediate proximity of Lutheran high schools will draw many professional students directly into the college classes. Admittedly, many of the estimated assignments had to be arbitrary, and for the present they are merely suggestive of goals attainable.

6. The same is true of estimated student losses in both tables. If they are too conservatively placed, it may be said that the difference is frequently offset by the presence of day students (off campus) which have not been accounted for in either of the tables. In fact, the number of graduates may be higher rather than lower in many instances.

7. Table Two indicates how a short-range operation may merge into a long-range program. It will be observed that the number of students entering River Forest and Seward from the junior colleges contributes largely toward the increase of graduates on the three- and four-year levels. If the junior college class could be "fed" largely by graduates of the junior colleges, the freshman and sophomore classes at the teachers' colleges could be reduced to make room for upper-class men and women, resulting in the production of more teachers with standard training. This in fact is part of the long-range plan, as previously outlined.

8. All dormitory space now available or to be designated for girls is assigned for the use of college women, with the exception of the rooms occupied by high school students at Seward. To balance the capacity columns, the figure 50 must be added to the number given as enrolled college women at Seward. The number 40 for Bronxville represents off-campus housing.

9. Although a studious effort was made to point out every available room for the housing of college women, the totals did not yield the desired graduation of 460 lady teachers, even though half of them were designated for a two-year program. The tables are 50 short of the goal assumed as a minimum essential. If Synod accepts 460 as a valid goal, further arrangements for its attainment must be made in accordance with Synod's ability to provide. Even the indicated facilities for the 410 will soon become inadequate if steady progression is to be made toward an expansion of the three- and four-year training program.

10. Extending the charts to include the proposed Senior College and the seminaries affords an overview of the entire professional training program with its expected outcomes in terms of men and women prepared for service to the Church.

Action Necessary to Extend the Teacher-Training Program

1. The Board *recommends* adoption of the plan suggested under the heading "Proposals for a More Adequate Supply of Women Teachers" (*Memorials*, p. 150), with the understanding that changes and adjustments in minor detail be made wherever desirable or necessary by joint representation of the colleges and the Board.

2. The Board further *recommends* that the junior colleges participating in the two-year-plus-summer training program shall be Fort Wayne, St. Paul, and Oakland. Bronxville shall be asked to provide courses for men and women to prepare directly for entrance in the junior class of the teachers' colleges. Winfield is to continue operating on a two-year terminal basis until Synod declares that there is no longer need for it.

3. To enable the existing schools to accommodate more students, the first step necessary will be to bring about the adjustments indicated. With regard to housing, the following may serve as a summary, and the Board *recommends* that the funds detailed elsewhere in this report be appropriated by Synod:

- a. Fort Wayne: Conversion of Crull Hall for occupancy by 120 girls
- b. Oakland: a new dormitory for girls (36 instead of 24)
- c. St. Paul: remodeling of Old Main Dormitory for 90 girls; conversion of South Dormitory and use of West Dormitory for 100 girls.
- d. Winfield: remodeling of Baden Hall for 85 girls

Other construction is under way by previous allocation.

4. Concerning equipment and professional service, the Board is not in a position at this time to make a specific request, except that it be *authorized* to allow the respective schools to include in their regular budget whatever may be required from time to time in added equipment or teaching staff. Since only Synod creates new professorships, the reference here is to instructors and assistant professors.

5. A parallel activity is the intensification of recruitment and selection of students. To maintain a proper balance according to the needs of the field and the capacity of the institutions, it is believed that Synod would do well to *authorize the appointment of a co-ordinator of professional training* as requested under the heading of Policy Studies, or an assistant secretary to the Board for Higher Education as detailed elsewhere in this report. The person appointed or called could among other things be charged with the responsibility of aiding and harmonizing the recruitment efforts of all synodical colleges, concomitant with his studies on

supply and demand. He could likewise be of help in applying criteria for selections and admissions according to standards developed by the colleges and according to the requirements of the Church. His services could further be enlisted by the College of Presidents in the important area of placement procedure.

6. The task of co-ordinating the teacher-training activities at the junior colleges will grow in proportion to the expansion of the program. It is therefore *recommended* that this service of the junior colleges be aided and supervised by a joint committee of the teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education, to be appointed by the Board. The committee shall work in harmony with the teachers' colleges, the preparatory schools, and the Board. While responsible to all groups, its final responsibility shall be to the Board for Higher Education. Authorized expenses incurred by the committee shall be included in the budget of the Board.

7. Certification and renewal of certification for women students and teachers involves so many ramifications that the colleges and the Board have not had opportunity to explore them in sufficient detail to present a satisfactory plan to Synod. The Board therefore *recommends* that representatives of the teachers' colleges, the synodical School Office, and the Board for Higher Education be commissioned to develop a workable procedure in the certification of women students and graduates and present their plan to the College of Presidents for consideration and possible approval.

8. Since teachers entering the Lutheran school system through channels other than the regular training program should likewise be guided into some form of certification, the Board *recommends* that the committee on certification proposed above be instructed to include also this matter in its study and submit its findings to the College of Presidents.

9. A growing problem, though not directly within the province of the Board for Higher Education, is the highly desirable regulation of the transfer of women in service from one congregation to another. In the case of men, the regulations in the synodical *Handbook* are clear. There seem to be no parallel regulations for women. Practices in the field generally leave women teachers on an "on your own" basis. Since others in responsible positions have repeatedly brought this situation to our attention, and since it is closely related to the certification item, the Board *recommends*, if it may presume to make a recommendation in this area, that Synod refer this matter for study to the same committee which is to concern itself with certification and that the committee report its findings with recommendations to the College of Presidents.

ACTION

With regard to the plan submitted under Section C, 3, a (p. 150 in *Book of Memorials*), this matter was disposed of by action taken on Memorial 126.

Regarding Section F, 2, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 58

WHEREAS, It is essential to make use of every facility that is open to the Church in her attempt to provide a large number of teachers — especially women teachers; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept paragraph 2 of the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education as found on page 156 [in the *Book of Memorials*] in a slightly amended form so that it will read: "The junior colleges participating in the two-year-plus-summer training program should be Austin, St. Paul, and Oakland. Bronxville shall be asked to provide courses for men and women to prepare directly for entrance in the junior class of the teachers' colleges. Winfield is to continue operating on a two-year terminal basis with the understanding that the Winfield program is to be reviewed in 1956."

Regarding Section F, 4, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 26**TEACHER-TRAINING PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, It is obvious that whatever decisions this Convention renders regarding the schools in which a program will be instituted to provide a more adequate supply of women teachers, equipment and professional services will be needed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education that it be authorized to "allow the respective schools to include in their regular budget whatever may be required from time to time in added equipment or teaching staff. Since only Synod creates new professorships, the reference here is to instructors and assistant professors."

Regarding Section F, 5, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 27**CALLING AN ADDITIONAL STAFF MEMBER**

WHEREAS, The field in which the Board for Higher Education operates continues to widen and may well include areas such as recruitment with a view to maintaining a proper balance according to the needs of the field and the capacity of the institutions, the application of criteria for "selection and admission according to standards developed by the colleges" and work in related fields; and

WHEREAS, Such additional service to the Church in this and other related areas will not be available unless the Board for Higher Education is more adequately staffed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education as stated on page 145: "That this Board be directed and authorized to appoint an assistant secretary who will work in conjunction with, and as requested by, the Committee on Supply and Demand of the College of Presidents and in direct contact with all boards and commissions which appoint or call Synod's professional personnel, so that this Board will be in a position to compile, collate, and keep under continuous review and furnish to the responsible officials of Synod correct data on current and potential supply of, and need for, pastors and teachers; and analyze the demand and the type of services desired (in direct contact with the District Presidents); and your Board

"*Recommends*, further, that this secretary be used as a co-ordinator of professional training to assist, direct, and co-ordinate (especially in the complex and widespread teacher-training activities) the services of the Board for Higher Education and the colleges involved in the areas of recruitment, selection, training, certification, renewal of certification, in-service training, placement of women, transfer of women, and similar activities having to do with the training and placement of men and women for work in the Church."

Regarding Section F, 6, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 29

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO CO-ORDINATE TEACHER-TRAINING ACTIVITIES

WHEREAS, The task of co-ordinating the teacher-training activities at the junior colleges will grow as the program is expanded; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education that "... this service of the junior colleges be aided and supervised by a joint committee of the teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education, to be appointed by the Board. The committee shall work in harmony with the teachers' colleges, the preparatory schools, and the Board. While responsible to all groups, its final responsibility shall be to the Board for Higher Education. Authorized expenses incurred by the committee shall be included in the budget of the Board."

Regarding Section F, 7 and 8, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 30

CERTIFICATION OF WOMEN TEACHERS

WHEREAS, Certification of women students and teachers involves so many ramifications "that the colleges and the Board have not had the opportunity to explore them in sufficient detail to present a satisfactory plan to Synod"; therefore be it

Resolved, That "representatives of the teachers' colleges, the synodical School Office, and the Board for Higher Education be commissioned to develop a workable procedure in the certification of women students and graduates and present their plan to the College of Presidents for consideration and possible approval." And be it further

Resolved, That the question of certification of women teachers who come to us through channels other than the regular training program should be submitted to this committee for study, with the request to report its findings to the College of Presidents.

Regarding Section F, 9, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 31

REGULATION OF THE TRANSFER OF WOMEN IN SERVICE
FROM ONE CONGREGATION TO ANOTHER

WHEREAS, The provision of the *Handbook* regarding regulations to cover the transfer of men teachers are clear; and

WHEREAS, No parallel regulations for women teachers seem to exist; and

WHEREAS, This situation creates confusion within the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That a study of this matter be turned over to the committee referred to in the previous resolution (representatives of teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education) with instructions to report its findings, with recommendations, to the College of Presidents.

Faculty Personnel

Your Board continues to be aware of the great riches God in His grace has bestowed upon the Church in her supply of loyal ministers and teachers and that the whole future of our Synod depends on whether they turn out ill or well. So long as the pastors and teachers are, and continue to be, properly educated and trained, our synodical ship may expect to have a fair voyage; otherwise the consequences are better left unspoken.

Since the quality of the product depends, under God's blessing, upon the teachers in the colleges and seminaries, Synod must make

every effort to make available its finest spokesmen, its leading intellects, its most skilled teachers, and its most productive scholars for full-time association with these schools.

Our Church has never believed that ministerial and teacher training can be carried to a successful conclusion merely by putting courses into the catalog and employing instructors with doctorates. As one of our college presidents * puts it: "We need men on our faculties who are academically qualified, but who are not mere academicians. We need men who are theologically sound and who at the same time know how to translate sound doctrine into terms of practical Christian living. We need men who view our schools as 'schools of the prophets,' whose chief aim and sole reason for existence is to train young men for the professional service of our Church. We need men whose approach is not subject-centered, but student-centered, who realize that their chief educational task is to instill the love of Christ into the student's heart and who orient all their teaching to the Cross. We need men who are not immature and callow, but who have grown in Christian maturity and can draw upon a fund of practical experience in the work of God's kingdom. We need men who are wholly dedicated to the purpose and program of our schools and who have no higher ambition than to teach young men to be teachers of the Word."

To contribute toward constant improvement in the Church's efforts to find such men and to call only those of known attitudes, capacities, and abilities to the staffs of our colleges and seminaries, your Board proposes modification of some of our present practices in this area. It is believed that the recommended procedures will enable Synod to cover a wider area in its search and to be more fully informed on qualified persons for this work than is possible under our present system, since our Synod has grown so tremendously in recent years.

First Recommendation

The Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod's Board for Higher Education be directed to prepare general nominations forms and to send them to every pastor and to every congregation in Synod at appropriate intervals. Each mailing of these forms shall be accompanied by an invitation to nominate candidates for listing in the Board's file of personal and academic data on potential faculty personnel for Synod's colleges and seminaries. A statement defining the purposes of Synod's schools and describing the general characteristics for successful work on these staffs shall also be included in the mailing.

* Dr. Thomas Coates of Portland.

Second Recommendation

Procedure for Calling Instructors or Assistant Professors to Associate Professorships Within a School or to Another School

In 1947 Synod authorized the appointment of men to the ranks of instructor and assistant professor at Synod's colleges. The experience of the past six years has indicated that this was an extremely wise provision and that it has resulted in great benefits to the system of ministerial and teacher training.

This system makes it possible for our schools to search out competent men for this important work and to train them for specific tasks without making final commitments prior to having evidence that these men are actually qualified for the work and find themselves happy in it. Under present-day circumstances it becomes most necessary to have such arrangements, since there is less and less time in the busy pastorate to undertake the necessary detailed preparation for teaching and since there are so many areas in which pastors would not normally specialize because such specialization would contribute little to their work in the parish ministry. Such fields as library science, mathematics, art, the natural sciences, piano, etc., must be adequately served in our schools, but convey little incentive for private preparation without some system of the type Synod has now created at her colleges.

During the past six years, instructors and assistant professors have been advanced from these ranks to called positions through the regular nominations and call procedure. It appears, on the basis of this experience, that a way should be found to proceed with such calls in a more efficient way if a man has proved himself to be academically qualified, spiritually fit, and congenial to the other faculty members in a given position.

The extent of this problem is illustrated in the fact that during the past triennium 27 elections have been conducted. These elections required a total of 47 meetings. Five of these meetings have been conducted in Texas, six in California, and two in Oregon, thus requiring very extensive travel. These 27 elections included the calling of 11 instructors or assistant professors to associate professorships.

A total of 106 persons have served as instructors at our colleges and seminaries, since these ranks have been created. At this time 58 persons are serving in this capacity. The fact that only 11 of the total have been called to associate professorships indicates that the institutions have been very careful in selecting those who have been chosen for advancement.

The college presidents uniformly report that their experience with this arrangement has been extremely favorable. In most instances they have been able to secure men of high caliber from

the ranks of the ministry or teaching profession to fill the appointive ranks.

On the basis of the evidence there is not the slightest indication that the new ranking system is reflecting any inclination to overload the faculties with men of little ministerial or teaching experience. As a matter of fact, from the data immediately available to the Board, the evidence shows that the instructors advanced to permanent tenure have had the following experience in practical church work: pastor five years; pastor 20 years; none (but six years as instructor); three and a half years as pastor; ten years as pastor; 14 years as teacher; 11 years as pastor; and 16 years as teacher. The record of such experience possessed by these men is very considerably above the average parish experience common to called professors throughout the system at the time prior to the introduction of the appointive ranks.

In order to achieve a less cumbersome method of calling experienced instructors and assistant professors to associate professorships, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, for all colleges, but not the theological seminaries, the following procedure:

1. That each college and seminary president be required to file, with the Board for Higher Education and the President of Synod, biennial reports evaluating all appointed personnel serving on the institution's staff and indicating the local administration's intentions with regard to such personnel. The Board will add these reports to its file of personal and academic data on potential faculty personnel and will also make them available to all electors for the institutions involved.
2. That a board of control wishing to call an instructor or an assistant professor to an associate professorship will, upon recommendation of the college president, apply to the Board for Higher Education for permission to fill the vacancy and will, at the same time, name the man it has chosen for advancement. Together with the Board of Control's recommendation, the president will be held to convey a complete report on this person's performance at the school and all detail on his experience in church work.
3. If the Board for Higher Education can see its way clear to certify the candidate's eligibility for this type of election procedure, it will convey complete details with regard to the position and the candidate to all electors, who shall then have the option of voting in the affirmative or of requesting a formal meeting in order to further explore the relevant detail in open consultation before voting on the proposal. The electors' reaction to the original proposal shall be registered in the office of the Board for Higher Education within 30 days after receipt of the request for such election.

On the event of a unanimous favorable vote by the electors, the call shall be extended to the instructor or assistant professor by the Board of Control.

In the event that unanimous approval is not conveyed by the electors, the local administration shall be so notified by the Board for Higher Education, and the school shall then have the choice of continuing under the arrangement obtaining prior to its request for permission to call the candidate or of requesting the regular election procedure.

5. Instructors and assistant professors shall be eligible for the application of this type of call procedure only after a minimum of four years of service at a given school unless the person involved has previously had a minimum of three years of service in a congregation or in a parish school, in which case no restriction on length of prior service in an educational institution shall apply.

The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, further, that the same procedures be applied when a college wishes to call a professor or associate professor from another school; with the provision, however, that actual transfers may be completed only between June 1 and September 1; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, further, that whatever actions Synod may take in this matter become effective on September 1, 1953; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, finally, that it be directed to formulate new or adjusted *Handbook* sections to reflect whatever action Synod may take in this matter.

ACTION

Concerning this matter, Committee 1 brought in the following resolutions, which were *adopted*:

Resolution 4

FILE ON QUALIFIED MEN FOR TEACHING DUTIES AT OUR INSTITUTIONS

WHEREAS, It is of vital importance that those who teach in our institutions should not only be well qualified academically, but also should be men of practical experience in the work of the Church and dedicated to the task of Christ-centered teaching; and

WHEREAS, The need for a larger number of such well-qualified men at our institutions is constantly increasing as our system of higher education is being expanded; and

WHEREAS, Every effort should be made to discover such well-qualified men in order that this talent which God has given to the Church may be used as the opportunity presents itself; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of our Board for Higher Education "That Synod's Board for Higher Education be directed to prepare general nomination forms and to send them to every pastor and to every congregation in Synod at appropriate intervals. Each mailing of these forms shall be accompanied by an invitation to nominate candidates for listing in the Board's file of personal and academic data on potential faculty personnel for Synod's colleges and seminaries. A statement defining the purposes of Synod's schools and describing the general characteristics for successful work on these staffs shall also be included in the mailing."

Resolution 5

PROCEDURE FOR CALLING INSTRUCTORS OR ASSISTANT PROFESSORS TO ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIPS WITHIN A SCHOOL OR TO ANOTHER SCHOOL

WHEREAS, The procedure proposed by the Board for Higher Education for calling instructors or assistant professors to associate professorships within a school or to another school constitutes a deviation from the traditional system that has been followed by our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The proposed change of procedure raises some basic questions for which your Committee has not found the final answer at this time; and

WHEREAS, It is recognized, however, that the reasons for suggesting a change of procedure are based upon some valid considerations; therefore be it

Resolved, That this recommendation be referred to the Board for Higher Education for re-study, in consultation with the school administrations, and that a report be made to the next convention.

Resolution 32

LESS CUMBERSOME METHOD OF CALLING EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANT PROFESSORS TO ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIPS

WHEREAS, The method of calling experienced instructors and assistant professors to associate professorships, as proposed by the Board for Higher Education, has the laudable objective of removing some of the delays that attach to the present system; and

WHEREAS, The findings of a special problem committee appointed by Committee No. 1 to study this matter reflect apprehension that under the proposed system men of little experience in parish ministry may be promoted to professorships; and

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that this difference of opinion

removed and the entire proposed procedure clarified before action is taken; therefore be it

Resolved, That this matter be referred to the Board for Higher Education for re-study and re-wording in connection with the school administrators.

Tuition

A. Since the cost of education continues to rise, and since Synod has made no adjustment in its tuition charges to non-professional students in more than 15 years, your Board again calls attention to the need for review of this policy and

Recommends that tuition charges for non-professional students be fixed at \$80 per year for high school students and \$120 per year for college students; and your Board

Recommends, further, that this adjustment be made effective for all such students after July 1, 1954.

B. For the past several years the Board for Higher Education has been compiling data on losses of students at the colleges. In this area the Board's interest centers particularly upon the number of losses among students who are classified as theological or teacher-training students.

It is well known that Synod currently follows the policy of making no tuition charge to students who classify themselves as trainees for full-time professional service in the Church. Present arrangements require such students to make an annual Declaration of Professional Intent which is signed by the parents, the home pastor, the college president, and the student. Such declarations are basic to the decision to waive tuition charges. They are used, also, in the case of male students, as primary evidence in the classification of men for draft purposes.

During the past year a total of approximately 300 students who were classified as trainees for full-time professional service in the Church are listed under "Student Losses" in the annual reports which the Board receives from the colleges and seminaries. This figure does not include "losses" at the St. Louis Seminary.

The current policy requires the college to assign and to attempt collection of back tuition from students who discontinue their studies, unless the students are leaving the institution for reasons beyond their control. Under this system upwards of 250 students had tuition waived during the past year (1951-52). The reasons for withdrawal from school include disciplinary, changed plans, enlisted, academic failure, dissatisfied, health, unknown. Back tuition was assessed in 50 cases. The total amount of tuition assessed (not collected) was \$12,000.

If it can be assumed that these fifty students are representative in the length of time they attended the colleges involved, it

would mean that *tuition losses (in tuition waived) for this one year* will be about \$68,000. This assumes that little or no back tuition is collected even in the cases where it is assessed. Such an assumption is probably valid, since of the \$12,000 assessed in 1951-52,* \$820 is reported as collected, and no institution reports collecting any back tuition during the course of the past year from students who were previously reported and assessed in some previous year.

It appears, therefore, that even with the best efforts to determine the capacities and the professional intent of students, Synod is faced with considerable annual losses.

It has been difficult in the past, and will undoubtedly continue to be so, to collect from students who discontinue their studies the pro-rata sum of back tuition as prescribed by present policy. In most of the cases the feeling which has developed between the student and the school is less than cordial. Some may feel a sense of disappointment, while others feel almost open hostility, particularly if academic or disciplinary reasons are involved in the withdrawal.

It should be borne in mind, therefore, that much of the tuition which is assessed against such students is not actually collected. The net result, in addition to the rather considerable loss of income for Synod, is poor relations with the individuals involved and with the general constituency, as well as a sense of frustration and dissatisfaction on the part of the institution.

Since this problem has reached such significant proportions, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that tuition be collected from all students who enroll at our colleges and seminaries; and the Board

Recommends, further, that the accumulation of tuition, upon request and at the option of the graduate, be refunded in full or credited as advance payment of pension premiums, after acceptance of a call and installation in office; and the Board

Recommends, further, that in all cases involving appointments (instead of calls), such credits or refunds equal to the total tuition paid for two years of training shall be made, upon request, after completion of a minimum of two consecutive years in the service of the Church; that the tuition paid for the third year of training be refunded after the third year (not necessarily consecutive) of service; and that identical provision be made for refund of the fourth year of tuition paid; with the provision, however, that no tuition refunds shall be made subsequent to a period of ten years after the graduate has entered the profession for the first time on a presumably permanent appointment; and with the further pro-

* The latest year for which data are available.

that a full refund of all tuitions paid shall be made to male appointees immediately upon completion of the first two-year period of service; and the Board

Recommends, further, that all tuition funds collected by our colleges be forwarded to the Treasurer of Synod for impounding; and the Board

Recommends, further, that complete records of tuitions collected and remitted be furnished to the Board for Higher Education as a part of the annual reports which the Board receives from colleges and seminaries, so that refunds may be authorized by that Board on the basis of these records; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this arrangement supersede any existing special arrangement with individual institutions with regard to tuition payments; and this Board

Recommends, further, that the new plan become effective for all students at the colleges and seminaries beginning in September, 1954; and the Board

Recommends, further, that all tuition fees collected from students be impounded by Synod's Treasurer and that all such funds which are not subject to request for return in cash or pension credits be reserved for assignment by the Board for Higher Education in establishing or supplementing Student Loan Funds at Synod's colleges and seminaries; in financing scholarships for selected students who are able and willing to qualify themselves for teaching appointments in Synod's colleges and seminaries as assistants or instructors in specialized fields; and in financing other services and projects for which funds are not included in the regular budget for higher education; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that all funds in the tuition reserve be administered by the Board for Higher Education in accordance with the policies (6.146a) now applicable to funds included in the regular budget for higher education.

ACTION

The following recommendations of Committee 1 were adopted by Synod:

Resolution 6

INCREASE IN TUITION FOR NONPROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

WHEREAS, The cost of maintaining our system of higher education is constantly increasing in accordance with the prevailing general increase in the price index noted during the past years in our economy; and

WHEREAS, No adjustment in tuition for nonprofessional students (students who are not preparing themselves for service in the Church) has been made for fifteen years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education "That tuition charges for nonprofessional students be fixed at \$80.00 per year for high school students and \$120.00 per year for college students; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That this adjustment be made effective for all such students after July 1, 1954."

NOTE: Present rate of tuition is \$40.00 per year for high school years and \$80.00 per year for college years.

Resolution 7

TUITION FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

WHEREAS, The recommendation to collect tuition from all students enrolled at our colleges and seminaries (this would include students preparing themselves for the service of the Church) may entail a financial burden that would curtail the enrollment at our institutions; and

WHEREAS, The acknowledged merits of the proposal may be outweighed by other factors that have not yet been fully anticipated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education for further study in consultation with the schools that must administer the tuition charge; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education report its findings to the 1956 convention.

The Retirement Program

Your Board has now had six years of experience with Synod's current retirement plan, which provides that all teachers and administrators in the colleges and seminaries must be retired or placed on modified service at the close of the school year in which they reach the age of 70. At present ten men are on modified service, which engages them in work related to the college, but not in the teaching of any regular, required courses.

It has been found that the program of modified service is of the highest value to the Church and to the men involved. Through this plan the college retains the benefit of the experience which these workers have accumulated; on the other hand, the reduced energies usually available at this age in life are applied to productive labor in the field most familiar to these people, and at a rate commensurate with their capacities.

The average age level of several of Synod's faculties is comparatively high. Accordingly, a substantially increased rate of retirements (15 to 18 in the next triennium) must be anticipated for the early future. Since these brethren have been made subject to

policy, our Church has the moral obligation to retire them under circumstances of dignity and with adequate provision for their support. Such conditions are met quite well, according to the Board's experience, in cases where modified service can be provided; however, the advancing age levels of the faculties would indicate that it should be expected that some of the men placed under compulsory retirement in the immediate future cannot be fitted into the present program, especially since the number promises to become larger. The Board for Higher Education, therefore,

Recommends that Synod authorize the Board to supplement whatever pension provisions may apply by the addition of payments up to \$100 per month in all cases where compulsory retirements are made effective under circumstances which do not permit the performance of modified service at a college or seminary; and the Board

Recommends, further, that it be authorized to approve items for such purposes in the budgets requested by any institutions involved.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, The regulations of Synod provide that teachers and administrators in colleges and seminaries must be retired at the age of 70 or enter upon modified service; and

WHEREAS, The expectation is that within the next few years a larger number of teachers and administrators in our colleges and seminaries will become available for modified service than can be accommodated in this manner and that, therefore, compulsory retirement may go into effect in a few instances; and

WHEREAS, The Church has a moral obligation to treat these brethren with dignity and consideration; and

WHEREAS, The Church should also express proper concern for the widows of the teachers and administrators at our colleges and seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of our Board for Higher Education that "Synod authorize the Board to supplement whatever pension provisions may apply by the addition of payments up to \$100 per month in all cases where compulsory retirements are made effective under circumstances which do not permit the performance of modified service at a college or seminary; and the Board

"Recommends, further, that it be authorized to approve items

for such purposes in the budgets requested by any institutions involved." And be it further

Resolved, That proper care of the widows of the teachers and administrators at our colleges and seminaries be referred by Synod to the Board of Directors for appropriate action.

Advanced Scholarships

Your Board's experience during the past triennium indicates that the vast majority of District Presidents would prefer to see an Advanced Scholarship Fund provided directly through the budgets assigned to the Board for Higher Education rather than through separate District contributions as is now done. The position of the District Presidents is that all funds in the general budget are contributed by the Districts and that there is, therefore, no need for this special arrangement.

Since the Advanced Scholarship Fund constitutes Synod's only source for guiding selected pastors and teachers into areas of advanced preparation for future service on Synod's faculties, and since it is, also, the only source of support for sons and daughters of missionaries in foreign lands who wish to study for full-time service in the Church, the Board for Higher Education now

Recommends that Synod authorize the inclusion of such a fund, in the amount of \$10,000, in the annual budgets assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

Recommends, further, that funds assigned to this purpose through the Fiscal Conference be administered in the manner now applying to other budgeted funds assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that the purpose of this fund be sufficiently broadened to enable the Board to assign funds, where indicated, to members of Synod's present teaching staffs as well as to men not serving in that capacity.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 9

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Convention established an Advanced Scholarship Fund for which funds were to be provided by direct contributions from the several Districts of Synod according to their classification as numerically "large" or "small"; and

WHEREAS, It appears that this method of providing the necessary moneys for the Advanced Scholarship Fund has not been found generally satisfactory and has resulted in inadequate financial support of this Fund; and

WHEREAS, The Advanced Scholarship Fund should be adequately supported because it provides Synod's only source for selecting selected pastors and teachers into areas of advanced preparation for future service on Synod's faculties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education that "Synod authorize the inclusion of such a fund in the amount of \$10,000 in the annual budgets assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

Recommends, further, that funds assigned to this purpose through the Fiscal Conference be administered in the manner now applying to other budgeted funds assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that the purpose of this fund be sufficiently broadened to enable the Board to assign funds, where indicated, to members of Synod's present teaching staffs as well as to men not serving in that capacity."

Lutheran High School Scholarships

In its 1950 convention, Synod authorized the establishment of synodical scholarships which pay \$100 annually to students who enroll in Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., or in one of the teachers' colleges after graduation from a Lutheran high school. The scholarship grant is available to graduates for as many years as the student has attended a Lutheran high school.

Under present regulations mere graduation from a Lutheran high school does not guarantee admission at a synodical college. The grants are determined on the basis of recommendations and data furnished by both the high school and the college administrations. Renewals are dependent upon satisfactory work and conduct on the part of the student. Academic or disciplinary probation automatically terminates the grant.

Since the scholarship was designed to insure an adequate supply of students for the Fort Wayne experimental program and an adequate supply of male students at River Forest and Seward, the Board for Higher Education feels that it will be appropriate for this convention to examine Synod's experience during the triennium.

At this time the enrollments at Fort Wayne under the new plan are so high (including students from non-Lutheran high schools) that it has been necessary to place restrictions on the number of graduates which may be sent to the St. Louis Seminary. These restrictions are placed in order to keep the Fort Wayne program experimental, since transfers from this program could otherwise become the largest single group in the seminary student body.

In 1952—53 a total of 60 students (Fort Wayne 20; River Forest 39; Seward 1) received grants under this plan. Of these, 40 enrolled for the first time in September, 1952; the remaining 20 were renewals. A projection of this experience indicates the accelerating progress of the plan and shows that the number may well rise to a total of 130 to 150 scholarship students by 1955.

Under the circumstances the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod convey to this Board formal authority to modify this program if circumstances, in the judgment of the Board, warrant it, so that the grants may be given to ministerial students only or to teacher-training students only as future enrollment experiences may indicate; and the Board

Recommends, further, that authority be conveyed to discontinue the program or to reactivate the program if it should have been discontinued whenever, in the Board's opinion, conditions warrant such action; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that Synod convey final responsibility for all aspects of the administration of the Lutheran high school scholarship program to this Board.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 28

WHEREAS, The synodical scholarships were established by the Milwaukee Convention in 1950 mainly to insure an adequate supply of students for the Fort Wayne Experimental Program and also to provide an adequate supply of male students for our teachers' colleges at River Forest and at Seward; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the enrollment at Fort Wayne during these experimental years has exceeded all expectations and that the number of male teachers graduating within the next years from River Forest and Seward *may* approximate the calls that will be received for male teachers from our congregations; and

WHEREAS, Complicating factors have combined to reduce the value of the synodical scholarships as a scientific experiment at the present time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer the matter of synodical scholarships to the Board for Higher Education for further consideration, with the understanding that the Board for Higher Education continue to administer the program in accordance with its current policies.

Additional Professorship at Edmonton

During the 1951—52 school year the president of the college requested and the local Board of Control approved and recom-

to the Board for Higher Education that the president at which be permitted to retire from the administrative duties and one of the professorships at the institution.

It has been Synod's policy to attach the faculty rank of professor to the presidency at all of Synod's institutions. If one of the positions in which a president might properly serve, is vacant at a given institution, the opportunity for retiring from the presidency has customarily been made available upon request. Under the circumstances obtaining at Edmonton, however, the Board was not in a position to grant this petition, even though it recognized that the expansion of the teaching demands at that institution required a relief which could be provided only by additional faculty personnel. Accordingly, permission to appoint an additional instructor was conveyed in order to enable the college to carry on its work during the 1952-53 school year.

To bring the faculty strength at Synod's Canadian Concordia to its proper level, the Board for Higher Education now

Recommends that one additional professorship be authorized at Edmonton.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 11

WHEREAS, The request of the president of our Edmonton Concordia to be permitted to retire from the burdens and responsibilities of the presidency and to fill a professorship at this institution has been received and approved by the local Board of Control and recommended to the Board for Higher Education; and

WHEREAS, The expansion of teaching demands at Edmonton requires additional faculty personnel beyond the professorships that have been created for this institution; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education that "one additional professorship be authorized at Edmonton."

Capital Investment Funds

When Synod has completed its latest expansion of the physical properties of her colleges and seminaries, the combined replacement value of these campuses with their buildings and equipment will be in excess of \$25,000,000.

Since the age of these buildings varies from one to almost 100 years, it is readily understandable that a continuous program of replacement of obsolete facilities and remodeling must be expected. Under present policy, however, no provision is made for supplying capital improvement funds except as these become avail-

able through special collections. It will be readily apparent that not all construction and remodeling problems during the next triennium can be solved unless some method is provided to finance such operations.

Every convention of Synod during the last two decades has been confronted with requests for construction funds, but Synod has always found itself, simultaneously, without any cash with which to pay for replacements or new construction projects. It is recognized, of course, that not every request can or should be granted; nevertheless, the requests which were before the last convention and the requests which are before this convention are ample evidence that no static stage may be expected in an educational operation of this size, involving, as it does, almost 300 buildings.

To meet the short-range problem, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod direct the Fiscal Conference to include an amount of \$500,000 each year in the synodical budget; said amount to be impounded in a college and seminary building fund; and the Board

Recommends, further, that disbursements from these accumulated funds be authorized by the Board of Directors, for projects in higher education approved by this convention; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that a commission with representation from the Board of Directors, from Synod generally, and from the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the capital investment problems related to the maintenance and expansion of Synod's educational institutions and to make its recommendations on the establishment of a satisfactory and desirable long-range policy to the next convention.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, The constantly increasing number of older buildings which must be maintained on the campuses at our institutions and the continuing requests for new buildings impose a financial obligation that must be faced resolutely; and

WHEREAS, This problem has aspects that should receive immediate attention as well as long-range planning; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following two resolutions of the Board for Higher Education be referred to Committee 11 (Committee on Finances): "That Synod direct the Fiscal Conference to include an amount of \$500,000 each year in the synodical budget; said

to be impounded in a college and seminary building fund;
the Board

Recommends, further, that disbursements from these accumu-
lated funds be authorized by the Board of Directors for projects
in higher education approved by this Convention." And be it
further

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of the Board for
Higher Education "That a commission with representation from the
Board of Directors, from Synod generally, and from the Board for
Higher Education be directed to study the capital investment
problems related to the maintenance and expansion of Synod's
educational institutions and to make its recommendations on the
establishment of a satisfactory and desirable long-range policy
to the next convention."

Testing Program

The 1947 convention authorized the Board for Higher Educa-
tion to "include in its budget and to refund to the respective school
all costs involved in the administration of the College Sophomore
Testing Program."

During the past six years your Board has frequently encour-
aged the colleges to administer these tests. The majority of the
schools have established the program; however, any values coming
from the operation have been confined to the individual institution.

If Synod is to receive greater values, on a system-wide basis,
from any testing program, it will be necessary to expand the bat-
tery of tests and to make a central, comparative analysis of the
results. It will be necessary, further, to make such results avail-
able to all schools and to undertake whatever action is indicated
by any conclusions drawn.

Your Board is now in a position to undertake such modern
testing services, since it has Mr. Robert Hopmann, who is trained
in student accounting and in statistical analysis, on its staff.

In this connection, consideration should be given to possible
values which mental ability and academic aptitude tests, the col-
lege freshman tests, personal adjustment tests, and vocational guid-
ance tests might have for our work if they were given on a system-
wide basis. Any potential value of the graduate record examinations
for the seniors in the teachers' colleges and, later, in the senior col-
lege might also be explored.

Since an expanded testing program could be expected to assist
Synod in its evaluation of the curricular efficiency of the present
program and would also give opportunity for an objective evalua-
tion of the students choosing to enter the full-time service of the
Church as well as comparative data of the level of attainment of

our students with that of the students of other colleges within or beyond our synodical system, your Board

Recommends that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to conduct an expanded testing program to the extent that it finds in such a program inherent values for Synod's system of ministerial and teacher training; and the Board

Recommends, further, that the Board be authorized to enter an item to cover the related costs in its regular budget.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 13

WHEREAS, The Testing Program which the 1947 convention authorized has been put into effect and is being used by the majority of our institutions; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education is now in a position, through the addition of a trained statistical analyst to its staff, to make the results of the testings available to all schools and to use these tests in an evaluation of the curricula efficiency of the present program; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education that it be "Authorized to conduct an expanded testing program to the extent that it finds in such a program inherent values for Synod's system of ministerial and teacher training"; and the Board

"Recommends, further, that the Board be authorized to enter an item to cover the related costs in its regular budget."

Change Name of Board for Higher Education

Since the question of changing the name of the Board for Higher Education had been raised before the 1950 convention, and since that convention referred the matter to this Board for consideration and for recommendation to the 1953 convention, your Board is glad to report that it has examined the recommendation repeatedly, has discussed the subject with interested parties, and has studied several items of correspondence in relation to it.

It appears to the Board that its field of interest is sufficiently broad to include the general area ordinarily classified as higher education and that the present title is more suitable than others to which consideration was given, particularly in identifying the area of responsibility of this Board when it is in contact with other agencies in this field.

On the basis of its findings, therefore, this Board

Recommends that Synod decline to change the designation "Board for Higher Education."

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 14

WHEREAS, The proposal to change the name of our Board for Higher Education seems unnecessary and unwise, since the field in which the Board operates is sufficiently wide to justify the present name; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education, "That Synod decline to change the designation Board for Higher Education."

Student Aids

In accordance with the directive of the 1950 convention of Synod, the Board for Higher Education convened student aid (Indigent Student Fund) representatives from all parts of Synod for a conference on the principles of student aid as accepted by the Milwaukee Convention. Dr. Albert G. Huegli, Dean of Students at the River Forest teachers' college, again served the Board as special consultant in this area.

The findings and recommendations of this conference are the subject of a memorial to Synod (p. 106 ff.).

ACTION

NOTE: This was taken care of by action on Memorial 139.

Faculty Residence Options

In Resolution 34, *Proceedings*, page 304, the Milwaukee Convention authorized a series of options which would be available to local administrations and to the Board for Higher Education when the method of housing called faculty members is to be determined. One of the options included in Synod's resolution authorized a "long-term sale to faculty people now occupying off-campus, purchased synodical faculty housing. . . ."

During the past triennium your Board conveyed several recommendations for the consideration of the Board of Directors, but it has not succeeded in securing the concurrence of the Board of Directors in any of these plans for the long-term sale of such housing to faculty people. Only one sale has been consummated, and this was done on the basis of a cash contract.

In view of the vast amount (39 houses — cost \$506,292.10) of off-campus housing, much of it obsolescent, which Synod already owns, the Board for Higher Education cannot feel that continuation of present policies is a good investment for the Church. At the same time there is no doubt that much additional property must be purchased (St. Louis and River Forest alone are requesting 15 additional staff members), even if progress were made at an

early date in the area of assisting faculty personnel to purchase housing. Under present policy, every called faculty member must be provided, somehow, with a place to live.

Another complicating factor is the progress of the retirement program. By the end of the coming triennium at least 25 faculty members are expected to be in retirement or on modified service. It is well known that the majority of these brethren do not have sufficient income, during their period of service, to enable them to purchase housing at regular terms. Since they are required to live in synodical housing, on campus, during their tenure, they are also unable to make any housing provision for the retirement, which Synod has made compulsory.

If Synod intends to continue its retirement policy for faculty personnel, it will wish to modify its housing policy accordingly, and to do so at an early date, since the present arrangement of furnishing such housing did not contemplate retirements and since loss of the past triennium or any succeeding trienniums only serves to aggravate the problem.

It is already too late to make provisions which would affect faculty members who are scheduled to retire in the early future, unless they have had sources of income beyond the synodical salary; however, not a few younger men have made urgent application for such arrangements as appear to provide the logical answer to the problem for Synod and for the personnel involved.

Since Synod is confronted with the fact that its present investments in off-campus housing bring no cash return, but are usually subject to taxation, extensive remodeling and maintenance expenditures, and possible loss by fire; and since its system of providing faculty housing and paying correspondingly low salaries creates specific obligations when it compels faculty members to retire, it is felt that further attempts to achieve a satisfactory system of selling existing or other off-campus housing to faculty occupants should be developed.

It should be recognized that whatever arrangements are finally adopted, they cannot be expected to parallel the regular commercial approach in such matters, since the very purpose of such a plan is to provide means through which those who cannot meet commercial arrangements, through no fault of their own, are enabled to buy the homes. To achieve its objectives, indeed, to become feasible at all, the plan must provide for a much smaller down payment than commercial plans require, a nominal interest on remaining balances, and a long-term contract. The contract should also contain clauses which enable Synod to recover the property or to have first refusal of any sale contract in the event that the occupants accept calls, or in the event that they or their heirs desire to sell the property for any reason.

Synod is in a position to provide all of these benefits, without disadvantage to herself, since, under present plans she has not only a dead investment of more than half a million dollars, but a continuing expenditure to maintain and improve the properties.

The feasibility of such a plan is well established by the experience which industrial firms have had with the arrangement. It is in effect, also, at some universities, and the same principle is basic to the G. I. contracts through which our Government makes it possible for young men to purchase housing.

The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, therefore, that the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to accept contracts which reflect the specific understanding that it is Synod's intent to endorse arrangements which will enable faculty people to purchase existing housing under terms which do not meet the profit and security demands of commercial mortgage financing; and the Board

Recommends, further, that similar arrangements be worked out in cases where Synod is compelled to purchase or build off-campus housing for newly called faculty people who cannot be accommodated in available faculty housing.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 16

WHEREAS, The proposed arrangements whereby our professors could purchase a home with the financial assistance of Synod have not been clearly defined; and

WHEREAS, We desire to accord our professors every reasonable assistance to assure their physical well-being and ease of mind at all stages of life, without discriminating against any other servants of the Word; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this matter for further consideration to Synod's Board of Directors and Synod's Board for Higher Education with the request to submit their findings to the 1956 convention.

Accounting System

Your Board is glad to report that the long process involved in introducing the new accounting system at Synod's colleges and seminaries is rapidly drawing to a close. It is our hope that by the end of this calendar year all of the institutions will be operating under the new plan.

In this connection the Board gratefully acknowledges the services of Mr. Elmer Jagow, business manager of Concordia

Teachers College at River Forest, and the ready co-operation which it has received from the entire staff of Synod's Fiscal Office. There is every reason to believe that the Board is now in a position to keep the accounting practices in harmony with the recommendations of the National Commission on School Accounting and, at the same time, to supply Synod's Fiscal Office with all necessary auditing information in whatever form that may be acceptable and useful to the staff involved.

Authorizations conveyed to the Board for Higher Education by the Milwaukee Convention have proved to be most timely. It is now apparent that the new system adequately meets the standards of unit control as an administrative device, and it also provides Synod, the colleges, and the accrediting associations with complete fiscal information. The North Central examiners for Synod's Seward Concordia, in March of this year, rated the system and the Seward business administration exceptionally high in their report to the accrediting commission so that the college achieved one of its highest ratings in this area. All audit procedures remain, of course, the sole and final responsibility of the Board of Directors.

As soon as the introduction of the new system is complete at all schools, it is to be the subject of continuous review in close co-operation with the Controller's Office, so that the system may be modified in any way which may more adequately meet the needs of the Fiscal Office and the requirements of modern school accounting. The Board plans, also, to carry forward studies in areas that are susceptible to interpretation in educational terms so that any analytical benefits which can now accrue to Synod from the new system may not be lost. The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, therefore, at this time, that your Board be authorized to direct any or all colleges and seminaries to conduct auxiliary activities (commissaries and dormitories) on a self-supporting basis, if the accounting analyses which may be made during the coming triennium indicate such a possibility. It should be understood that capital investments and capital improvements or major remodeling would, in all cases, continue to be paid by Synod.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 17

WHEREAS, The new accounting system has now been introduced at almost all of Synod's colleges and seminaries; and

WHEREAS, An extension of the accounting system into areas "that are susceptible to interpretation in educational terms" seems desirable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendations of Synod's Board for Higher Education that "Your Board be authorized to direct any or all colleges and seminaries to conduct auxiliary activities (commissaries and dormitories) on a self-supporting basis, if the accounting analyses which may be made during the coming triennium indicate such a possibility. It should be understood that capital investments and capital improvements or major remodeling would, in all cases, continue to be paid by Synod."

Third Seminary

During the past triennium your Board has devoted much thought to the possibility that circumstances may force Synod to think in terms of establishing a third seminary or of undertaking other radical adjustments during the course of the next triennium in order to provide properly for the effective training of its ministerial candidates. The extremely crowded conditions on the St. Louis Seminary campus are well known. At this writing it is not clear whether it will be possible to reduce the present seminary program to three years after 1954 as contemplated in the Senior College plan adopted by the Milwaukee Convention.

The construction of the dormitory, now in progress at St. Louis, will do little more than to provide for the larger entering class expected this fall. No significant alleviation of the present overcrowding in campus and off-campus living conditions may be expected. In other areas (classrooms, dining service, student activities, administrative offices, etc.), the accommodations will be less adequate than now, since the total student body will increase. An even more crowded condition is expected to exist in 1954.

If the schedule adopted by the Milwaukee Convention can be followed, and if the opening of the Senior College can be achieved in September, 1955, the immediate pressure would be relieved, since no new students would enroll in the seminary for two successive years. There is grave doubt, however, under present circumstances, that the Senior College can be ready by that date. Should that situation materialize, no satisfactory solution of the problems created presents itself at this time since, in the absence of effective controls, the seminary would be faced with the task of accommodating and teaching a projected enrollment approaching 1,000 students within four years, according to present indications.

In any event your Board is convinced that such large-scale operations at the seminary level make it unnecessarily difficult, if not impossible, to achieve the objectives of Synod's ministerial training program. In this connection, consideration has been given to the possibility of teaching the entire freshman seminary class on some other synodical campus. The Board has also tentatively explored the possibility of opening a small (50 to 100 students)

seminary on the West Coast, or in Canada, or in some other section of the country.

It may well be that these expected overcrowded conditions in the St. Louis Seminary are the Lord's way of forcing Synod to follow the natural population thrust and the westward expansion of our own Church with seminary facilities for the training of pastors there or in Canada, even as He has already led her to establish preparatory facilities in these areas years in advance of an urgent demand for their use. In any event, the rapidity of developments in our world, and, consequently, in our Church's work in the Kingdom, plus the unpredictable nature of developments in Synod's educational operations indicate the critical necessity for flexible arrangements which will enable Synod's boards to plan and to act as circumstances may dictate.

If Synod can assume that the Senior College will be in operation by 1955, it appears that, with properly controlled graduations from the preparatory schools and the Senior College, the St. Louis facilities may continue to serve Synod for another decade, as indicated in this Board's report to the Milwaukee Convention; however, since the schedule indicated above may well prove impossible if the delays inherent in some of the proposals before this convention should materialize, and since emergency developments may dictate that some other provisions be made without delay prior to the next convention of Synod, your Board

Recommends that Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education the authority to direct, in consultation with the Board of Directors, whatever adjustments may be required in this area, including the opening of a small seminary or the transfer of an entire seminary class to some other existing campus; and the Board

Recommends, further, that any action which may become necessary be undertaken only with the prior approval of the *Praesidium* of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College of District Presidents; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that the Board of Directors be authorized to finance any necessary capital additions for remodeling or transfer by borrowing the required funds if they are not available from existing balances or reserves.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 18

WHEREAS, The proposal to establish a Senior College at Fort Wayne—if accepted by the Convention—obviates the necessity at this time of establishing a third seminary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no action on this recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education.

Change Names of Teachers Colleges

Since such a large number of teachers' colleges and normal schools are dropping the restricting designations from their name so that the movement has become a national trend, and since our Church has the additional problem of interpreting the work at these colleges to selective service boards throughout the country, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod authorize this Board to direct that the name of Synod's schools at River Forest, Ill., and at Seward, Nebr., be changed to "Concordia College" at an appropriate time; and the Board

Recommends, further, that Synod authorize the Board of Directors and the local boards of control to undertake any necessary legal steps to effect this change.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 19

WHEREAS, The proposal to change the name of our teachers' colleges at River Forest and Seward by dropping the restricting designation "teachers'" might cause complications with the accrediting agencies; and

WHEREAS, The present name is properly descriptive; therefore be it

Resolved, To decline the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education.

College in the Southeast

The Board regrets that it has not found sufficient time to complete the detailed studies and to make the personal explorations which it feels are necessary to convey a valid report on Synod's directive that the Board survey the need for a synodical college in the Southeast and the cost of such service. Preliminary studies are currently in progress, but the pressing demands of the extensive reorganization program, the heavy construction schedule, and the complex Senior College developments have pre-empted the Board's time and energies to such an extent that this important study remains uncompleted. The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, therefore, that a final decision in this matter be deferred until the outcomes of the major educational adjustments which are currently in progress become clear, at which time the Board expects, also, to complete its studies and to be in a better position to include this requested survey and recommendations in its report to the 1956 convention.

This item was taken care of under Memorial 135.

V. Recommendations on Administrative Adjustments

Since Synod originally directed the Board for Higher Education to "submit a revised set of regulations governing its functions, scope of work, and relation to synodical officers and other synodical boards and to study the sections of the synodical *Handbook* dealing with higher education and submit the necessary revisions," your Board is recommending that the following adjustments and additions be authorized at this time. In discharging its duties, the Board is guided by the principle that the *Handbook* paragraphs constitute the constitutional law by which Synod's work in all areas is governed. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that exact wording be employed and that any indicated adjustments dictated by experience be undertaken promptly. Accordingly, your Board is recommending the following modifications and additions which it believes to be in the interest of Synod's work.

Handbook Sections 4.55 and 4.63

On rare occasions the seminaries have been requested to participate in preparing candidates for examination prior to admission to Synod under the terms of a colloquium. Your Board has been in some doubt about the propriety of such procedures under the terms stipulated in the *Handbook* in Sections 4.55 and 4.63.

The heading of the section relating to this subject refers to "applications by ministers from without Synod." The pertinent sections themselves refer to "applications of pastors and candidates for the ministry coming from a church body not affiliated with Synod. . . ." In Section 4.63 reference is made to "applications coming from pastors or candidates of theology who are members of an affiliated church body and who have previously given satisfactory evidence of their qualifications for the ministry. . . ."

Since the procedures to which reference is made have an important bearing upon the attitudes of those who are required to complete very lengthy training prior to being declared qualified for admission to the ranks of the ministry of the Church, your Board feels that careful examination of Synod's position in this area should be undertaken and some clarifying statement provided for the guidance of those who are charged with conducting such examinations. It appears, from the wording of the sections currently in the *Handbook*, that no provision is made for persons who have not had seminary training. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod consider the advisability of authorizing careful study of this problem and that it provide a procedural directive to govern its examiners and to guide the Board for Higher Education during the time in which the studies are conducted.

ACTION

Concerning this proposed change in the *Handbook*, Committee 6 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 6

WHEREAS, Applications are being received by District Presidents and the Examining Committee for admission to the ministry in Synod from men who have never had seminary training; and

WHEREAS, The seminaries have occasionally been requested to participate in preparing these men for examination prior to admission into the ministry of Synod under the terms of a colloquium; and

WHEREAS, Synod has set definite standards for admission to the ranks of the ministry in the Church requiring a lengthy training period; and

WHEREAS, Synod's *Handbook* under Section IV, D, makes no provisions for dealing with applications of persons without previous seminary training who desire to enter the ministry of the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to study this problem and to present to Synod at its next convention recommendations and the necessary *Handbook* provisions for procedure in such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee set up provisional directives to govern its examiners during the time in which the studies are being conducted; and be it finally

Resolved, That this committee be made up of two members of the Board for Higher Education; the two presidents of our two seminaries; a vice-president of Synod; two members of the College of Presidents.

Admission, Transfer, and Enrollment Policies***Handbook* Section 6.07**

Since the responsibilities in the proposed addition detailed below are currently assigned to no synodical officer, commission, or board, and since the welfare of Synod urgently requires that these responsibilities be discharged properly and effectively, your Board

Recommends that the following paragraph be added to *Handbook* Section 6:07: "Prescribe such admissions, transfer, and enrollment policies which are required in the interest of effective educational procedures, which are in harmony with Synod's objectives of ministerial and teacher training, and commensurate with the capacity of the individual institutions and of the theological seminaries."

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 33

WHEREAS, The responsibilities to prescribe admissions, transfer and enrollment policies, are at present not clearly defined as belonging to any synodical official, commission, or board; and

WHEREAS, Good order within the Church demands that this responsibility be definitely fixed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendations of Synod's Board for Higher Education, in a slightly amended form, as an addition to *Handbook* Section 6.07: "Prescribe such admissions, transfer and enrollment policies, which are required in the interest of effective educational procedures as are in harmony with Synod's objectives of ministerial and teacher training, and commensurate with the purpose and capacity of the individual institutions and of the theological seminaries."

• **Revision of *Handbook* Sections 6.07, 6.37 d, and 2.79 j**

In order to unify administrative policy so that a clear pattern of unit control might be established in accordance with the requirements of sound administrative procedures as defined by the regional accrediting associations, the 1950 convention undertook to modify Synod's existing regulations governing maintenance and repair of colleges and seminaries, by continuing to center general supervision and final responsibility in the Board of Directors and assigning specific responsibility for administration of the detail to the Board for Higher Education. In addition, the entire procedure was placed under budgetary control. Experience has proved this to be a sound and practicable administrative arrangement.

In its resolutions on reorganization and on Senior College development, Synod applied the same philosophy of assigning the administration of the practical detail to the Board for Higher Education while centering the legal responsibilities of ownership, the contractual obligations, and the general supervision in the Board of Directors. This relationship parallels the provisions covering maintenance, remodeling, and repair of college and seminary properties.

However, in the area of construction and remodeling of college buildings parallel arrangements were not established, since the Board for Higher Education, by oversight, had not included this area in its recommendations to the 1950 convention.

During the extensive building operations of the past triennium and those extending into the next triennium, the Board of Directors utilized the services set up by the Board for Higher Education

detailed review of all plans and specifications for building and resolved to accept the analyses and recommendations of the service as its own. To incorporate the present procedure in the official Handbook and to specify the line of administrative responsibility so that the colleges and seminaries are responsible to the Board for Higher Education while this Board is, in turn, responsible to the Board of Directors in these matters, your Board *Recommends* that Section 2.79 j (on construction) be revised so that it is an exact parallel to the present Section 2.79 m (on maintenance) so that it reads as follows: "The Board of Directors shall have final responsibility for the construction and location of new buildings and for major remodeling. In the area of higher education, however, it shall discharge its responsibility through the procedures provided in Sections 6.07 j and 6.37 d"; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the word "duties" be changed to *functions*, in the introductory paragraph of 6.07; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the content of the present Paragraph i be made the last paragraph of this section, regardless of how many paragraphs are included in the regulation; and your Board

Recommends, further, that Paragraph j of the present regulation be reworded so that it reads: "be responsible to the Board of Directors for all matters relating to planning, locating, and constructing educational facilities as well as for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and for the discharge by the Board of Control of their responsibility in constructing or maintaining the physical property of their institution, except that the Board of Directors is directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operation"; and your Board

Recommends, finally, that Section 6.37 d be modified by adding the words, at the end of the present paragraph, "according to the procedure prescribed in Sections 2.79 j and 6.07 j."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 11

WHEREAS, Section 2.79 j, Synod's *Handbook*, now reads: "The Board of Directors shall pass on all plans submitted by boards of Synod for new buildings and remodeling of old buildings. It shall approve the location of any building erected on property belonging to Synod," your Committee *recommends* that Section 2.79 j be reworded so that it reads: "The Board of Directors shall have final responsibility for the construction and location of new build-

ings and for major remodeling. As a board or through its representative it shall approve all plans and the location of any buildings erected on properties belonging to Synod. It is directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operations. It shall hold the Board for Higher Education responsible in the area of higher education for planning, locating, constructing, and major remodeling of educational facilities, and for discharge by each Board of Control of its responsibility in constructing and major remodeling of educational facilities."

The Committee recommends that in Section 6.07 the word "function" be substituted for the word "duties."

The Committee further recommends that 6.07 i become 6.07 e, and 6.07 j, k, l become i, j, k, respectively.

WHEREAS, 6.07 j now reads: "be responsible to the Board of Directors for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and for the discharge by the Board of Control of their responsibility for the condition of the physical property of their institutions," your Committee recommends that 6.07 j be amended to read: "be responsible to the Board of Directors for all matters relating to planning, locating, and constructing educational facilities as well as for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and for discharge by each board of control of its responsibility in constructing or maintaining the physical properties of its institutions, except that the Board of Directors is directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operations."

WHEREAS, Section 6.37 d now reads: "... under the direction of the Board of Directors," your Committee recommends to strike out "under the direction of the Board of Directors" and to substitute the following: "... under the direction of the Board for Higher Education, which is responsible to the Board of Directors of Synod for the discharge by each board of control of its responsibility in these operations, except that the Board of Directors is at all times directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operations."

In order to bring Section 2.79 m into conformity with the procedure followed above, your Committee recommends that this paragraph be reworded so that it reads: "The Board of Directors shall have final responsibility for the maintenance of all Synod's properties and shall exercise this control in the areas of higher education by holding the Board for Higher Education responsible for all matters relating to maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties, and for the discharge by each board of control of its responsibility in maintaining the physical properties of its institutions."

Staggering Term of Office for Boards of Control

Handbook Section 6.21

In 1950 the Board for Higher Education called Synod's attention to the fact that accreditation requirements indicated the desirability of adjusted tenure regulations for Board members at the colleges and seminaries. It was found that the changes proposed would require modification of the Constitution. Accordingly, Synod submitted the question to the congregations, and the congregations approved a change in Constitution Article X, B, 2, so that it now reads: "The time of service of all officers, boards, commissions, shall be fixed by the By-laws of the Constitution of Synod."

Since it was impossible to change the wording of Section 6.21 until after the result of the Synod-wide congregational vote could be recorded, your Board now

Recommends that Section 6.21 be adjusted as follows:

1. That the entire paragraph now constituting Section 6.21 become Paragraph a of a revised Section 6.21.
2. That the following two additional paragraphs be added to Section 6.21:

"b. The District President, who is a member *ex officio*, is elected by his District for a three-year term of office. All other members of the Board of Control shall be elected for a term of six years (two trienniums).

"c. The election of Board members shall be so arranged that at each triennial convention the terms of one half of the members shall expire."

(NOTE: If this recommendation is approved and is to become effective at this convention, it will be necessary to alert the Nominations Committee so that the candidates proposed for six-year terms and those proposed for three-year terms may be designated.)

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, It has been found advisable to stagger the term of office of boards of control so that not all members go out of office at one time; and

WHEREAS, The accrediting agencies in some instances recommend this procedure; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.21 of the by-laws be amended by adding two additional paragraphs as follows:

"b. The District President, who is a member *ex officio*, is elected by his District for a three-year term of office. All other

members of the Board of Control shall be elected for a term of six (6) years.

"c. The election of the Board members shall be so arranged that at each triennial convention the terms of one half of the members shall expire."

Advancement to Higher Faculty Rank

Handbook Section 6.51 b

The Board's experience with the administration of this section on procedures covering the appointment of instructors indicates that certain minor modifications would assure the Church of improved service in this area. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that the following words be inserted as the second sentence of Paragraph b: "Appointments shall be subject to the concurrence of the Board for Higher Education"; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the following sentence be added at the end of the current provision in Paragraph b: "Such personnel is eligible for a call to higher faculty rank if the qualifications for such a position have been met."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod resolved:

Resolution 36

WHEREAS, It is indicated that in the appointment of instructors improved service would result if minor modifications were made in the section of the *Handbook* which covers this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following sentence be added to the end of paragraph 6.51 b: "Such personnel is eligible for a call to higher faculty rank if the qualifications for such a position have been met."

Voting Privileges of Instructors and Assistant Professors

Handbook Section 6.53

The current arrangements which provide for membership on the part of both appointed and called personnel on the teaching staff require certain voting restrictions in policy matters. During the past six years our experience with the policy of withholding a vote from all appointed personnel, in matters of policy, indicates that some modification should be undertaken. After instructors or assistant professors have served on a given teaching staff for a reasonable period, it may be assumed that they should be entirely competent to participate in procedures to determine policy. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that the following be added to Section 6.53: "However, after five years of service, instructors and assistant professors may be granted full voting privileges by a majority vote of the called faculty."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 35

WHEREAS, The current provisions which impose voting restrictions upon appointed personnel in voting matters have been found too severe and not conducive to good morale; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, with two slight changes, and add the following sentence to Section 6.53 of the *Handbook*: "After five years of service, instructors and assistant professors at the colleges may be granted full voting privileges by a majority vote of the faculty."

Regulations for New Appointments to Teaching Staff

***Handbook* Section 6.54**

Since there are emergency situations and special requirements which, at times, make it necessary for the institutions to appoint faculty personnel which does not have its religious affiliation with our synod, the Board believes that a new section should be added to the provisions covering membership on our faculties.

It is recognized that the vast majority of such faculty personnel is rarely in contact with the ministerial and teacher training section of our colleges and that there is frequently no alternative to the action taken on an individual campus. However, since an expansion of the practice could have significant implications for our entire system, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Section 6.54 be added to the current *Handbook* provisions and that it be worded: "All new appointments to the teaching staff of a synodical college are subject to the prior consent of the Board for Higher Education."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 34

WHEREAS, Emergency situations occasionally require the appointment of faculty personnel which does not hold membership in our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The expansion of this practice would have an undesirable influence on our educational system; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for

Higher Education, in a slightly amended form, by adding the following words to Section 6.54: "All new appointments to the teaching staff of a synodical college are subject to the consent of the Board for Higher Education."

Salary Schedules and Placement Officers

Handbook Sections 6.57 and 6.62

According to the official *Proceedings*, the 1950 convention failed to take action on the proposed adjustment of these sections. The related circumstances make it apparent that the failure to take action was an oversight, since the floor committee had voted to recommend adoption.

Even though the convention did not take action on either of these sections, 6.57 does appear in the *Handbook*, while 6.62 was not printed.

The Board for Higher Education therefore

Recommends that formal action be taken at this convention to approve the revised *wording* of both sections, so that they may appear in the *Handbook* upon proper authority:

"6.57. Salary Schedules.

"The salary schedules for all administrative and teaching personnel, paid in whole or in part from the synodical funds, shall be fixed by the Fiscal Conference upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education to the Board of Directors. Any necessary interim adjustments between fiscal conferences shall be made by the Board for Higher Education if they can be undertaken without exceeding the total appropriation for higher education in the fiscal year involved.

"6.62. Placement Officers.

"All institutions which offer terminal training for professional workers in Synod shall be held to conform their placement policies to the synodical provisions for distribution of candidates for the ministry and the teaching profession. To effectively execute and fix responsibility for its placement policy, each institution offering terminal professional training shall appoint to its administrative staff a faculty member (not the President) who is to serve as Director of Placement. This position is to be recognized as properly classifying within the administrative staff and entitled to consideration in the application of salary schedules for officers of administration. The regulation shall not be construed as prohibiting the President from participating in placement procedures."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod resolved:

Resolution 63

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that uniformity be maintained in placement policies among our terminal institutions; and

WHEREAS, A deviation on the part of any institution from the placement policies results in confusion, embarrassment, and irritation; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.62 of the *Handbook* read as follows: "All institutions which train professional workers for service in Synod shall be held to conform placement policies to the synodical provisions for distribution of candidates for the ministry and teaching profession."

Handbook Section 6.61

While it is the opinion of the Board for Higher Education that this section delegates authority relating to admissions, advancements, or dismissals of students to the faculty, questions have been raised about responsibilities in this area, since the title of the section has reference only to "Scholarship Standards." The section itself may properly remain unchanged, in the opinion of this Board, but its intent would be clarified if the title of the section were changed so that it would emphasize the fact that this section is not restricted to scholarship standards. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that the title of Section 6.61 be changed so that it reads: "Fixing of Standards of Admission, Dismissal, and Scholarship."

ACTION

No particular action was taken on Section 6.61. This matter was left in the hands of the Committee on Constitutional Matters.

Subsidy for University Study by Faculty Personnel**Handbook Section 6.69**

Since an oversight prevented Synod from taking final action on the recommendation which the Board had made for consideration of the 1950 convention, the Board

Recommends adoption of the wording proposed for this section at the previous convention: Change the title to "Grants for Advanced Study" and the wording of the section so that it will read: "6.69. *Grants for Advanced Study*. The Boards of Control of Synod's colleges and seminaries shall recommend subsidies for university study by faculty personnel when such additional study is made mandatory or desirable by local circumstances beyond the control of the faculty personnel involved (e. g., addition of courses, request to assist in library, guidance work, requirements

of achieving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its program, etc.).

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 37

WHEREAS, Committee No. 1, which served Synod at the Milwaukee Convention, inadvertently neglected to present the following resolution to the Milwaukee Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That the title of this section be changed to "Grants for Advanced Study"; and be it further

Resolved, That the section read: "6.69. Grants for Advanced Study. The boards of control of Synod's colleges and seminaries shall recommend subsidies for university study by faculty personnel when such additional study is made mandatory or desirable by local circumstances beyond the control of the faculty personnel involved (e. g., addition of courses, request to assist in library, guidance work, requirements of achieving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its program, etc.).

Election of Professors

Handbook Section 6.117

The 1947 convention of Synod approved several basic changes in the procedure governing the election and the appointment of faculty personnel to teaching and administrative positions in Synod's colleges and seminaries. After six years of experience, involving 47 separate meetings for election purposes, the President of Synod and all others directly involved report satisfaction with the revised method, and they agree that it gives the electors an improved basis for the performance of their important function.

There is no intent, in the following recommendation, to change the present procedure in any way. The purpose of this proposal is to reflect in Synod's official Handbook such clarification as the President of Synod, in accordance with the duty specifically assigned to him, has found it necessary to convey at the beginning of each new election meeting during the past two trienniums.

In approving the changes recommended to the 1947 convention, Synod recognized the principle that it could not hold the college president responsible for the results achieved on a given campus without giving the president a voice in the selection of his staff. Synod found it desirable, also, to recognize the basic administrative philosophy of the accrediting associations and to accept them to

tent that Synod's distinctive objectives permitted. Accordingly, Synod has assigned specific duties to college and seminary presidents or faculty committees, as the case may be, in *Handbook* Sections 6.103 and 6.105; however, these provisions carefully safeguard the principle that all conclusions reached by president or faculty committee are subject to review, modification, or rejection by the electors.

After the recommendations have been properly prepared in accordance with the basic criteria specified in *Handbook* Section 6.103, the electors are not free to make arbitrary selections from the list of unrecommended nominees; however, they do have both the right and the duty to canvass the data on every nominee with the purpose of determining whether, in their judgment, the president's list should be amended. If, by mutual consent, there are additional qualified nominees, the president amends his list to include the additional candidates. In any case in which the electors conclude that no candidate on the original or on the amended list of recommendations can properly be elected to the position involved or that no listed candidate can be elected without extensively compromising the performance of some other vital aspect of Synod's work, they have the right and the duty to reject all of the recommendations and to request the Board of Control to issue a new call for nominations.

The procedures detailed above are now in use at all elections and have been accepted as a correct interpretation by the electors; however, since the detail is not specifically reflected in Section 6.117, and since changes of personnel in the various local or synodical administrations might occasion some conflicting interpretations, it is felt that a clarification of this section will contribute to Synod's welfare and provide desirable continuity in the application of this very important section of Synod's constitutional law.

There have also been some misgivings in connection with the statement as it now appears in Section 6.117, that the electors shall elect the "person best qualified for the position to be filled," since a literal application of the statement might conceivably bring some harm to the general welfare of other important areas of church work. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Section 6.117 be clarified by adding, after the words "elected from" in line 6, the words "the list of candidates as originally proposed by the President or as amended by him after mutual consent with the electors, as the case may be"; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, further, that the words "among the candidates" in lines 6 and 7 be deleted; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, finally, that the following sentence be added after the close of the current statement: "All elections are to be conducted with due regard for the welfare of other institutions or of other agencies of Synod."

The revised Section 6.117 will then read: "The election shall be held on the day designated in the notice published in the official publications of Synod or as soon thereafter as feasible; and after due consideration of the recommendations and statements of qualifications submitted on behalf of all nominees or objections to any, there shall be elected from the list of candidates as originally proposed by the President or as amended by him after mutual consent with the electors, as the case may be, that person best qualified for the position to be filled, or the Board of Control shall be requested to issue a new call for candidates. All elections shall be conducted with due regard for the welfare of other institutions and other agencies of Synod."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 42

WHEREAS, The basic changes that govern the election and the appointment of faculty personnel to teaching or administrative positions in Synod's colleges and seminaries, as approved by the 1947 convention, have been found to be generally acceptable; and

WHEREAS, One statement as it now appears in this section of the *Handbook* (6.117) mandates the electors to call "that person best qualified for the position to be filled"; and

WHEREAS, A literal application of this mandate may be to the detriment of the work of the Church as it is being carried on in other areas; therefore be it

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education be made the basis for a new wording of Section 6.117 of the *Handbook* which shall then read as follows: "The election shall be held on the day designated in the notice published in the official publications of Synod or as soon thereafter as feasible; and after due consideration of the recommendations, and statements of qualifications submitted on behalf of all nominees, or objections to any, there shall be elected from the list of candidates as originally proposed by the President or as amended by him after mutual consent with the electors, as the case may be, the person best qualified for the position to be filled, or the Board of Control shall be requested by the electors to postpone the election or to issue a new call for candidates as conditions may indicate. All elections shall be conducted with due regard for the welfare of other institutions and agencies of Synod."

Advancing Instructors, etc.**Handbook Section 6.129**

A new Section 6.129 should be added on advancing instructors and assistant professors and on transferring associate professors and professors from one institution to another if Synod adopts the recommendations of the Board made in another section of this report.

ACTION

NOTE: Cf. action on 6.51 b.

Reserve Contingency Fund**Handbook Section 6.145 c**

The experience of your Board with the administration of Paragraph c of this provision shows that the estimate of 25 per cent for a reserve to cover contingencies in this area is unnecessarily high. It is apparent, also, that very wide fluctuations in the requirements in this area occur from year to year.

Since the experience of an entire century clearly indicates the wisdom of accumulating some funds to meet larger emergency demands without exceeding the budget for the year, your Board believes, also, that the provisions incorporated in the additional Paragraphs d and e will contribute to Synod's welfare. Accordingly, in order to reduce the mandatory reserve, to clarify the procedure, and to specify the administration of these funds, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Paragraph c of Section 6.145 be deleted and that the following be substituted as Paragraph c: "In its budget, the Board for Higher Education shall include a reserve for contingencies in repair, remodeling, and minor capital replacements. This fund shall approximate 15 per cent of the total included in the budget for all institutions.

"d. If Synod has met its budget in any given year, the funds remaining in this contingency repair fund at the close of the fiscal year shall be accumulated from year to year as a reserve for major remodeling or minor capital improvements. This fund shall be administered by the Board for Higher Education in the same manner prescribed for all other sections of the subsidy budget assigned to the educational institutions.

"e. Whenever accumulated funds exceed one third of the total allocation for maintenance and repair for a given fiscal year, the excess shall become a part of the regular allocation to institutions for maintenance and repair in the following year and shall reduce, to that extent, the amounts which must be drawn from the budgeted funds of the fiscal year involved."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod resolved:

Resolution 38

WHEREAS, The experience of the Board for Higher Education shows that the estimate of 25 per cent for a reserve to cover contingencies in this area is unnecessarily high; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to accumulate a reserve in the Contingency Repair Fund; and

WHEREAS, An accumulated reserve fund should be limited to a stipulated amount in order to avoid accumulating too much money which is not placed into the immediate service of the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education to delete paragraph c of Section 6.145 in the *Handbook* and that the following wording be substituted: "In its budget, the Board for Higher Education shall include a reserve for contingencies in repair, remodeling, and minor capital replacements. This fund shall approximate 15 per cent of the total of the maintenance and repair items included in the budget for all institutions.

"d. If Synod has met its budget in any given year, the funds remaining in this contingency repair fund at the close of the fiscal year shall be accumulated from year to year as a reserve for major remodeling or minor capital improvements. This fund shall be administered by the Board for Higher Education in the same manner prescribed for all other sections of the subsidy budget assigned to the educational institutions.

"e. Whenever accumulated funds exceed one third of the total allocation for maintenance and repair for a given fiscal year, the excess shall become a part of the regular allocation to institutions for maintenance and repair in the following year and shall reduce, to that extent, the amounts which must be drawn from the budgeted funds of the fiscal year involved."

Three Per-Cent Reserve Added to Appropriations

Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 44

WHEREAS, The price structure in our economy has not been firmly established because of the prevailing uncertainty in the cost of materials and the charges of labor; and

as, Even the most careful estimates on the cost of that are to be constructed cannot take into account any change in the price index; therefore be it resolved, That an amount of approximately 3 per cent of the cost of buildings for our colleges and seminaries during each triennium be added to and made a part of the appro-

II. PARISH EDUCATION

Report of the Board for Parish Education

(Memorial 201)

From the beginning of our synodical organization in 1847 the promotion of Christian education has been a major concern of our congregations and of Synod. Our congregations have recognized that the development of an effective program of Christian education is basically a problem of the local congregation, for it is the local congregation that sets up the various agencies needed in its educational program, arranges the physical plant, appoints teachers and administrators, selects curriculum materials, and through supervision seeks to maintain unity and continuity in the educational program. Through Synod our congregations have provided a promotional, directive, unifying, and protective influence in parish education. At the synodical level the Board for Parish Education has developed a large variety of instructional materials and has attempted to provide the comprehensive educational leadership that its directives from Synod require. At the District level our District Boards and Committees for Parish Education and the District Superintendents have worked with the synodical board and with the local congregation to expand and improve our program of Christian education. At the circuit level our Visitors have provided leadership in parish education at circuit meetings and have counseled individual congregations on problems involved in an effective educational program. All of this activity has but one objective in mind, namely, to carry out ever more effectively the teaching commission which Christ has given the Church in Matt. 28:19, 20: "Teach all nations . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

The functions of the Board for Parish Education are outlined in the following paragraphs of the synodical *Handbook*:

The Board for Parish Education shall assist the congregations of Synod in co-operation with the District Boards in every possible manner in the arrangement and carrying out of a comprehensive and effective program of Christian education, so that the Gospel of Jesus Christ may become ever more effective in the life of the individual Christian and that the Biblical principle "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" may be and remain the motive for the entire program of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education shall, therefore,

a. Assist in planning an effective program of parish education and especially seek to improve and extend the system of parochial schools in all congregations;

b. Watch for all movements and tendencies which might en-

danger the program of parish education and marshal all available resources to counteract such tendencies and movements;

c. Plan and direct the production of textbooks and other printed materials necessary for the carrying out of an effective program of parish education;

d. Assist in co-ordinating and integrating the various educational agencies and activities intended to promote parish education;

e. Assist the District Boards in supervising and directing all formal educational activities of the congregations of Synod, such as the Lutheran elementary and secondary schools, the Sunday school, the summer school, the vacation Bible school, the part-time weekday religious schools;

f. Initiate and direct research activities necessary to promote and improve parish education;

g. Advise Synod, its Districts, and congregations with respect to problems, needs, and possibilities in the field of parish education;

h. Call an educational conference of representatives of the Board for Parish Education of Synod and the Districts which, as a rule, shall meet every year;

i. Provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers and other parish workers.

During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has tried to discharge the responsibilities thus outlined by Synod and to carry out the specific resolutions of the 1950 convention. We shall first provide a general overview of the work of the Board and then give special consideration to work in the following areas: elementary schools, Sunday schools, other part-time agencies, confirmation instruction, high school, adult education, Lutheran Education Week, the status of the teacher, recent developments in Church-State relations in education, and special assignments and activities of the Board.

A. The Work of the Board

After the Milwaukee Convention the Board for Parish Education divided itself into the following subcommittees: Committee on Schools and High Schools—The Rev. E. A. Krause, Mr. John Pfitzer, Mr. Fred Kuhlmann; Committee on Part-time Agencies—The Rev. C. T. Spitz, Mr. E. C. Gutz, Mr. Robert Steinmeyer; and Committee on Adult Education—Dr. P. M. Bretscher, Dr. P. W. Lange, Mr. Rex L. Becker. While the Board functioned chiefly as a committee of the whole, the subcommittees gave special attention to specific matters in these three major areas of work and brought specific recommendations to the entire Board for final action. The Board met monthly except in the months of July and August. Recently the Board has held both a regular meeting and a plenary meeting in the months of November and May. At the plenary meetings representatives of the seminaries and teachers' colleges are in

attendance to discuss problems of Christian education with our Board. The Rev. C. T. Spitz and Mr. Robert Steinmeyer were honored in the May, 1952, meeting, in recognition of 20 years of service on Synod's Board for Parish Education.

During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has sought to co-operate in every way with the Divisional Committee of the Board of Directors on Parish Education. This committee, consisting of Dr. E. J. Friedrich, Dr. F. A. Hertwig, and Mr. Clarence Amling, has given sympathetic consideration to the various problems that the Board for Parish Education presented to it.

The 1950 convention authorized the Board for Parish Education to add two men to the editorial staff during the ensuing triennium. The two positions are the editor for adult study materials and an assistant editor of Sunday school materials to produce high school Bible class materials. Although the Board has extended a number of appointments to these several positions, they have not been filled at this writing. The Board for Parish Education prays the Lord of the Church to grant success to its efforts to secure the necessary manpower to provide materials for parish education.

In moving to the Lutheran Building the Board for Parish Education was given much better facilities for its library of study materials. The Board of Directors provided a special grant of \$1,000 to purchase Library of Congress cards for the library. Under the leadership of Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling, who functions as our librarian, the library has been put in much more usable condition.

Upon the death of Dr. Theodore Graebner, who, in addition to his other duties, had been editor of the *Walther League Bible Student*, the Walther League turned over this publication to the Board for Parish Education. The *Bible Student* has been edited by the Board for Parish Education since January, 1951. Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling has functioned as editor of *The Bible Student*, in addition to his previous editorial responsibilities as editor of the *Concordia Bible Student and Teacher*. He has had the assistance of the Rev. O. E. Feucht and Dr. Arthur L. Miller, who serve with him as the Editorial Committee. With the addition of the *Bible Student* to its program of study materials, the Board for Parish Education now offers a complete Sunday school program from the Nursery class to the adult Bible class.

One of the members of the Staff, Mr. Wm. A. Kramer, was asked to participate in the "Conquest for Christ" campaign as a regional representative. This request was approved by the Board for Parish Education.

At its meeting on April 16, 1951, the Board for Parish Education took cognizance of the fact that this date was the thirtieth anniversary of Dr. A. C. Stelhorn's service as Secretary of Schools.

Stellhorn reviewed the developments of Synod's promotion of parish education during these thirty years. It is clear that the Lord has richly blessed our Synod through Dr. Stellhorn and his work for the advancement of our parochial schools. The Board expressed its appreciation to him for his faithful service.

At the regular monthly meetings the Board discussed problems and progress in every area of education under its supervision, heard reports from staff members, and gave guidance to them in their work. Through the members of the staff the Board has maintained contact with the field, largely offering service on call to District conventions, pastors' and teachers' conferences, meetings of Sunday school workers, regional meetings concerned with central Lutheran schools or with Lutheran high schools, and other types of educational meetings. Through its Executive Secretary the Board also had direct contact with a number of District Boards for Parish Education and has discussed with them the District program of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education has conducted an annual two-day Educational Conference, bringing together representatives from all District Boards for Parish Education, the seminaries and the teachers' colleges, and members of the Board for Parish Education and its staff for the discussion of common problems in the field of parish education. These meetings have been of tremendous benefit in unifying educational planning and thinking.

Through its staff the Board has been active in the Superintendents' Conference, which brings together all full-time Directors of Christian Education in the Districts for an annual three-day meeting devoted to the development of techniques and methods for advancing the cause of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education has had the co-operation of the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion in the development of a variety of materials. The tracts made available for Christian Family Week, the materials for the Bible Study Advance program, the poster and tract for free distribution in connection with Lutheran Education Week, and "Feeding on the Word" have been processed through this department.

The Board kept close contact with the work and program of the Lutheran Education Association during the triennium. The Executive Secretary of the Board for Parish Education attended most of the meetings of the Executive Board of the Lutheran Education Association. The Board also granted a \$300 subsidy for the publication of the 1951 yearbook of the Lutheran Education Association, entitled *Educational Administration and Supervision of the Lutheran Schools of the Missouri Synod, 1914-1950*.

The Board for Parish Education explored the need for publication of a home-parent magazine that would help promote our program of Christian education for the home and bring about the maximum amount of home co-operation with the educational program of the Church. Conferences were held with Pastor Martin Simon and with Mr. O. A. Dorn on this matter, but no new developments materialized. The Board has appointed a committee of consultants to work with Pastor Simon on the *Christian Parent*. Members of the staff who are thus active as consultants are The Rev. Messrs. O. E. Feucht and A. C. Mueller, and Dr. A. C. Stellhorn.

The booklets *Parish Activities* and *Feeding on the Word*, which initially were produced as items for free distribution, have been produced as sales items on a cost basis. We are happy to report that more than 7,000 copies of *Parish Activities* have been purchased annually in the past several years and that the distribution of *Feeding on the Word* is approximately 200,000 copies a year.

The Board for Parish Education has continued the production of *Parish Education* and mailed it free of charge to all active pastors and teachers. In addition, there are approximately 2,000 paid subscriptions as of March 1, 1953. Most of the paid subscriptions go to members of local Boards of Education, Sunday school superintendents, or Sunday school teachers. The Board has also maintained regular mail contact with the District Boards of Education through the monthly "Board for Parish Education Bulletin" and the quarterly "Adult Education Bulletin."

In all of these activities the Board for Parish Education has sought to enunciate the standards which God Himself sets up in His holy Word for Christian education, namely:

1. Christian education is a lifelong process (2 Peter 3:18).
2. Christian education requires a comprehensive program (Matt. 28:19, 20).
3. Christian education must be thorough (Deut. 6:9).

As our congregations recognize that Christian education covers the entire age span from infancy through adulthood; as they recognize that "teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you" is really an educational imperative to the Church; and as they recognize that "teach them diligently" is God's standard for Christian education, all congregations will strive to expand and improve their educational program.

B. Elementary Schools

During the past triennium the Lord has again prospered our elementary school system in a surprising manner, notably in so far as its inner expansion is concerned.

School Statistics of Synod

	Schools	Enrollment	Teachers
1949	1,244	94,993	3,128
1950	1,277	98,136	3,161
1951	1,297	101,884	3,298
1952	1,286*	106,609*	3,449*

* Includes South American figures of 1951

Number of Schools Opened

It was in 1947 that Synod resolved to strive for a fifty-per-cent enrollment of its children of school age by 1972. During the years 1947 to 1952, both inclusive, 216 schools were opened, and 142 additional congregations entered formal affiliations with schools of sister congregations. In the same period the school system increased by 24,580 pupils and 835 classrooms and the same number of teachers. This gain constitutes a small school system in itself. Building activity was also great. During the five-year period 1947 to 1951 our congregations erected 235 new schools, enlarged 101, and remodeled 153. Yet, with all these gains, we had only 32 per cent of our children of school age enrolled in 1951 and made practically no headway toward the fifty-per-cent enrollment goal. The reason is that also Synod and the number of school-age children increased so much more during that period. To gain percentage-wise, our numerical increases must be far greater.

Number of Schools Closed

Every year there is also a loss of schools. During the same period, 1947 to 1952, 164 schools were closed, suspended, or consolidated, and 92 congregations gave up their formal affiliation with schools of sister congregations. This is not a complete loss, because a number of schools were consolidated, some affiliations resulted in separate schools, and quite a number were temporarily suspended for various reasons, mostly for lack of teachers. Only District officials know in every case why schools are no longer on the roster. So far as we have reports, these are the reasons: 1) Consolidations; 2) Inability to secure a properly trained teacher or any kind of teacher; 3) Relocation of congregation; 4) Transfer of pupils to a school of a sister congregation; 5) Extremely small enrollment; 6) Pastors discontinuing teaching; 7) Transportation difficulties; 8) Widely scattered membership; 9) Financial inability; and 10) Lack of interest.

It should be said that schools which are closed are usually quite small. For instance, of the 26 schools off the roster in 1952, 17 had 10—20 pupils. Nevertheless, even a small school is precious and its closing a loss.

The Need for More Schools

A 32-per-cent enrollment, no matter how large in itself, is wholly unsatisfactory; not because it falls short of Synod's goal,

but because there is the crying need for the more thorough indoctrination and training of our church membership and for removing our youth in much larger numbers from the secularizing influence of public education. Who would say that a 50-per-cent enrollment would be satisfactory or perhaps even extravagant? Should we not aim higher? If some Districts can approximate, reach, or exceed a 50-per-cent enrollment, it would seem that most other Districts could do likewise. The Texas District has a 71-per-cent enrollment in spite of its many small congregations. Northern Illinois has an enrollment of 57 per cent, the Western District one of 55 per cent and South Wisconsin one of 50 per cent. Others are approaching the 50-per-cent mark, but too many Districts are far below that mark. (See accompanying table for details.)

Existing schools are for the most part filled to capacity and greatly expanding. Our greatest need is for schools in many more congregations. The table on page 192, showing the potentialities, indicates that we could double our present number of schools. Though we did open 216 schools since 1947, progress in this respect is extremely slow and unsatisfactory. We should not be ungrateful for progress made; in fact, reports that reach our School Office on the opening and development of schools are often so amazing and remarkable that we find it hard to ask for more; but in view of the possibilities we have reasons to feel ashamed about the lack of much greater progress. Your Board for Parish Education is aware of what it takes to open schools, of most of the obstacles which the devil holds up to pastors and people to hinder the work of the Lord, and of the still existing lack of spiritual understanding and willingness to sacrifice, or the widespread satisfaction with a minimum in Christian education that costs relatively little. But your Board is also confident that such obstacles could be overcome in numerous cases if pastors and people, Circuit Visitors, conferences, District Boards for Parish Education, and others in direct contact with our congregations, would present a united front and make a very earnest effort to multiply our schools; if those who have schools and are convinced of their importance would earnestly witness for the schools and encourage and admonish their brethren publicly and privately to do the right thing by their youth and the Church.

We believe that the following would be effective in the establishment of more schools:

An effort to increase the understanding of our people in Christian education and of the value and benefits of a Christian school.

An emphasis on the need of spending money for a good education.

Financial aid to congregations wherever needed.

The establishment of central schools where these are a possibility and the best solution.

Individual work with congregations by Circuit Visitors, District Boards, and District Superintendents.

Potentialities of Reaching Fifty-Per-Cent Enrollment in the Elementary Schools

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

Statistics of 1951

Districts	Congregations with Schools No. of Comm.				Enrollment Percentage	Congregations Without Schools No. of Comm.		
	0-99	100-199	200-299	300+		100-199	200-299	300+
Alberta & Brit. Columbia	—	2	—	1	4	13	8	3
Atlantic	—	5	9	20	12	40	41	55
California and Nevada	1	4	4	11	12	31	11	1
Central	3	13	24	75	51	59	24	24
Central Illinois	—	3	7	21	36	36	15	14
Colorado	1	5	5	12	47	10	4	—
Eastern	1	3	3	17	15	37	23	29
English	—	2	2	9	8	33	24	85
Florida and Georgia	1	3	—	—	45	8	1	3
Iowa East	1	6	7	12	24	17	23	10
Iowa West	2	4	11	12	12	48	30	23
Kansas	—	10	15	16	32	40	13	6
Manitoba & Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—	21	7	2
Michigan	—	2	12	83	45	58	22	34
Minnesota	—	19	20	46	22	92	59	58
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	3
North Dakota	2	2	1	3	7	41	9	5
North Wisconsin	—	3	5	21	26	68	34	25
Northern Illinois	1	5	11	90	57	36	25	27
Northern Nebraska	3	7	6	17	27	36	10	32
Northwest	2	7	7	9	15	36	11	12
Oklahoma	1	2	3	4	21	18	2	4
Ontario	—	—	—	3	4	27	5	14
South Dakota	—	1	2	2	5	38	12	9
South Wisconsin	4	4	8	50	50	29	7	25
Southeastern	2	6	2	7	24	25	10	14
Southern	—	—	1	5	18	11	4	7
Southern California	3	2	8	24	46	27	7	4
Southern Illinois	2	4	6	21	54	18	8	8
Southern Nebraska	—	25	16	13	34	30	12	5
Texas	9	22	19	26	71	31	8	4
Western	5	16	24	61	55	54	23	17
Synod	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
Totals	44	187	238	691	—	1,082	495	562

Not included are the schools of institutions except in the enrollment percentages.
Not included are the schools of South America.

Intensified promotional work on the part of Synod's Board for Parish Education in behalf of schools.

Above everything else, however, we need a strong Christian faith and implicit trust in the Lord and, therefore, more earnest prayer for this worthy cause.

We are grateful that the Board of Directors of Synod has recognized the need for more schools and is concerned about doing something to meet the need. After careful consideration of this problem the Board of Directors, in February, 1953, allocated \$100,000 to our Board from the "Conquest for Christ" collection for the special promotion of Lutheran elementary schools. The details of this special promotion will require further development, but the availability of funds makes possible more attention to this problem than our Board has thus far been able to give it. While we are extremely happy about the expansion of existing schools and the many new schools that have been opened, we feel that a great effort must be made to extend the schools to many more congregations.

ACTION

First of all, Synod *resolved*, upon recommendation of Committee 4:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The report of the Board for Parish Education indicates the extensiveness and importance of the work of this board, and especially of the members of the staff; and

WHEREAS, The members of the board and of the staff have faithfully and conscientiously performed their work with the welfare of Christian education in mind; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has signally blessed the efforts of the board and of the staff in the several areas of their work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize the efficient and painstaking manner in which the Board for Parish Education and its staff have carried on the complex and arduous duties of their several offices, and that we express to them our very sincere gratitude for a difficult task well done.

As to the suggestions of the Board for Parish Education under the heading "Need for More Schools," Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has made it the personal concern of the individual Christian and of the local congregation to bring up the children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; therefore be it

Resolved, That the established synodical goal of 50 per cent of our children in Christian day schools by 1972 be thought of as most easily and satisfactorily reached if it becomes the goal of the individual congregation in Synod to have at least 50 percent of its own children in a Christian day school; and be it

Resolved, That, to this end we urge every congregation to consider the possibilities of organizing a Christian day school if it does not already have one; and be it

Resolved, That we urge the sharing of existing schools with congregations that have not as yet established one; and be it

Resolved, That we encourage the establishment of more centralized (central) schools, to be maintained by a group of congregations; and be it finally

Resolved, That our congregations avail themselves of the study and findings of Synod's Board for Parish Education in this area of educational advance.

The Teacher Situation

Teacher training has been considerably increased. River Forest now devotes itself wholly to the college years and has a record enrollment. Seward, which still has also the high school department, also has a record enrollment of teacher-training students. A two-year terminal course for women has been approved for the emergency at Winfield; two-year teacher-training courses have been introduced at Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul. Men graduates have increased from 30 in 1947 to 99 in 1952 and to 116 in 1953. Women graduates have increased from 18 in 1947 to 55 in 1952 and to 75 in 1953.

Yet underproduction of graduate teachers prior to this time and the expansion of the school system have been so great that during the present school year, with its 3,449 teachers, only 1,518 are men graduates and 173 are women graduates, a total of 1,691 graduate teachers active in the schools — leaving 1,758 others, such as two-year students of the teachers' and preparatory colleges, students or graduates of other Lutheran institutions (St. Louis, Springfield, Valparaiso, Mankato, etc.), non-graduate regular women teachers, teaching pastors (small number), and emergency women and men teachers. The annual turnover and mortality among the teachers is tremendous. Only the regular male teachers and a certain number of steady women teachers make for a high degree of permanence. Outside them our teachers are quite transient. The annual supply of graduates and students, though very considerable now, is not enough to replace the annual losses and leaves unsupplied both many existing positions and all new positions gained each year. (We gained 199 new teaching positions from 1951 to 1952.)

The calls and applications annually received by the Board of Assignment are issued early in spring and do not represent the total demand that exists in spring and that develops by the fall of the year. In 1952 the Board had 528 such calls and applications

under consideration, but could supply only 339, leaving 189 unsupplied. By fall the latter number had increased to 498. For these positions the congregations had to find teachers outside our supply from the teacher-training institutions; and that meant the employment of many so-called emergency teachers.

In our opinion, even the present plans for increased teacher training will not supply the demand. It is obvious, too, that our schools are harmed by unsuitable teachers. District educational leaders point it out to us, and they fear that such harm will affect the school cause also in the future.

Demand Is Expected to Increase Considerably

A prediction of school enrollment and teacher demand for the years 1948 to 1955 has so far been fairly closely fulfilled up to 1952. It was based only on our record of child Baptisms, and no other factor, such as an increase in the number of schools. If predictions based on the same record continue to be fulfilled, we shall need far more teachers than are now in prospect.

The Prediction and Its Fulfillment

Year	Enrollment		Teachers	
	Predicted	Actual Enrollment	Need Predicted	Actual Number
1948	90,180	92,487	2,881	2,964
1949	94,595	94,995	3,106	3,128
1950	98,655	98,136	3,288	3,228
1951	102,321	101,884	3,410	3,250
1952	107,655	106,609	3,588	3,449
1953	115,496		3,849	
1954	122,919		4,097	
1955	129,872		4,329	

If the predictions will not be completely fulfilled, they will at least be approximated, and might possibly be exceeded, if more schools are opened. This means that we ought to have up to 700 teachers more than are needed to replace the losses during the next triennium, or roughly perhaps 1,800 teachers, 600 a year, or each year almost double the number we supplied in 1952.

Instructional Material for Schools

The necessity for textbooks, other instructional materials, and general curriculum guides requires constant attention if we are to achieve the objectives of our Lutheran schools. During the past triennium the following projects received attention.

Religion (Grades 4-8): Since completion of the *Concordia Primary Religion Series*, special attention has been given to materials for the intermediate and upper grades. In connection with this effort, two workshops have been held (1949 and 1952). Three experimental units have been tried out in about

schools each. Presently a number of writers are at work on individual study units.

Catechism Filmstrips. — By early fall, 1953, God willing, the Catechism will be available in a series of 23 filmstrips. This is being done by the Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism, a member of our staff participating.

Kindergarten. — *The Christian Kindergarten*, by Morella Mensing, should be available by summer, 1953. This book outlines the principles and purposes underlying Christian kindergartens and includes a practical curriculum and purposeful activities.

New Music Series. — A committee is at work on a new three-book music series to replace the *Music Reader*. The committee: Prof. Victor Hildner, Leslie R. Zeddies, and Erhardt W. Hitzemann.

New Reading Series. — A new reading series is in the planning stage. Questionnaires were sent to all schools in an effort to determine the needs and preferences of the field. Superintendents and the education faculties of the teachers' colleges will also be consulted before definite action is determined.

Concordia Treble Series. — This is a series of choice selections for children's choirs covering the church year and special occasions. Suitable numbers are gradually being added to the series.

School Reference Catalog. — This is an annual publication for teachers, containing recommendations of textbooks and other instructional materials for Lutheran schools. The Superintendents' Conference co-operates with the Board for Parish Education in its preparation, while Concordia Publishing House pays the cost of publication and mailing.

Other Items. — Work is still in progress on units in Science and in the Primary Social Studies.

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod resolved:

TEACHER TRAINING

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The success of Christian education in the parish depends in large measure upon those who, by God's grace, are privileged to teach in our schools; and

WHEREAS, Synod and all of its members should be vitally concerned about the men and women who occupy this important position in the Christian congregation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize the need of a well-trained and adequate teaching force in our schools; and be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves earnestly to consider the recommendations of Committee 1 to be offered to this Convention

relative to additional facilities for teacher training at our colleges; and be it

Resolved, That we recognize the need of in-service-training of teachers and that, to this end,

1. We encourage the teachers' colleges to explore the possibility of extending their summer school programs to other areas of Synod;
2. We encourage a greater enrollment in correspondence courses offered by our teachers' colleges;
3. We encourage the attendance, wherever possible, at evening classes at local universities and teachers' colleges;
4. We encourage District boards of Christian education to arrange for educational workshops in their Districts, which will give impetus to such a program of educational advance; and finally
5. We ask each congregational board of Christian education not merely to encourage in-service-training of its teachers, but especially also to make it possible both from a time and financial standpoint for teachers to avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

C. Our Sunday Schools

The number of Sunday schools in the Missouri Synod continues to increase, and we are gradually approaching the day when every parish will have a Sunday school.

The total enrollment in our Sunday schools reached 455,984 in 1952, an increase of almost 100,000 in three years. There is reason to believe that the goal of a 500,000 enrollment will have been reached by the time of the convention in Houston. This is reason for special gratitude to God. The growing opportunity to teach His Word is a blessing of His Spirit. The figure, however, gives no cause for complacency. During the last five years pastors of the Missouri Synod have baptized annually some 60,000 to 65,000 children. Accordingly, if we were working at 100-per-cent effectiveness, we could expect an increase in baptized membership of about 60,000 a year. This would markedly increase our Sunday school enrollment. New enlistments for Bible class or any growth in the number of unchurched children we might bring into the Sunday school would further increase our Sunday school enrollment.

Gradually more and more Sunday schools are establishing a Nursery Roll for enrolling children from birth to age four. In 1952, 1,791 of the 4,498 Sunday schools reported having a Nursery Roll. This was an increase of 267 over the previous year. The total enrollment of Nursery Rolls reached 70,000, a remarkable growth.

pod could have at least four times as many infants registered. The value of the Nursery Roll lies not so much in the listing of the names of the children as in the program provided for them by their parents by the Church. Contact and guidance is provided by such materials as quarterly letters to parents, prayer cards, and Bible story leaflets for parents to teach in the home. More and more three-year-olds are beginning to attend Sunday school in special Nursery classes, the enrollment having reached 20,000. The Board for Parish Education recognizes the urgent need for a Nursery course correlated with the "Life in Christ" lessons and plans to prepare new Nursery class materials as soon as present production projects will allow the necessary time.

In the fall of 1951 an extensive revision of the Concordia Sunday School Lessons appeared as the "Life in Christ" series. The former two-year course was simplified and extended to four years on the upper levels. In the fall of 1953 the third of the four-year cycle of lessons will appear. Circulation figures indicate a wide use of the lessons outside the Missouri Synod. Suggestions from the field are carefully weighed, and efforts are constantly being made to improve the materials.

Most Sunday schools still need more adequate facilities for better use of teaching materials and expansion of enrollment. Graded opening procedures on at least two levels are considered as important as graded class teaching on the level of the child's development. Some churches still fail to provide the necessary Bibles and tables for Bible-directed study by older children. This situation ought to be remedied at once if we are to do more than tell stories in our Sunday schools.

"Mission Story Talks for Children" are appearing in the new mission magazine, the *Mission Call*, and colorful weekly children's envelopes with mission and stewardship messages are available from the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion.

A planned effort to reach the unchurched in the community needs year-round attention. The observance of Rally Day, monthly Mission Sunday, and frequent contact with a Sunday school prospect list is a minimum program of evangelism for the Sunday school. Churches are asked to consider the special advantages of the Home Department for extending the outreach of their Sunday school.

More and more Sunday schools are holding weekly or biweekly staff meetings, although far too many still report no lesson-preparation meetings whatever. The quality of our Sunday schools depends more on the quality of teachers and their teaching than on any other factor. A special report by the Sunday School

Teacher Training Committee indicates the opportunities for in-service training. Congregations are asked to be aware of the careful training demanded for pastors and day school teachers, and they must be warned against lack of standards and training for Sunday school teachers. District Boards of Education and Visitors will do well to emphasize the importance of weekly or at least biweekly teachers' meetings as minimum training for the non-professional teachers in the church and the study of at least one teacher-training course each year for every parish staff.

In this connection must be mentioned the danger of using immature high school students for work in the Sunday school. Congregations are urged to select mature and qualified men and women, especially more men, for the important work of sowing the seed of God's Word into the fertile minds and hearts of the children of the Church.

The *Children's Hymnal* is due to appear in the fall of 1953. A committee consisting of A. C. Mueller, Allan H. Jahsmann, Edward Klammer, and Harry Bernthal has been meeting almost weekly for several years. It has carefully considered selections and reactions from the field and submitted its work to both the Board for Parish Education and Synod's Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for review and guidance.

The Sunday school office has continued to co-operate with the Board for Audio-Visual Aids in the preparation of filmstrips and motion pictures for use in our Sunday schools and with Concordia Publishing House in the production of such other materials as *Parents' Guides*, Teaching Pictures, Sunday school papers, and helps for leaders and teachers. A recent book which deserves to be studied by every Sunday school superintendent is *The Sunday School Leader's Handbook*, by Adolph H. Kramer.

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod resolved:

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Resolution 4

WHEREAS, Our Sunday schools have been greatly blessed by God as evangelistic and educational agencies in the parish, so that one fourth of the members of our Church are enrolled in our Sunday schools; and

WHEREAS, Evangelistic and educational work, if it is to be properly carried out, requires a competent teaching staff; and

WHEREAS, Every teacher in our Sunday schools should be helped to achieve the necessary training and aptness to teach the Word of God to our children; therefore be it

Resolved, That the boards for parish education on the synodical, District, and local level be reminded of their responsibility for the careful selection and preparation of teachers for our Sunday schools; and be it

Resolved, That the congregations be urged to arrange for

1. Weekly or at least biweekly teachers' meetings in the parish, including devotional Bible reading, lesson preparation, discussion, and demonstration;
2. Regular use of the teacher-training courses offered by our Synod.

Committee 4 also submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 6

PARENT-TEACHER ORGANIZATIONS

WHEREAS, The home is the most potent teaching agency which the Church has; and

WHEREAS, Effective Christian education is a co-operative task undertaken jointly by the home and the Church; and

WHEREAS, There are nearly 1,000 congregations in our Synod that have parents' organizations or couples' groups; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Education Association is organizing a parent-teacher organization to help supply a helpful service to their parent-teacher groups; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education through its Family Life Committee is supplying annual study materials for such groups; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage all of our congregations to give some type of practical assistance to parents through parent guidance groups and the use of our own materials, such as the Parent Guidance Series; and be it

Resolved, That they use Christian Family Week to help stimulate parents toward the fulfillment of their teaching mission.

D. Other Part-Time Agencies

The part-time agencies of Christian education have continued to play an important part toward fulfilling the twofold obligation of the Church—finding lost sheep and strengthening those who have been found through instruction in the Word of God.

But there is still much room for improvement. Too many congregations fail to make use of any of the part-time agencies, others use them insufficiently to serve the best interests of the children under their care. Then, too, there are numerous congregations that have neither adequate facilities for the housing

and effective teaching of classes nor for the assimilation of missionary gains.

Congregations should periodically examine their program of Christian education with a view toward improving it through the addition of one or more of the part-time agencies and through attention to classroom and teaching facilities in any renovating and building program. Local boards of parish education should be held responsible for improvement and progress.

Vacation Bible Schools.—Our vacation Bible schools show steady growth. The total 1952 enrollment of 150,000 represents an increase of 25,000 pupils since 1950. Non-member children included in the total for 1952 numbered 50,000. This figure represents a gain of 10,000 since 1950. Each year large numbers of children were gained for Baptism, for the Nursery Roll, and for our year-round agencies of Christian education; also several hundred adults have been gained annually for membership classes. In 1952 a total of 1,009 children was gained for our parochial schools.

The lesson materials provided by Synod through its Board for Parish Education continue to enjoy the favor of our people, also the favor of many non-Lutherans, who have been buying one half of the total number sold each year; however, a re-examination of the materials seems necessary. Various leaders in District parish education have ventured the opinion that the present plan of using the extant three series, or courses, alternately through the years is not conducive to sustained interest and progress. The advisability of issuing a new course or a thoroughly revitalized course each year should be given consideration. Furthermore, since children of Nursery age have been coming to our vacation Bible schools, the addition of lesson materials suitable for Nursery children deserves immediate attention.

Rather unfortunately many congregations have curtailed the length of the V. B. S. sessions and in so doing curtailed the effectiveness of the school also. Leaders in parish education everywhere should strongly urge their congregations to keep the schools in session at least three weeks.

Saturday Schools.—Unlike the vacation Bible school, the Saturday school has not grown. During the last ten years the number of schools has fluctuated between 650 and 840, showing some loss in the over-all picture. The 1951 figure was 691, which represents a loss of 50 schools since 1949.

Despite the loss indicated, the number of pupils enrolled has held fairly even (between 14,000 and 16,000). The 1951 figure was 14,230, representing a gain of about 500 children as compared with the previous year. The number of non-member children enrolled has also been quite steady, staying near the 2,000 mark.

There are some signs of renewed interest in the Saturday school. In advocating the promotion and support of the Saturday school the following arguments can be advanced: it affords time for intensive instruction — up to three hours for every class session; time is available for instruction in Bible history, doctrine as such, hymnology, liturgics, etc.; furthermore, time is available for the effective use of pictures and other modern helps.

There can be no doubt that the Saturday school can be a helpful addition to the educational program of a congregation; therefore, more congregations, especially those that do not have a parochial school, should give serious thought to the establishing of a Saturday school and to providing for its promotion and support.

Uncertainty exists with respect to the place and the curriculum of the Saturday school among our agencies of religious instruction, and clarification would be helpful. In the previous convention of Synod the Board for Parish Education was asked to explore the needs of the Saturday school, but, unfortunately, time was not available to give worth-while attention to Synod's resolution.

Released-Time Classes. — As in the case of the Saturday school, so also with respect to released-time work we have suffered loss in the number of schools. However, there has not been a comparable loss in the total number of children enrolled and in the number of non-member children included in the enrollment, as the following statistics reveal:

Year	Schools	Enrollment	Non-Member Children
1948	682	17,548	5,646
1949	705	18,407	5,184
1950	376	13,998	4,194
1951	348	14,458	4,264

An explanation of the situation may be that the impact of the adverse court ruling in the *McCollum* case was not felt until 1950; however, there seems to be no good reason at the present time for a continued decrease in the number of schools. In fact, recent court rulings, including the Supreme Court ruling on the program of released-time classes in New York, have been favorable for the continuation of released-time instruction and the establishing of classes in more areas.

Since released-time work has made it possible to reach many of our own children and many non-member children for instruction in the Word of God, extant classes should continue to function, and new classes should be introduced where it is possible to do so.

E. Confirmation Instruction

The Board for Parish Education still has on its program of work the development of a manual on Confirmation instruction that will give assistance in this important field.

In a number of Districts very helpful workshops have been held on the subject of Confirmation instruction. Particularly noteworthy were those held in the Central District and the Texas District.

The Board for Parish Education would encourage all pastors and teachers' conferences and congregations to place this important item on their agenda and would encourage also the individual congregations to discuss the provisions in the local congregation for this important phase of the educational program.

F. High Schools

Since 1944 the Board for Parish Education has been active in the promotion and guidance of Lutheran secondary schools. Members of the staff have given counsel and guidance to communities interested in the development of a Lutheran high school program. The Board has also been represented at meetings of the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools, and by request of the Association the Teachers' Bureau has developed a file of high school teacher prospects. Members of the staff have also presented papers at regional high school conferences.

During the last triennium definite progress has been made in the Lutheran high school program of Synod. In Chicago, Luther High School South was opened in 1951 with a fine new school plant. This school will be graduating the first class in June, 1954. The original Luther Institute property was sold to the City of Chicago, and Luther Institute has occupied rented quarters for the 1952-53 school year, while a second of the three contemplated high schools for the Chicago area was being built. This school will be ready for use in September, 1953. The Detroit Lutheran High School was relocated in a different plant, and plans are under way for the erection of a new Lutheran high school there. In Fort Wayne a new high school building was dedicated in 1952. In Los Angeles the Dr. Walter A. Maier Memorial Lutheran High School is now being built, and the school will open in September, 1953. In Denver a principal has been called, and plans are under way to open the high school in September, 1953. In Milwaukee the churches of the Missouri Synod and the Wisconsin Synod have decided to sponsor separate high schools. The Missouri Synod congregations are working for a new school with a capacity of 1,000 students. One congregational high school, that of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was discontinued in 1951. The other congregational high school, that of Oregon City, Oreg., will discontinue Grades Ten to Twelve at the close of the current school year.

Figures for the 1951-52 school year indicate the following status of Lutheran secondary education:

High School Enrollments 1952—1953

Name of School	Enrollment
Lutheran High School, Milwaukee, Wis.	876
Luther Institute, Chicago, Ill.	464
Concordia Lutheran High School, Fort Wayne, Ind.	446
Trinity Lutheran High School, Oregon City, Oreg.	14
Lutheran High School, Racine, Wis.	305
Lutheran High School, Detroit, Mich.	460
Lutheran High School, St. Louis, Mo.	643
Lutheran High School, Cleveland, Ohio	415
Lutheran High School, Houston, Tex.	156
Luther High School South, Chicago, Ill.	310

Total**4,089**

In addition to these regular pupils in Lutheran high schools, there were 244 pupils in separate ninth grades and 1,501 students in the high school departments of our synodical institutions. This makes a grand total of 5,834 students, or 4.9 per cent of an estimated 120,000 persons of high school age in our Synod. In 1950 the Board for Parish Education reported to Synod that it should be possible for us to develop twenty new high schools during the next twenty years. This is still an attainable goal. May God give us the consecration and leadership that is needed to provide Lutheran secondary education for our youth.

During the past triennium a number of communities have begun or continued the exploration of the possibility of a Lutheran high school. In addition to the communities opening new high schools in September, 1953, the following communities have studied the possibility of a high school: Metropolitan New York City, the Niagara Circuit of New York, and Baltimore, Md.

The Board for Parish Education has worked in close co-operation with the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools in the High School Curriculum Project. This project is a co-operative endeavor on the part of the various Lutheran high schools through the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. When completed, it will provide a complete curriculum for Lutheran high schools, with specific objectives for the various subject-matter fields, with course content and resource units outlined for the various high school subjects. All of these materials will be in harmony with the Lutheran philosophy of education. This should be a definite step forward in effective Christian education in our secondary schools.

G. Adult Education

The Church must help people answer two questions, namely, (1) "What must we do to be saved?" and (2) "What must we do now that we are saved?" Christian adult education is bound up with the answers to both of these questions. Education precedes, accompanies, and follows the conversion of every adult received

into the Church. So also education is the forerunner of, and the companion to, all Christian action.

A Church in which most of the people are spectators is doomed. The Church exists not to exploit its adults, but to enrich them spiritually, to further indoctrinate them, and to further equip them to fulfill their mission for Christ. It must give them such tools as (1) skill in the personal use of the Bible, (2) good habits of prayer, (3) ability to witness to the Christian faith, (4) readiness to teach their own children and participate in the teaching task of the Church, (5) understanding of, and participation in, the world mission of the Church, including witness in one's vocation and citizenship, and (6) skills for becoming a spiritual force against materialism and the carnal life.

This requires more than mere churchgoing or a "pocketbook" type of Christianity. Adult learning and doing is exactly what God expects of the Church in His educational directives in Ephesians and Colossians. Every parish and every Christian minister should accept as their sacred obligation the preparation of each parishioner for his God-given mission. This demands adult education.

Adult education is a promising field. It helps the Church make fuller use of its investment in the education of children, since it builds on foundations laid in childhood. It deals with men and women who as adults are the teachers and examples to their children. All the committees and boards of the Church are composed of adults who carry out the whole program of the parish. Since 1900 twenty years have been added to the life span of the average man in America. God asks, What will My Church do with those extra twenty years? The growing number of older adults are a new challenge to the Church. But a still larger challenge are the people in their twenties and thirties. Our young adults as a group are the most educated group the Church has ever had. They are at the very peak of their learning efficiency. They represent a tremendous working force for Jesus Christ if the Church will reach them, train them, use them, lead them.

Bible Study.—Adult education in our Synod has been largely identified with Bible study in the last two trienniums because here the need seemed greatest. In 1946 about 6.8 per cent of our communicant members were reported as being in Bible classes. By 1952 this had risen to 12 per cent. Synod at its last convention buttressed the comprehensive resolutions of 1947 with a call to increase the enrollment by another 5 per cent. By the end of 1951 no widespread gain could be reported. For that reason the Board set up the Bible Study Advance, calling upon each parish to take positive action to enroll its people for Bible study.

The Bible Study Advance gives directions for a Bible rally, an annual meeting, a permanent recruitment program, enough classes to serve all age levels above confirmation, the enrollment of all adults and children confirmed for further indoctrination, the training of teachers and parents for greater Bible use in the home and church through the use of the five new Bible sound-strips. The Advance was introduced with a Reformation day emphasis on the open Bible in 1952. For mass Reformation meetings a pageant was written, orders of service suggested, and a tract prepared. A congregational manual, *Take the Sword of the Spirit*, outlined procedures, and a booklet on *Enlisting People in the Bible Class* was prepared to help Bible classes set up a continual enlistment program. Twelve tracts were assembled to help the churches with this task.

Each District of Synod has a Bible Study Advance Committee or has given the task to its Board of Education. Every circuit has been asked to set up Bible teams of laymen to help introduce the Advance. About 1,000 laymen are being used in this manner. The Walther League and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League are giving notable assistance on the District level. The Lutheran Laymen's League is helping both on the District and national levels.

Every congregation needs to give attention to better courses of study, better teaching, and better administration of its youth and adult Bible classes if it is to gain and hold its people. In the coming triennium Synod needs to give special attention to (1) curricula for all Bible class teachers, (2) helping Bible classes set up good administration, (3) helping congregations provide better facilities for Bible classes, (4) set up more Bible classes. We have approximately 6,000 Bible classes. With a minimum of three classes for a church, we should have 10,000 more classes.

The worship service with the sermon is still the most vital means we have for *keeping* people with Christ and is indeed an effective means of Christian education. Bible study in the group is one of the best means for helping people grow spiritually, for developing a Bible-reading congregation, and for training a laity equipped for spiritual work in God's kingdom.

Council on Bible Study.—In 1946 a representative Council on Bible Study of 40 members was set up to aid the Board in developing its Bible study program. Its work was done by five subcommittees. An annual meeting to review progress and make recommendations to the Board was held. We want to thank the many persons who worked on this Council. As of January, 1953, a smaller Council was named to take its place. This Council continues to concern itself with the whole Bible study program. Its members are Rex L. Becker, H. Roland Bieser, L. J. Dierker, the Rev. H. A.

Etzold, Paul Friedrich, John Goodbrake, the Rev. Geo. A. Loose, Dr. A. G. Merckens, Dr. Arthur L. Miller, the Rev. Oscar E. Feucht.

To foster Bible reading, the Committee on the Bible in the Home has issued three editions of *Feeding on the Word*, a daily Bible reading guide with directions for personal meditation. The members of this committee were the Rev. A. O. Gebauer, chairman; the Rev. Messrs. E. J. W. Fritze, G. A. Lueck, John W. Ott, Dr. Alfred v. Rohr Sauer.

This committee has completed the first Bible-reading survey made in our Church. 1,721 persons, representing as many families, participated in the survey, which involved people from every District of Synod. The findings of this survey are very encouraging. Of the people that responded 38 per cent reported that they read the Bible at least three or four times a week, and 45 per cent reported holding family worship at least three or four times a week. A more complete report will be submitted in one of our periodicals. The results will guide us in developing helps for Bible reading in the future.

The committee exploring Bible use among our high school youth made a survey in Lutheran high schools, synodical high schools (connected with our colleges), and among Lutheran students in public schools. The findings will supply a factual basis for guidance in promoting Bible reading and study among adolescents, help us in setting up a curriculum, and in writing Bible study materials for high school youth. The survey was made by Mr. John Grundmann and Mr. Herbert Moldenhauer of the staff of St. Louis Lutheran High School.

A curriculum committee explored the policies and principles for Bible class courses on the high school level, young people's level, and on the adult level, and laid some of the groundwork for a future curriculum conference. The committee recommended that the full-time editors of youth and adult materials carry forward the exploration and complete plans for a Bible class curriculum conference.

A committee was appointed by the Board to deal with the problem of a more readable English Bible and to give guidance with regard to modern versions now on the market. The members of this committee are Dr. W. H. Roehrs, chairman; Dr. W. A. Baepler, Prof. Martin Franzmann, the Rev. Lewis C. Niemoeller, the Rev. E. J. Saleska, Dr. Geo. V. Schick. During the past triennium this committee has done the following:

1. Set up standards of judgment which should guide the Church, namely, accuracy, readability, and absence of theological bias;

2. Examined a number of modern versions;

2. Given special attention to the Revised Standard Version;

4. Discussed the problem of Bible versions with Mr. Dorn and the General Literature Board.

It plans to prepare guidelines on the evaluation and use of modern English versions. The committee concurs with the opinion of the St. Louis Seminary faculty with regard to the Revised Standard Version as expressed in the article in the *Lutheran Witness* of December 9, 1952.

A Bible-reading laity can be developed only if good foundations are laid in childhood by parents in the home and the teachers in school and church. A committee of staff members and parents looked into this problem. It recommended that our editors of curricular materials build Bible use into the lessons. This recommendation is already reflected in the new lesson units for Lutheran elementary schools and the new Sunday school curriculum. Many pastors report that they are making more use of the Bible in confirmation instruction. The new Bible filmstrips are a further contribution to training parents and teachers with regard to Bible use with children.

Since no editor for adult materials was secured, we lagged behind in the production of Bible study materials on the adult level. The following materials appeared:

Guidance Charts for More and Better Bible Classes

The Materials of the Bible Study Advance

Tracts on Bible reading and Bible study

Three study courses:

Practical Christianity (First Corinthians)

Christ and His Church (Colossians)

Help Yourself to Better Living (Proverbs)

We also participated in the production of five sound-filmstrips: "Teaching the Bible" series (4 filmstrips) and "Redeeming the Time."

Bible Institutes.—One of the most significant new developments in the history of our Synod with a great potential for Christian leadership education is the Bible institute. From one such evening school in 1946, these have grown to 35 Bible institutes that are designed to give advanced training in Bible, Christian doctrine, and in practical church work to equip lay workers for more effective witnessing, teaching, and intelligent churchmanship. The combined enrollment per semester is approximately 3,500. The typical Bible institute offers a number of courses in an eight- to ten-week semester with sessions one night a week.

During the past triennium Bible institutes have been in session at the following places:

Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Aurora, Ill.
Fresno, Calif.	Belvidere, Ill.
Oakland, Calif.	River Forest, Ill.
San Francisco, Calif.	Northside — Chicago, Ill.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Southside — Chicago, Ill.
Decatur, Ill.	Lincoln, Nebr.
Peoria, Ill.	Norfolk, Nebr.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Portland, Oreg.
Detroit, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
Flint, Mich.	Twin Falls, Idaho
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Saginaw, Mich.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Washington, D. C.
Barney, N. Dak.	North Hollywood, Calif.
Minot, N. Dak.	Maywood, Calif.
Merrill, Wis.	San Diego, Calif.
Wausau, Wis.	St. Louis, Mo.
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	

The catalog of the St. Louis Institute, which outlines 48 courses for a three-year cycle, has become the pattern for most of these institutes. A workshop is to be held in the summer of 1953 to give attention to standards, curriculum, course outlines, and methods of instruction.

Bible institutes are possible in practically all Districts of Synod. They should be set up as leadership training schools, meet the needs of the constituent churches, and maintain worthy standards.

The practical application of the priesthood of all believers, the creation of a working laity, the efficient operation of the congregation, the carrying out of the teaching ministry in Sunday school, in the vacation Bible school, in the youth and adult groups, the development of an evangelism program in every congregation, call for such leadership education as a Bible institute can supply. The Bible institute is distinguished from other church leadership education by the careful balance maintained between advanced study of the Word (the *sine qua non* of church leadership) and practical courses in every phase of church work.

Family Life Education. — The home is one of the most potent teaching agencies. Therefore our Church has a family life program which embraces family worship, parent guidance, marriage counseling, guidance to young adults — single and married, home-church co-operation, worthy Christian home standards, attention to the aging family, and training children, youth, and adults for

in home life. "If things go right in the home, they go right everywhere. But if things go wrong in the home, they go wrong everywhere."

Family life education is the concern of all groups. Its chief focus is of necessity the adults who are the homemakers. It calls for close co-operation on the part of all who deal with members of the family. It is a continuing and major concern and therefore a vital part of adult education.

The committee meets three to four times a year for a two-day session. In the past triennium it has continued its help to churches with suggestions and materials for Christian Family Week (first week in May). The committee has also initiated a series of Parent Guidance Booklets, each containing eight study topics.

The Family Life Committee has in preparation

1. A tract for the aging;
2. A booklet of suggestions and plans for married couples, of which we have from 600 to 800 groups in Synod;
3. A booklet for pastors on premarital guidance;
4. A film on family worship showing how it may be conducted at various stages of the growing family;
5. Materials for the 1954 emphasis on family worship.

Pastors and people are realizing more and more that parent education is one of the most important matters before the Church and the nation. The Family Life Committee is working with the Lutheran Education Association in the matter of a national Lutheran parent-teacher organization.

Research on the Family

The synodical convention of 1947 asked that a study be made with regard to marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related matters. As the Family Life Committee explored this matter it found that no scholarly study in this field has been made by the Lutheran Church, and that its assignment involved a research project. The committee asked for a grant of \$25,000 from the C. T. O. Research Committee. This was granted.

Principles of operation and procedure were set up; a research director, the Rev. Paul G. Hansen of Denver, was secured; and six areas of investigation were then agreed upon, namely (1) mate selection, (2) sex attitudes, (3) engagement and marriage, (4) family size (parenthood), (5) family responsibility and authority, (6) divorce and remarriage.

A sociological survey has been completed. Twenty-three scholars were selected to make studies in areas related to the total project, including investigations in the Old Testament and in the

New Testament, the writings of the Church Fathers, of Luther, of the dogmaticians, the positions held in modern Christendom, and the voluminous literature which has been appearing in the field of the family in the last two decades.

The findings are now being assembled in the form of documented summaries. These are to be carefully tested over a longer period of time. The Church itself will be involved in the testing process. Another triennium will be needed to move the research program through the remaining stages outlined by the committee.

H. Lutheran Education Week

The Board for Parish Education has continued the sponsorship of Lutheran Education Week as a special promotional program seeking to arouse interest in the entire program of parish education. This program was inaugurated in 1944, and each year a special packet of materials has been provided to assist our congregations in the promotion of Christian education. The themes of the annual observances during the past triennium have been:

In 1951, "Christian Education Builds Christian Homes," emphasizing the fact that Christian education in the home and in the church and in schools helps the individual become increasingly competent as a member of a Christian family.

In 1952, "Christian Education Builds a Strong Church," emphasizing that through its educational agencies the Church provides for the systematic and regular feeding of the entire flock on the Word of God.

In 1953, "Christian Education Builds a Strong Nation," emphasizing the importance of Christian education for our national well-being.

The fact that many of our congregations are finding the material provided for Lutheran Education Week helpful indicates that this program can advance the cause of parish education wherever it is used.

One special feature of Lutheran Education Week that we feel is particularly significant is the study of the strengths and weaknesses of the local educational program. Where the leaders take time to assess the program of Christian education that is provided and report to the congregation on the ways in which the program can be improved, this occasion can be much more than a celebration. It can be a definite step forward in the improvement of the congregational educational program.

ACTION

Concerning Family Worship, Committee 4 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The daily use of the Word of God and daily prayer enunciated in Holy Scripture as the normal expression of discipleship with Jesus Christ; and

WHEREAS, Daily family worship supplies a larger acquaintance with Scripture, permits the family to fulfill its educational function, develops the spirit of reverence, and elevates the whole life of the family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage our congregations to give special attention to family worship during the year 1954 and that we supply practical helps for meaningful and fruitful family worship to all families according to their several needs; and be it

Resolved, That our congregations in fulfilling this purpose make good use of the new family film "Faith of Our Families," produced by our Church as an aid to the establishment and strengthening of the family altar; and be it finally

Resolved, That our congregations encourage their women's groups, men's groups, and youth groups to help sponsor the Family Worship Project of 1954.

With reference to **Bible Study Advance**, Committee 4 recommended, and Synod **resolved**:

Resolution 7

WHEREAS, The personal use and study of God's Word is a natural and normal expression of fellowship with Jesus Christ and of the desire to serve Him in His kingdom; and

WHEREAS, The inner strength of the Church depends not only on the public preaching and teaching of the Word of God, but also on a Bible-using laity; and

WHEREAS, The world situation today is a God-given sign to our generation to intensify our use of the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, Bible study is basic to all the work of the Church: witnessing, teaching, leading, serving, giving; and

WHEREAS, God has already blessed the Bible study efforts of our churches with significant gains in Bible class enrollment and Bible use in school and home; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage every congregation to awaken greater interest in Bible study, to personally enlist all members, adults, young people, and children, in Bible study, and to enter upon a constructive program for the advancement of existing Bible classes and the establishing of new Bible classes; and be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to all congregations of Synod to put the Bible study program on a continuing basis so that, as every

church grows in communicant membership, it provides also for a corresponding growth in the number of Bible classes and in Bible class enrollment.

I. The Status of the Teacher

The status of our Lutheran male teachers in relation to the government has required some attention by our synodical officials and the Board for Parish Education during the past triennium.

In September, 1950, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gave a favorable ruling on the Eggen case. This was an unqualified ruling applicable to all regular male Lutheran teachers. The ruling held that Lutheran teachers would be classified as ministers of the Gospel within the purview of Section 22 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. The ruling held, therefore, that the rental value of living quarters furnished to Lutheran teachers was not includable in the gross income of the teachers for Federal income tax purposes. This information was immediately forwarded to the male teachers of Synod on October 26, 1950, and copies of the ruling were provided for the *Praesidium* of Synod, the District Presidents of Synod, the Committee on Parish Education of the Board of Directors, the chairmen of District Boards of Education, and District Superintendents of Schools.

The subject of the draft status of our Lutheran teachers also required attention with the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Dr. Behnken, through the Department of Public Relations, conferred with members of the staff of General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, about the status of our teachers. It was reported that General Hershey did not expect to publish documents listing the many categories established under the law and the regulations governing deferment. In a special letter to the male teachers of our schools, under date of October 5, 1950, Dr. Behnken outlined the approach that teachers should make to their local draft boards in requesting deferred status because they were "regular ministers of religion" in the area of religious education. We are grateful that our teachers have been given this deferred status because, as Dr. Behnken pointed out in his letter, irreparable harm would come to the Church if such deferment were not granted.

Our synodical officials took the same position on two other matters on the status of our teachers before the Government. It was felt that if called teachers are "ministers of religion" for purposes of draft exemption, and "ministers of the Gospel" for income tax purposes, then they should also be regarded as "ministers" in any other relationship with the Government. In this connection an official, written ruling was requested from the Government on the status of our male teachers in the matter of social security. On January 25, 1952, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a writ-

opinion, ruled that the called male teachers "in parochial schools under the jurisdiction of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church are excepted from employment, for the purposes of the taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, under Section 1426 (b) (9) (A) of such Act," and that their remuneration is not subject to income tax withholding under Sections 1621 (a) (9) of the Internal Revenue Code."

In a letter to the called and installed men teachers of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, under date of February 11, 1952, Mr. George Eigel, Legal Counselor for Synod, called attention to the implications of this ruling.

1. According to the ruling, the called male teacher does not qualify for Social Security under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

2. The ruling does not, however, cover women teachers, and the Social Security Act permits a congregation to bring its women teachers under the law, together with its other employees, exclusive of pastors and called male teachers (if at least two thirds of its employees concur).

3. The wages of called male teachers, like the wages of pastors, are also not subject to income-tax withholding. Instead, the called male teacher, like the pastor, must file a declaration of estimated tax on March 15th of each year. The teacher may, of course, choose, if the congregation is willing, to authorize the financial officer of the congregation to hold back a portion of his salary and turn this amount over to the teacher when the teacher makes his quarterly payments on his declaration.

We are grateful that the Federal Government has recognized the important role that our teachers are playing in the work of the Church and that in the various relationships with the Government it has recognized them as "ministers."

In this connection Committee 4 considered Memorial 627, Unprinted Memorial 51, Communications from the Board for Parish Education, the faculty of St. Luke's Christian Day School, Chicago, Ill., four teachers of Pennsylvania, and Elmer J. Moeller, Milwaukee, Wis.

Report of Committee on the Status of the Teacher

(Memorial 627)

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I. Introduction

At the Milwaukee Convention in 1950, Synod adopted the following resolution on the status of the teacher:

"WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has requested Synod officially to approve the clarification given to the Government by Synod's officials; be it therefore

"Resolved, That Synod grant approval of this action of its officials in said matter; and be it further

"Resolved, That such approval is in no way to be construed as Synod's final acceptance of all statements made on this subject; and be it further

"Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to review and study the question of the status of the teacher, said committee to report back to Synod at the next delegate convention."

The Honorable John W. Behnken, President of Synod, in November, 1950, appointed President W. H. Meyer, Prof. M. J. Naumann, and Dr. A. L. Miller to this committee. These men requested Dr. Behnken to add two additional members to the committee. Dr. Behnken acceded to this request and appointed Dr. F. E. Mayer and Dr. A. W. Klinck to serve on the committee. Dr. F. E. Mayer found it necessary to resign from the committee for reasons of health. To replace Dr. Mayer, Dr. Behnken appointed Dr. Theo. Hoyer.

The committee held its first meeting in January, 1951, and its final meeting in March, 1953. Fifteen meetings were held by the committee, and some of these were two-day sessions.

The work of the committee covered specifically four points: (1) Study of selected essays and papers on the status of the teacher; (2) Study of what the New Testament says concerning the office of the ministry; (3) A historical study of the office of the ministry within the Missouri Synod, with particular reference to the status of the teacher; (4) Discussion of the problem of the status of the teacher with a number of individuals who had given special study to the matter. The following essays and papers were studied by the committee:

Boerger, J. F., Sr. "The Call of the Teacher." *Building the Parochial School of Tomorrow*, 1941, pp. 49-58.

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In studying the New Testament terms concerning the office of

the ministry, the committee was fortunate in securing the assistance of Dr. Wm. Arndt, who made a thorough study of certain pertinent Bible passages and discussed them with the committee at one of its sessions.

The historical study of the office of the ministry within the Missouri Synod was assigned to Dr. Herman O. A. Keinath of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest. He made a thorough study of the literature and had completed his taking of notes and was ready to begin writing the report when illness made it impossible for him to continue. His untimely death was a serious blow to our committee; but the notes that he had taken were turned over to us, and we made use of them in preparing Part III of this report.

The persons invited to appear in person to discuss the problem of the status of the teacher were the following: Dr. A. C. Stellhorn, the Rev. A. C. Mueller, President A. O. Fuerbringer, and Prof. Elmer Moeller.

The problem of the status of the Lutheran high school teacher was referred to our committee by the College of Presidents on May 2, 1952.

This report is an outgrowth of the several phases of our study. The committee has sought to give diligent attention to its assignment and commends the following report to Synod for consideration.

II. The New Testament Ministry

In seeking to define the status of a Christian teacher we are first of all concerned about what the Scriptures say of the office of a teacher in the Church. We must, however, be reminded that Christ did not give His Church detailed laws or rules according to which it was to organize and establish itself. The New Testament is not a synodical handbook with constitution and by-laws for the administration of the Church. And just as there is no prescribed constitution, so there is no prescribed form of the public ministry in the Church. Christ has, however, given the Church the Gospel and the Sacraments to create and maintain faith. The importance of the ministry of the Church in relation to this saving faith is brought out in Article V of the Augsburg Confession:

"That we may obtain this faith (spoken of in Article IV), the ministry of teaching the Gospel and administering the Sacraments was instituted."

One of the offices developed by the Church for the teaching of the Gospel is that of the Christian teacher. In considering the status of the teacher, we must see his office in relation to the Church, the ministry of the Church, the call, and other concepts.

All Christians have the spiritual priesthood and with it the power to spread the Gospel.

Christ gave the power to forgive or retain sins, to preach the Gospel, and the Gospel, originally and immediately to all believers.

But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light," (1 Peter 2:9). Compare also Matt. 16:15-19; Matt. 18:15-20; Luke 24:33-36.

B. The Church is the communion of all believers, the sum total of those who at all times and in all places have been led to faith in Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit by the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the Sacraments.

That the Church is the communion of believers in Jesus Christ is clear from the following Scripture passages:

"And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it" (Matt. 16:18).

"Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, both theirs and ours" (1 Cor. 1:2).

"Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness and hath translated us into the kingdom of His dear Son" (Col. 1:13).

"Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God" (John 3:5).

C. In the New Testament the name "Church" (*ekkleesia*) is given by Holy Scriptures to individual local congregations and to groups of congregations in a geographic area as well as to the sum total of believers.

The term *ekkleesia* is at times translated as "church"; sometimes as "congregation" (Luther: "*Gemeinde*" and "*Kirche*"), which may lead to misunderstandings, e.g., as if a local congregation were not the "Church." (See Kittel, *Theol. Woerterbuch zum N. T.*, for many examples of the use of *ekkleesia*.)

"Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, both theirs and ours" (1 Cor. 1:2).

Compare also the following:

"The church which was at Jerusalem" (Acts 8:1).

"The churches of Galatia" (1 Cor. 16:1).

"The churches of Judea" (Gal. 1:22).

"Then had the churches (Nestle: church) rest throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria" (Acts 9:31).

"Christ is the Head of the Church" (Eph. 5:25), and many other passages in Ephesians referring to the sum total of the believers.

A congregation using the means of grace is properly called the "church" by virtue of the believers in it, regardless of the fact that some of the members may only be using the means of grace while they reject the Holy Spirit's gift of faith.

D. Just as the Church has been called into being and is preserved through the means of grace, so it is to use these same means of grace to strengthen and extend God's kingdom.

The following Scripture passages emphasize the fact that the Church is built by the means of grace.

"Then they that gladly received His Word were baptized, and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls" (Acts 2:41).

"Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ" (1 Peter 2:5).

"And He gave some, Apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ" (Eph. 4:11, 12).

E. Each congregation is endowed by the Lord of the Church with the Power of the Keys, that is, the same power which is given to the whole Church and to the individual Christian.

That every Christian congregation has the Office of the Keys is clear from the following Scripture passages:

"And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican. Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them" (Matt. 18:17-20).

"But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light" (1 Peter 2:9).

F. *The public exercise of the Power of the Keys Christ has reserved to the incumbents of a special office of the ministry which He instituted for the very purpose of building His Church. This office is to be established in and by the Church.*

Christ called the Apostles, as described Luke 6:13: "And when it was day, He called unto Him His disciples; and of them He chose twelve, whom also He named Apostles." He "appointed other seventy also" and sent them as laborers into His harvest, Luke 10:1. The Great Commission in Matthew 28 and Mark 16 and the words of Christ in John 20 and 21, although describing the duties of all believers, point out particularly the duty of the public ministry.

The distinction between the general priesthood of all believers and the special office of the public ministry is clear from the following:

"Are all Apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers?" (1 Cor. 12:29.)

"How shall they preach except they be sent?" (Rom. 10:15.)

"And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to Himself by Jesus Christ and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; to wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the Word of Reconciliation. Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God" (2 Cor. 5:18-20).

"For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee" (Titus 1:5).

Although all members of local congregations are priests, this does not mean that all should preach or teach publicly. Qualified Christians are elected as ministers. The persons thus elected are not on account of their office "priests," but are rather servants of the congregation which elected them.

This public ministry is not a human, but a divine arrangement. It is God's will that the Christians in a local area gather together and found a congregation and call persons with special abilities. These persons, as the representatives of the congregation, are to proclaim God's Word and administer the Sacraments both in open meetings and privately to the individual Christian.

"The things lacking" mentioned in Titus 1:5-7 are not merely inconsequential things, attention to which might be left to the discretion of the members, but we must rather conclude that where no elders or bishops (pastors) had as yet been appointed, something was wanting which ought to be supplied. The text implies that without the office of the pastor the congregation is not properly constituted.

G. *An immediate call, direct from God, or a mediate call, through a local congregation, gives the authorization for the public teaching and preaching of the Word on behalf of the congregation.*

This necessity of the "call" to the public ministry is clear from the following passages of Scripture:

"How, then, shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent?" (Rom. 10:14, 15.)

"And God hath set some in the Church, first, Apostles; secondarily, prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that miracles; then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues. Are all Apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers? Are all workers of miracles?" (1 Cor. 12:28, 29.)

"I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied" (Jer. 23:21).

The Apostles were called directly by the Lord. However, also those who had been called through the instrumentality of a congregation are represented as having been called by God.

"Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and unto all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers" (Acts 20:28).

"Let a man so account of us [Paul, Sosthenes, Apollos] as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God" (1 Cor. 4:1).

God acts through His Church in calling the servants needed by the Church. He alone gives to the Church Apostles, prophets, evangelists, teachers, and other ministers.

There is, however, no detailed procedure prescribed for calling a servant of the Word. The important fact is that the Church extends a call. Compare Acts 1:23, the choosing of Matthias, with Acts 6:6, 7, the election of Stephen and his colleagues, and with Acts 14:23, the appointing, or electing, of elders. One and the same word of the Greek language is used for "appointing" and "electing" (*cheirotoneo*).

H. *It is the call which distinguishes the public ministry of the Word and the preaching of the Word by the individual Christian.*

That every Christian has the responsibility to carry out the Great Commission of our Savior is clear from Scripture. In Acts 8:4 we read, "Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word." And in Col. 3:16 the Apostle writes to Christians generally: "Let the Word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in Psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord."

It is clear from these and other passages that it is God's will that Christians deal with His Word. Each one is to be concerned about the spread of the Gospel. Each one has the Office of the Word. Each one is to make use of the Word in teaching and admonishing. When Christians are thus engaged in the use of the Word, they do not act in the name of the congregation, but are exercising their responsibility as individual Christians.

1. *The men who publicly (i. e., officially, for the congregation and in the name of the congregation) exercise the duties of the ministry of the Word are not a special spiritual order apart from the office of all Christians; rather the incumbents of the public ministry are officials and servants under the authority of Christ and His Church.*

The basic truth that Christ through His Word is the only Ruler of the Church regulates the relationship of one servant of the Word to another.

According to the Scriptures, all believers and only the believers are priests, as has been previously stated (1 Peter 2:9). They are all one in Christ (Gal. 3:28). They are all brethren (Matt. 23:8-12). Luther speaks of all being made priests by Holy Baptism. The relation of the called ministers to the members of the congregation is that of servants (*diakonoï*) acting for the congregation and for Jesus' sake.

Since the relation of one servant of the Word to another is regulated by the Lord of the Church, there never ought to be a question of who is great or greater. There ought only to be the question of how to serve best the interests of the Church, the body of Christ.

"But be not ye called Rabbi, for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren. And call no man your father upon the earth, for one is your Father, which is in heaven. Neither be ye called masters, for one is your Master, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant (*diakonos*). And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted" (Matt. 23:8-12).

"But Jesus called them unto Him, and said; Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you; but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister [*diakonos* — servant], and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant [the word *doulos* means slave]; even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20:25-28).

"For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake" (2 Cor. 4:5).

A Christian congregation may, in Christian liberty, assign to its servants special responsibilities with corresponding authority for leadership and supervision as circumstances may require for the sake of good order. These are human arrangements, not divine ordinances. However, the law of Christian love demands that when such arrangements have been established, they are to be respected by all concerned.

J. While God has given a variety of gifts to the Church, as enumerated in 1 Cor. 12:28, 29 and Eph. 4:11,12, yet He speaks of one office which is essential for each Christian congregation.

The terms "bishop," "elder," "pastor," and "teacher" are used to refer to this office that is essential for each congregation. The office carries with it the responsibility for the entire ministry of the Gospel in the congregation. In Titus 1:5-9 this office is termed that of "elder" and "bishop." In Acts 20:28 this office is designated as that of an "overseer" of the congregation. In 1 Peter 5:2 the elders are exhorted to feed the flock of God and to take the oversight thereof. In 1 Timothy 3 the qualifications of bishops and deacons are enumerated. In verse 5 it is emphasized that the function of the bishop or deacon is to "take care of the Church of God." According to these Bible passages . . . the terms "bishop," "elder," and "pastor" all imply leadership and rule over the congregation.

In applying what the New Testament says about the ministry in the local congregation to a particular situation, we find the simplest and most direct application in the calling of one man to the office of pastor. This man is to preach the Gospel and administer the Sacraments. He is responsible to God and the congregation for the spiritual leadership of the congregation and is to rule over the congregation according to the Word of God. He is a "*presbyteros*" or an "*episkopos*" as described in the New Testament.

A congregation may decide to have one or more additional men in the full ministry. If they have been called to the full ministry, it is assumed that they are qualified to preach the Gospel, to administer the Sacraments, and to assume responsibility for the spiritual life and growth of the entire congregation. Each of these men would be a "*presbyteros*" or an "*episkopos*." The specific duties of these ministers and their relation to one another would be determined by the congregation.

K. A congregation has in Christian liberty the authority to create additional offices, delegating to them and limiting for them certain functions of the public ministry.

A congregation may decide to have one or more persons who are servants of the Word, but do not have the full ministry. Such persons are assigned specific functions of the public ministry which require special attention in the congregation.

A group of congregations can organize to perform jointly some of the work which is the responsibility of each congregation. For such work they jointly have the authority to create additional offices within the public ministry.

A group of Christians from within several congregations banded together to carry out some phase of Kingdom work has a similar authority, but must respect the sovereignty of the local congregation and must be guided by fraternal consideration of the welfare and interests of the local congregation, the District, and the Synod.

Persons properly called to such offices created to meet the needs of the Church as related to its ministry of preaching and teaching the Gospel in all the world participate in the public ministry of the Word.

Examples of such offices are: the parochial school teacher in the local congregation, missionary at large at home or abroad, professor at a synodical college, Lutheran high school teacher, synodical official, chaplain in the Armed Forces, deaconess. These all, like the pastorate, are derived from the ministry of the Church.

L. All congregational, synodical, and extracongregational offices that are based on a regular call from a congregation, a group of congregations, or a group of Christians, must be considered divine, because these offices are derived from the divinely instituted public ministry.

The norm for characterizing any office as divine is that it partakes of the essence of the public ministry. A call to such an office is extended by those who have the Office of the Keys and who delegate all or a part of the public exercise of this power to an individual. Duties not a part of the ministry of the Church may in Christian liberty also be assigned to servants of the Word. Such duties are sacred obligations of the incumbents of such offices but do not in themselves make such offices a part of the ministry.

The needs of the Church often may require services in which a person is asked to do both; to serve in all or part of the ministry of the Church and also to do work necessary for, and of benefit to, the Church but not included in the obligations placed on servants of the Word by Christ, the Head of the Church. In such a case that person is a minister of the Word by reason of his call and his work in the ministry (*iure divino*), but he is a President of a Synod, President of a District, professor, etc., by reason of the order and constitution of the Church he serves (*iure humano*).

Again, a person may be assigned work that can only be done properly in the spirit of Christ and in obedience to His Great Commission, even though the work may seem to involve mainly "secular" duties. A Lutheran schoolteacher, for instance, who is called by a congregation to teach any or all of the subjects popularly con-

sidered "secular," would be disregarding the divinity of his call if he taught these matters without attempting to fit every subject into the pattern of Christian thinking and living. Since his task is to teach all subjects from a Christian point of view and to integrate the principles of the Christian faith into all of his activities, his call is truly a divine call.

Since the Christian congregation is in immediate possession of the Office of the Keys, the privilege and right of calling special servants of the Word is inherent in the congregation. Whenever the congregation extends a "call" to an office, it is divine, because it involves some part of the preaching or teaching of the Word of God.

A group of congregations or Synod itself may similarly extend a "call" for positions that involve specific functions of the public ministry.

Groups of Christians may similarly organize for the purpose of taking care of specific endeavors within Christian life and service. Theoretically all such endeavors might well be the work of the Church. Practically, the Church may find it difficult, if not impossible, to deal with all these matters. Groups of Christians may, therefore, band together to deal with them. Such causes should have the approval, either direct or tacit, of the congregations of an area or of the District or Synod. Such approval implies that the congregations are delegating the discharge of such a desirable function to a group of Christians within the several churches. With the delegation of the discharge of the function there is also delegated the right to call the person or persons who may be required for this special work.

M. When a congregation calls a parochial school teacher, it entrusts to him a portion of the public ministry of the Word.

The teacher has a divine call; his duties are specified in the call and may include a wide range of activities beyond the work in the classroom. The teacher is not a pastor; he is, however, a "minister," a servant of the Word in the congregation, and might well be designated a "minister of Christian education." He is not an "episkopos" or a "presbyteros" in the sense that he is placed over an entire flock or a local congregation. His work, however, partakes of the essence of the duties of those whom Scripture calls "episkopoi" and "presbyteroi." The teacher is not a layman; he is a clergyman.

III. The Historical Background of the Teacher's Status in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

The following paragraphs are summaries and excerpts of constitutions, articles, and essays dealing with the status of the teacher and included in the official publications of the Missouri Synod. It is

purpose in this historical overview to judge the writers or products. It is, rather, our purpose to present relevant statements concerning the status of the teacher that have been made in official publications of the Church and by leaders of the Missouri Synod at selected time intervals. This section does not attempt to describe how the principles enunciated were applied in the congregations of Synod.

The references used are indicated in the footnotes to this section. These quotations and summaries are not exhaustive, but merely a selection from the materials on the status of the teacher. We believe, however, that nothing of primary importance has been overlooked in this presentation.

Teachers in the first Constitution of the Missouri Synod.—In the first Constitution of the Missouri Synod the teachers were classified as advisory members.¹ The relation of Synod to the teachers was described in the following objects of Synod: 1. The supervision of the pastors and teachers of Synod with regard to the performance of their official duties. 2. The conscientious examination of candidates for the office of pastor and of teacher. 3. The training of pastors and teachers for the service of the Church. It is to be noted that in each of these matters both pastors and teachers are mentioned.²

According to the Constitution of Synod, the individual pastor had considerable authority in examining candidates for the position of teacher in the congregation. It was assumed that the pastor was perfectly competent to conduct such an examination.

The regulations of Synod stated that each new school teacher was to be installed in his office in a public and solemn service.³

It was also provided that the President himself was to supervise, by personal visitation, the teaching and official activities of the pastors and teachers of Synod.⁴

It was further made the duty of the teachers as well as of the pastors to pay at least one dollar a year into the synodical treasury. This money was to be used for the running expenses of Synod and for synodical institutions.⁵

Walther's "Kirche und Amt."—In 1851 Dr. C. F. W. Walther submitted to the Fifth Convention of the Missouri Synod the draft of the treatise entitled "The Voice of Our Church on the Question Concerning the Church and the Ministry." This essay was a

¹ *Lutheraner* III (Sept. 5, 1846), p. 3.

² *Ibid.*, p. 3.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

counterattack on the charge that the Missouri Synod, which had been organized on the basis of congregational sovereignty, was actually unscriptural and un-Lutheran in this teaching. Dr. Walther's essay was really an attack on every type of arrogant Lutheran clericalism. The 1851 synodical convention unanimously voted its approval of Walther's essay and ordered its publication. The first edition of *Kirche und Amt* appeared the following year.

It is not relevant to our study of the historical background of the teacher's status to indicate Walther's theses on the Church. It is pertinent, however, to list his theses on the ministry. These are the following:

Thesis I—The holy ministry, or the pastoral office, is an office distinct from the priestly office, which belongs to all believers.

Thesis II—The ministry, or the pastoral office, is not a human ordinance, but an office established by God Himself.

Thesis III—The ministry of preaching is not an arbitrary office, but its character is such that the church has been commanded to establish it and is ordinarily bound to it till the end of days.

Thesis IV—The ministry of preaching is not a peculiar order, set up over and against the common estate of Christians, and holier than the latter, like the priesthood of the Levites, but it is an office of service.

Thesis V—The ministry of preaching has the authority to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments and the authority of a spiritual tribunal.

Thesis VI—The ministry of preaching is conferred by God through the congregation, as holder of all church power, or of the keys, and by its call, as prescribed by God. The ordination of those called, with the laying on of hands, is not by divine institution, but is an Apostolic church ordinance and merely a public, solemn confirmation of the call.

Thesis VII—The holy ministry is the authority conferred by God through the congregation, as holder of the priesthood and of all church power, to administer in public office the common rights of the spiritual priesthood in behalf of all.

Thesis VIII—The ministry is the highest office in the church, from which, as its stem, all other offices of the church issue.

Thesis IX—Reverence and unconditional obedience is due to the ministry of preaching when the preacher is ministering the Word of God. However, the preacher may not dominate over the church; he has, accordingly, no right to make new laws, to arrange indifferent matters and ceremonies arbitrarily, to impose and execute excommunication *alone*, without a previous verdict of the entire congregation.

Thesis X—According to divine right, the function of passing judgment on doctrine belongs indeed to the ministry of preaching. However, also the laymen have this right, and for this reason they also have the seat and vote with the preachers in church courts and councils.

In connection with Thesis VIII Walther pointed out that the incumbents of the public ministry have in their public office the administration of the keys of the kingdom of heaven which the Church possesses originally and immediately. The office thus embraces the entire authority of the Church and is, therefore, the highest office in the Church. He argues that every other public office in the Church is only a part of the office of the ministry, or an auxiliary office, which is attached to the ministry of preaching. Walther stated that the office of schoolteacher, of almoner, of sexton, of precentor in public worship, and other similar offices, were all to be regarded as sacred offices of the Church. He pointed out that each of these has a portion of the one office of the Church; all are aids to the ministry of preaching.⁶

Teachers in the Constitution of 1855.—The synodical Constitution of 1855 again classified the teachers as advisory members of Synod.⁷ Teachers coming from an unorthodox church body and wanting to be taken into membership in Synod had to have a colloquium just like the pastors.⁸

The relation of the teacher to the pastor.—In 1863 W. Sihler discussed the relations of the teacher to the pastor in *Lehre und Wehre*. He asserted that the teacher was an assistant of the pastor in the handling of God's children for the purpose of teaching and training and that the pastor had official supervision of the teacher in these two fields.⁹ According to Sihler, there was no parity between the pastor and the teacher, but a definite subordination of the teacher to the leadership of the pastor. Sihler emphasized, however, that this subordination of the teacher to the pastor should be for both pastor and teacher a schooling in humility.¹⁰ In his relations with his assistant in caring for the lambs of Christ, the pastor should follow the general instructions of the Holy Spirit, who through St. Paul emphasizes the principle of "in honor preferring one another."

⁶ Walther, *Kirche und Amt*, 1852 ed., p. 387; 1911 ed., p. 342; Walther and the Church, pp. 71—86.

⁷ Constitution of 1855, chap. III, Part 2.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Part 2.

⁹ W. Sihler, "Ueber das evangelische Verhalten eines christlich-gesinnten Gemeindegemeindeführers theils gegen seine Schulkinder, theils gegen die Gemeinde, theils gegen den Pastor." *Lehre und Wehre*, IX (January, 1863), p. 12.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

The pastor should recognize and honor the teacher's spiritual gifts; he should give him merited recognition for faithfulness and ability in the use of these gifts; he should stand by him in his many vexations and with the sweet comfort of God's Word lighten the many crosses he would have to bear as a teacher.

On the other hand, Sihler emphasized that in humility the teacher should recognize the pastor as his superior and should not be misled because in this or that formal knowledge or skill he might excel the pastor.¹¹ Sihler urged that the teachers get the pastor to advise them with respect to discipline in the school. He pointed out that it could easily happen that there would be too much or too little discipline, or that there would be the utilization of ill-considered means of discipline and the use of legalistic measures.¹²

On the other hand, Sihler pointed out that the relationship of teacher to pastor included not only cordial respect, but also brotherly love, and this accounts for the fact that the respect of the teacher does not turn into cautious timidity. Both pastor and teacher are children of the same heavenly Father in Christ and are, therefore, brothers in the Lord. One does not have more or less of Christ than the other. Both have essentially the same noble and glorious calling with the final objective to use the Word of God to bring young and old to salvation in Christ. In seeking to reach this goal, pastor and teacher should be bound together in intimate brotherly love.

The love that the teacher should show his pastor includes especially admonition and comfort. It could happen that in younger congregations, particularly those that were geographically isolated, no one would be so close to the pastor as the teacher of the congregation. Should the pastor blunder in his relations with the congregation with impatience, anger, or unwise remarks, the teacher would have the obligation to give the pastor a brotherly admonition. The teacher should also seek to comfort his pastor when crosses and troubles bother him in his heart, in the home, and in the congregation.¹³

Definition of the teacher's office. — An article from the *Schulblatt*, 1867, defines the office of the teacher in the following words:

"The real office of teacher in a parochial school consists of this, that they take baptized children who are teachable and not yet confirmed and teach them God's Word, help them to acquire the chief parts of Christian doctrine and the story of God's kingdom on earth, help them to learn to read so that they search the

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 12, 13.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 13.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

acquire and find Christ therein, and help them to acquire Bible stories, hymns, and skill in singing, so that in later years they can comfort themselves and with the congregation of adults sing God's praise and glory."¹⁴

It is to be noted that the function of the teacher as here conceived is pointed entirely to the teaching of religion, both as a subject in school and as a justification of the other things that he teaches. The same article pointed out that the teachers, because they taught God's Word, were servants of the Word and spiritual pastors (*Seelsorger*). The author pointed out that as a rule the teachers were not called to teach adults, nor called to administer the Sacraments, nor called to assist in ruling the church like elders, but their special service was in the teaching of school, and that this was done under the supervision of the pastor. It was mentioned that frequently the teachers were asked to read the sermon and to conduct catechetical classes in the absence of the pastor, and also to read a word of comfort at funerals, to lead the singing on such occasions, and to discharge other similar duties. The fact that it is mentioned that as a rule they were not called to teach adults, or to do the other things mentioned, suggests that other duties could be assigned and perhaps at times were assigned.¹⁵

As to the origin of the teacher's office the article pointed out that the congregations removed from the sphere of activities of the pastor the service in the school and for this purpose appointed special persons who were to be assistants of the pastor.¹⁶ The teacher, however, did not become the sole religious teacher of the young, because the pastor remained also the pastor of the children and was teaching them through the sermon, the *Christenlehre*, the confirmation instruction, and through visits to both home and school. Even though the congregation called a teacher, the pastor remained the pastor of the entire congregation, also of the school-age children.¹⁷ Since the teacher is called by the entire congregation, like the pastor, and since he is called to teach God's Word, therefore his office is a church office and part of the public ministry. This point is fortified by a series of quotations from Luther in which he included the teacher among those who are in the "spiritual office founded by God" and the "office of those who have the pastorate and the service of the Word and Sacrament." Luther called

¹⁴ "Pastor und Schullehrer." (This series of articles, though unsigned, is apparently by J. C. W. Lindemann.) *Schulblatt* II (Jan., 1867), p. 133.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 133.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 133.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 134.

the teacher "*Magister Cereemoniarum* next to the pastor."¹⁸ It was pointed out that just as Luther had done, so the Church named after Luther had constantly grouped the teachers in the spiritual office. The teachers, in the church regulations, were at times called the "minor clergy," and as such they had the same rights and privileges as the pastors. It was asserted that they were always considered as assistants of the pastor and were given due recognition as such assistants, although it could not be denied that both their office and their position were often ignored and abused.¹⁹ In connection with this it was pointed out that like the pastor the teachers were pledged to the Symbolical Books and especially to the Augsburg Confession.²⁰

The twofold calling of the teacher. — In the following issue of the *Schulblatt*, Lindemann presented the idea that the Lutheran teacher has a twofold calling. He has indeed a spiritual office, but he has also a civic or worldly office in which he teaches his pupils subjects that concern only secular things and that are not bound up with God's Word at all. Lindemann pointed out that arithmetic, writing, history, nature study, geography, grammar, and the like, were such secular subjects that the teacher taught according to his civic call.

Teachers are not absolute masters of their schools. — In a later article, Lindemann deplored the fact that many teachers consider themselves "lords of the schools" (*Herren der Schule*), in which they would have free choice of textbooks and be independent of pastoral supervision.²¹ He refers to the fact that the German teachers of the first half of the 19th century had fought for such independence. He points out that also Christian teachers have often yielded to this temptation. Lindemann again and again deplores the subjectivism of the teacher.²²

In a still later article, Lindemann pointed out that the school-age youth was a part, a very important part, of the pastor's flock, and that, in his work of teaching, the teacher was the assistant of the pastor and his representative.²³

The teachers of the Missouri Synod are members of the clergy. — An article by C. A. T. Selle in the *Schulblatt*, in 1869, argued that the teacher belongs to the clergy. One of the arguments advanced

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 134, 135.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 136.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 138.

²¹ *Ibid.* (Feb., 1867), p. 165.

²² *Ibid.* (July, 1867), pp. 334—39.

²³ *Ibid.* (Aug., 1867), p. 364.

Selle in this connection was the fact that the teachers in Germany had the same privileged position under the consistory as the pastor. He draws a parallel between that and the Missouri Synod practice as follows:

"Even as here in America in our Missouri Synod we testify to this, that the teachers belong to the so-called clergy group; because, according to our synodical Constitution, there are regulations for their examination, after which, like the pastors, they are considered and declared to be regular members of the Synod."²⁴

Selle declared that the public teaching of the Word of God was a matter of the public ministry in the narrower sense (*Pfarramt*). For this reason he stated that the teaching of the Word of God on the part of the teacher was a part of the public ministry. This point of view was supported by the statement that, for the spread of His Word, God, in the first place, has instituted the universal priesthood of believers (1 Peter 2:9), and, in the second place, the public ministry (*oeffentliches Predigtamt*) (1 Cor. 12:9; James 3:1; Rom. 10:15; Heb. 5:4). Selle refers also to Article 14 of the Augsburg Confession. The spiritual priesthood has the assignment, especially at home, and in addition privately, to teach the Word of God. Except for cases of emergency the general office of the Christian does not go beyond this. Everything that goes beyond this, and as soon as it concerns the teaching of the Word at the request and instead of the entire group, belongs to the public ministry, which is then called a public office, because it is an office that concerns a public service that has been assigned.²⁵ Selle calls the teacher's office a branch office of the holy ministry. He points out that the teacher has been placed under the supervision of the pastor in the history of the Lutheran Church because we have correctly recognized that the teachers occupy a branch office of the holy ministry.²⁶

The teacher cannot be a lay delegate to synodical conventions.

—In 1874 the question arose as to whether or not the teacher could be a lay delegate to the synodical convention. The Synod decided the following:

1. No District Synod is permitted to recognize a teacher of a school or of a synodical institution as a lay delegate of a congregation.
2. This rule is to be incorporated in the by-laws of the Constitution.

²⁴ C. A. T. Selle, "Das Amt des Pastors als Schulaufseher," *Schulblatt IV* (Jan., 1869), p. 139.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 132.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 138.

The reasons for the decision were the following: The teachers were to appear as representatives of the *Schulamt*, or teacher's office. Further consideration offered as a reason was this, that a congregation was in duty bound to be represented by a delegate who was neither pastor nor teacher.²⁷ It is clear that the teachers in this instance were not considered laymen.

The teacher's office is a branch office of the holy ministry.— In 1875 there appeared Dr. C. F. W. Walther's *Pastoraltheologie*. In this book Dr. Walther emphasized that a pastor should never forget that the teacher also belongs to those who serve the church, that the teacher serves in an auxiliary office that is branched off from his own office, and that the teacher, in this connection, is a colleague of the pastor and thus is in the same office.²⁸

The teacher's position is in part parental and in part pastoral, but it is a public church office.—Lindemann pointed out in his *Schulpraxis* that the teacher's position is in part parental and in part pastoral. He pointed out that, even according to natural law, parents had the duty to educate their children to know the true God, to fear, love, and trust in Him, and to learn to live according to His Commandments. The Gospel gives to Christian parents the further holy obligation to bring their children to Christ, to teach them the Gospel, and to make them capable of living as children of God. In addition, God had instituted the pastorate and had commanded the pastor: "Feed My lambs" (John 21:15). So the pastor also has the responsibility to care for the evangelical training of the children. The teacher's office, then, discharges in part the responsibilities given to both parents and pastors.²⁹

Lindemann emphasized that the teacher's office is a public church office in the following words:

"First and foremost, this office is a public church office, for since the Lutheran teacher executes a portion of the public ministry (*Pfarramt*) by teaching at certain periods Law and Gospel in the name of the congregation to the children of the congregation that are of school age and on his part helps to develop true faith and a godly life in the congregation and thus takes care of what originally was the pastor's office; therefore the teacher is a co-laborer (*diaconus*—helper) of the pastor and a servant of the Lord. At the same time the teacher is the representative of the parents in that he assists them in bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."³⁰

²⁷ *Proceedings, Mo. Synod*, 16 (1874), p. 79.

²⁸ C. F. W. Walther, *Amerikanisch-Lutherische Pastoraltheologie*, 4th ed., 1897, p. 391.

²⁹ J. C. W. Lindemann, *Schulpraxis*, 1879, p. 5.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

Linsennann concluded this volume with the following significant statement concerning the Christian teacher:

Blessed is the man who has been permitted by God in His power to serve in the manner described as teacher and trainer for a shorter or longer period of time, and to rescue children out of the bondage of sin, or to preserve them and further them in godliness. And if his work is successful with only one child, he has done a more precious work than that done by most famous people who are praised and lauded by the world. He should thank God and honor Him for everything that has turned out well.

Every humble and consecrated teacher, however, will have to say to himself: 'I have often failed; I should often have done better and could have done better with greater foresight and faithfulness.' He should, therefore, seek forgiveness from God (and if necessary also from the children and their parents), should comfort himself in faith with the merit of the Teacher of all mankind, Jesus Christ, and begin anew in His power and name his difficult but also richly blessed work, until his Lord and Master calls him home and bids him to enter into his Master's joy."³¹

The teacher's office as a part of the pastorate.—In an essay delivered to the convention of the Canada District in 1880, Linsennann emphasized that the teacher's office was not in the same category as the Sunday school teacher's. He condemned the practice of Sunday school superintendents' addressing children, explaining the Word of God to them, and having *ex corde* prayers. He also stated that Sunday school teachers were not called to perform the function of the pastorate (*Predigtamt*). Then he added: "With a regularly called parochial school teacher, the situation is entirely different. He has had conferred on him a part of the pastorate; namely, that he should teach the children, especially the Word of God."³²

The teacher should be pledged to the Confessions.—In 1879 Dr. C. F. W. Walther delivered the essay at the Iowa District convention. In discussing the chief responsibilities of the Synod, he emphasized that the first duty of the Synod was to remain true to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church. In this connection he pointed out that the Synod should accept into membership only those pastors, teachers, and congregations that were true to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church. He asserted that no one should be ordained unless he had been examined and it was found that he would and could proclaim the pure doctrine of the Word of God.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 335.

³² W. Linsennann, "Ueber den Beruf zum heiligen Predigtamt (Pfarramt)." *Proceedings, Canada District*, II (1880), p. 20.

Walther pointed to the following confession and pledge demanded of those who were to be ordained or installed: "I accept the three Ecumenical Creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, the two Catechisms of Martin Luther, and the Formula of Concord as the pure and unadulterated explanation and exposition of God's Word and His will, and I accept them as my own confession and will execute my office until my death faithfully and diligently in accordance with these Confessions" (*Kirchen-Agenda fuer Evang.-Luth. Gemeinden*, St. Louis, 1866, p. 240).

Walther then asserted that everything that had been said concerning pastors applied also to the teachers. The teachers were in a church office. They were to teach the Word of God in the name of the congregation and were to feed the lambs of Christ with the Gospel. Because of this no teacher should be accepted into membership of Synod who has not been pledged to the Confessions. The teachers should make this solemn promise just like the pastors. The teachers should be reminded that when they step into the service of the church, they have renounced civic callings and should serve the Church until their last breath, and this service should also be their greatest joy. For this reason it is important that there be a solemn ceremony in which the congregation hears that the individual has been pledged to the Confessions. The congregation should hear this pledge with its own ears and should be able to say, "Our pastor and teacher dare not display their own wisdom." If they depart from the Augsburg Confession, we shall call it to their attention; and if they do not return to sound doctrine, we can dismiss them.³³

Lindemann's interpretation of the call of the teacher repeated.—In 1886 Ch. Luecke repeated Lindemann's interpretation of the call of the teacher. He quotes with approval the statement of Lindemann that the office of the teacher is a public church office, that he is an assistant of the pastor and a servant of the Word, and that he also occupies the position of the parents.³⁴ Luecke pointed out that the teacher had received a call from the Christian congregation to which God had given the right to call servants of the Church. He stated that Article 14 of the Augsburg Confession applies also to the office of the teacher. This article reads: "Of ecclesiastical order they teach that no one should publicly teach

³³ C. F. W. Walther, "Ueber einige Hauptpflichten, welche eine Synode hat, wenn sie den Namen einer evangelisch-lutherischen Synode mit Recht tragen will." *Proceedings, Iowa District*, I (1879), pp. 31, 32.

³⁴ Ch. Luecke, "Wann darf ein evangelisch-lutherischer Schullehrer sein Amt niederlegen?" *Schulblatt*, XXI (Drittes Quartal), pp. 104, 105 (1886).

Since the teacher's office, next to that of the pastorate, was the most important office in the church, a person should then only leave the office if he stepped into the pastorate itself, or if his position for certain reasons had become impossible, so that he could no longer continue in the office with blessing. Buenger emphasized that the teacher had received his office from God through the congregation. In proof of this claim, he cited 1 Cor. 12:28, where he counted the teachers among the "helps." For this reason he asserted that the teacher had a divine office and that he was to stay in this office so long as it pleased God.

A view that the teacher was not in the public ministry, but was a public servant of the Word.—An article by Speckhard in the *Schulblatt* of 1897 also discussed the teacher's office. Speckhard contended that the teacher was not in the public ministry or the pastorate. He was not a pastor, but he was a public servant of the Word. Speckhard thus assumed that a person can be a public servant of the Word without being a pastor. He maintained that all the confusion about the office of the teacher had come from considering a thing in the abstract which did not exist in the abstract. He asserted that one can speak of the ministry in the abstract, because a Christian congregation from the time of its organization has the *Pfarramt* in the abstract, since it has God's command to establish the pastorate according to divine regulation.

Speckhard maintained that one cannot speak of the teacher's office in the abstract because it does not exist in the congregation as a special office in the abstract. He asserted that the Bible nowhere commanded a congregation to establish the office of the teacher and nowhere did it treat of the qualifications, rights, etc., of this office. Speckhard called the teacher's office a divine call, since the congregation, in the exercise of its Christian liberty and for the building of the church, had established the office according to the will of God. He stated that the teacher should not doubt that he has a divine call.

Speckhard stated that the teacher's office, as it exists among us, is seriously harmed by the pastor if he does not recognize the teacher as his fellow servant in the Word and does not deal with him accordingly.

He emphasized that the teacher's office, as it exists among us, is seriously harmed by the congregation, among other ways, when without good reason they appoint women teachers. He stressed the importance and blessing of trained teachers and of teachers who had made teaching their lifework. The first of these conditions, he stated, was seldom met by our women teachers; the second condition, he stated, could never be met, because God had directed them to a different calling as their real calling.

emphasized further that the teacher's office, as it exists for us, is seriously harmed by the teacher himself when he becomes indolent because he has a lifelong call, when he does not diligently continue in his studies, when he does not stay within the boundaries of his position and wants to be looked upon as a kind of additional pastor in the congregation, and when he does not live as a servant of the Word.³⁸

A complaint that teachers were charged special dues without being permitted to vote. — In 1899 it was reported that some teachers had complained about being expected to contribute two dollars a year for Synod's administrative expenses, for which they also received the synodical reports free. The complaint urged that this contribution had been imposed on a minority which had no vote. Synod refused to entertain the validity of the claim and pointed out that the contribution was demanded by Synod's Constitution, not by majority vote.³⁹

The teacher's office as a branch of the pastorate. — In 1907 there appeared in *Lehre und Wehre* an article on the teacher's office written by L. Dornseif. Dornseif emphasized that the office of the teacher was one that was branched off from the pastorate and was a part of the pastorate. He stated that the office of the teacher was an auxiliary office to the public ministry and that teachers were public servants of the Word. He argued that inasmuch as the congregation utilized the priesthood of all believers to create a special position and to call another besides the pastor to teach the children God's Word and to give them Christian training, the congregation therefore created a branch office or an auxiliary office to the public ministry. The incumbent of this office discharges a part of the public ministry in that he publicly teaches the children God's Word and seeks to give them Christian training. Through the call of the congregation to this office and through the discharge of the duties involved in it, the teacher becomes a public servant of the Word.

Dornseif emphasized that the teacher's office is a divine office, not in the sense that God has established it in exactly this form, but because the office is a part and a branch of the public ministry, which God did found and ordain, and because God calls the incumbent through the congregation. The teachers who have been called by the congregation are in a divine calling; they are called by God, because they are co-workers with the pastors in Word and

³⁸ H. Speckhard, "Thesen, den Beruf der Gemeindeschullehrer unserer Synode und die Anstellung von Lehrerinnen innerhalb derselben betreffend." *Schulblatt*, XXXII (Nov., 1897), pp. 330—32.

³⁹ *Proceedings, Mo. Synod*, XXIV (1899), pp. 127—29.

doctrine. They are servants of the Word to children, and they are undershepherds of the shepherd of the congregation.⁴⁰

Teachers are servants of the church but not in the public ministry. — In 1914 F. Pieper discussed in *Lehre und Wehre* the question whether a Christian congregation should not appoint persons who would not teach and rule the entire congregation in all activities, but who would have outstanding gifts to serve the congregation as rulers and elders, as teachers, and as almoners. Pieper emphasized that the congregation could and should do this, because all gifts which God had given to His Christians should be used in the service of all. He called attention to Romans 12 and 1 Corinthians 12. He emphasized, however, that these services were neither singly nor together the *Bischofsamt*, or the public ministry that should watch over the entire congregation and that should rule the entire congregation and serve it with God's Word. He asserted that the Apostle Paul distinguished in 1 Timothy 3 specifically the office of bishop from the servants. Persons who served in the congregation as counselors, rulers, elders, teachers, and the like, remain under the supervision of the bishop or of the public ministry, because to the ministry belongs the supervision of the entire flock and the responsibility for the entire flock.⁴¹

The pastor as supervisor of the school. — In 1916 R. F. Nimmer wrote in the *Schulblatt* that in the school the teacher had the highest authority and the right to rule there alone. While the pastor was the supervisor of the school and had the right and the duty to visit the school often, under no circumstances was he to reach into schoolwork and school training directly and recklessly, because, through such actions, he would take from the teacher his authority over his pupils. Since, however, the teacher was discharging a part of the public ministry, he was to give the pastor an accounting of his office as the one to whom he was responsible before God.⁴²

Teachers ask to be listed as "assistant pastors." — In 1920 several teachers' conferences requested Synod to have the names of the teachers listed in the *Kalender* as "assistant pastors." The aim was that thereby the railroads were to be persuaded to grant clergy fares to the teachers. It was reported that investigation had showed that this step would not grant desired clergy certificates to the teachers, and the request was denied by Synod. The rail-

⁴⁰ L. Dornseif, "Die Stellung des Pastors und Lehrers zueinander," *Lehre und Wehre* (June, 1907), p. 246.

⁴¹ F. Pieper, "Die goettliche Ordnung des oeffentlichen Predigtamts," *Lehre und Wehre*, 60 (April, 1914), pp. 150, 151.

⁴² R. F. Nimmer, "Die Autoritaet des christlichen Gemeindeschullehrers," *Schulblatt*, LI (Oct., 1916), p. 306.

and secretary was encouraged to continue his efforts toward getting desired certificates for the teachers.⁴³

Teacher's office defined.—In 1921 Zobel defined the teacher's office in the following words: "The office of the Lutheran teacher, it is established by our Christian congregations, has a limited service in the Word and doctrine in training the children, which service has been conferred on him for a lifetime by the Christian congregation. Hence the Lutheran teacher has a divine call."⁴⁴

The divine call of the teacher.—In 1930 W. C. Kohn, president of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., wrote an article calling the teacher's office an auxiliary office which flows from the public ministry. He asserted that the teacher has a divine call. In answer to the question "What makes a call divine?" he answered: "A call is divine when God says to a certain person, 'You shall be My servant.' God does not do this directly any more, but He does it mediately. The Christian congregation that has been given the Office of the Keys by the Savior is the agency through which God says to a person, 'You shall be My servant.' Although there is this difference between the pastorate and the office of the Christian teacher, that the pastorate was instituted by God and the office of the teacher has issued out of this office as an auxiliary, nonetheless there is no difference between the call of the teacher and the call of the pastor: both are called by that body through which God calls His servants. Both are called by God through the congregation, and both are assigned their offices by the congregation, the pastor the entire office that has been instituted by God, the teacher the important part of this office to feed the lambs of Jesus."⁴⁵

Teacher as an "assistant functionary" in the congregation.—In an essay delivered to the Southern Illinois District in 1933, C. T. Spitz defined the work of the teacher as follows: "The Christian day school teacher is . . . an assistant functionary in the congregation. He is not an assistant pastor and yet an assistant under the pastor in feeding the lambs of Christ. His chief duty is the teaching and training of children. He is called to teach the children in his care the one thing needful and to train them in the fear and admonition of the Lord. In this capacity he is representing not only the pastor, but also the parents of the children, while these children are away from home and under his care."⁴⁶ Pastor

⁴³ *Proceedings, Missouri Synod, XXXI (1920), p. 242.*

⁴⁴ L. G. Zobel, "Theses on the Call of the Lutheran Day School Teacher," *Lutheran School Journal*, LVI (June, 1921), p. 170.

⁴⁵ W. C. Kohn, "Eine herzliche Bitte an die Lehrer zum Wohl unserer Gemeindeschulen," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXVI (Sept., 1930), p. 2.

⁴⁶ *Proceedings, So. Ill., 16 (1933).*

Spitz points out again the dual role of the teacher. He classifies Sunday school teachers also as assistant functionaries of the holy ministry. He defines the term "assistant functionaries" as follows: "Assistant functionaries of the holy ministry are not ordained. They may be formally introduced to the congregation or even, as in the case of a duly called Christian day school teacher, solemnly installed."⁴⁷

The teacher's call, a divine call. — In 1934 P. E. Kretzmann delivered an essay on the doctrine of the call at the Northern Nebraska District Convention. He distinguished between the duties of the public ministry and the duties of auxiliary offices by stating that the duties of the public ministry are fixed in Scripture, while the duties of auxiliary offices are fixed by the call of the congregation. He pointed out that the Holy Scriptures plainly fix the duties of the one office established by the Word of God, but that the call of the congregation specifies the scope of the duties of auxiliary offices.⁴⁸ Kretzmann gives three reasons why the call of the Christian day school teacher (male or female) is a divine call: it embraces a function of the public ministry; it is issued by the congregation; it is concerned with the teaching of God's Word. Kretzmann points out that the qualifications for the auxiliary offices of the ministry are the same as for the ministry proper. He states, "It is most significant that the Lord, in speaking of the qualifications of the auxiliary offices, stresses their equality with the ministry, at least to this extent."⁴⁹ Kretzmann maintained that in the case of the teacher a temporary call may not be objectionable, because the school is not as closely bound up with the life of the congregation as is the office of the pastor. Nonetheless he lists the office of the teacher among those which are "least susceptible to the temporary arrangement and partake to a very high degree of the nature of the pastoral office." Kretzmann states that a call for a limited length of time would not militate against the essence of the divine call, but only against its probable most beneficent exercise.⁵⁰

The teacher's calling flows from the ministry. — In 1935 F. Pfothenhauer wrote in the *School Journal* that the calling of a Christian day school teacher was a glorious calling. It issues from the ministry which God himself instituted and is an auxiliary office to the ministry. Indeed, it is the most important of the auxiliary offices, because it concerns itself with the greatest treasure of the church,

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁴⁸ P. E. Kretzmann, *The Doctrine of the Call*, p. 7.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 11, 12.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

the Word of God. Pfotenhauer pointed out that the Missouri Synod had emphasized this position from the very founding of Synod, inasmuch as Synod had made the call of the teacher a permanent call and because teachers were not called for a definite length of time like the incumbents of other auxiliary offices, like elders and trustees. Pfotenhauer thus emphasized the distinction between the office of the teacher and other auxiliary offices, like elders, and calls it "the most important of the auxiliary offices."⁵¹

The teacher's office inherent in the ministry.—In 1936 P. T. Buszin wrote as follows concerning the office of the teacher: "This auxiliary of the ministry is safe, inasmuch as it is sanctioned by the Holy Spirit (Acts 6; 1 Tim. 3:8-13), and it is in the same category with all other auxiliaries of the church (deacons, elders, lay leaders). However, it differs from them in the commission and assignment, as the special teacher of the Lutheran school is definitely called to 'labor in the Word and doctrine,' and therefore, his service, being inherent in the public ministry and complementary, not supplementary, to it is registered with those who are to 'be counted worthy of double honor' (1 Tim. 5:17)."⁵²

Buszin concedes that the teacher's office is not of divine institution; it is not one that could not be separated from a congregation without destroying an essential part of the congregation. In spite of this concession, Buszin asserts: "We must, nevertheless, ever firmly maintain the commanding fact, which is the salient trait of this service, that the functions of that auxiliary office are inherent in the public ministry of the Word. . . . So wherever or whenever this auxiliary office of a special teacher within the church is abrogated, the functions of the office must again be assumed in their entirety by the incumbent of the complete public ministry within the congregation."⁵³ Buszin also emphasizes that the teacher's call is a divine call, that the teacher's office is included in the office of the ministry, and that the teacher is, therefore, an assistant to the pastor, not, however, an assistant pastor.⁵⁴

The call of the pastor and the teacher on the same level.—In the *Concordia Theological Monthly* of February, 1936, H. Strasen stated that the call of the pastor and of the teacher were on the same level because the office of the Christian school teacher was an auxiliary office of the holy ministry.⁵⁵

⁵¹ F. Pfotenhauer, "The Glory of the Teacher's Calling," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXX (Feb., 1935), p. 241.

⁵² P. T. Buszin, "Christian Education," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXXI (March, 1936), p. 307.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, pp. 302, 303.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 304.

⁵⁵ H. Strasen, "Die Lehre vom Beruf unter gegenwaertigen Verhaeltnissen," *Concordia Theological Monthly*, VII (Feb., 1936), p. 94.

The teacher a public servant of the Word.—In 1939 H. B. Fehner delivered an essay at the Michigan District convention on the office of the teacher. He pointed out that although the teacher does not hold the entire office of the ministry and is not the God-appointed teacher and shepherd of the entire congregation, yet he is a public servant of the Word, called especially for this purpose by the congregation. He is an elder that labors in the Word and doctrine, and he has, therefore, a divine call and office.⁵⁶ Fehner gives the following reasons for the statement that a teacher has a divine call: 1. The call is issued by the Christian congregation. 2. The office embraces an activity of the public ministry. 3. The office is concerned with the teaching of God's Word. Fehner asserts, however, that the teacher's office is subordinate to the office of the minister. He says: "Since the teacher is not the teacher and shepherd of the whole congregation, but merely of the children, it follows that he holds an office subordinate to that of the minister, who has the whole office of the ministry. The spiritual care of the children outside of school hours is not so much the official duty of the teacher as of the minister. Indeed, a teacher will, as a token of his affection for the children, show them his interest also outside of school hours by visiting them in time of illness and the like."⁵⁷ Fehner points out that in view of the fact that the minister is entrusted with the oversight of, and responsibilities for, all members of the flock, the minister remains the overseer of the school. Even though the teacher is called to instruct the children in the Word of God, the minister is thereby not relieved from responsibility for the lambs. Fehner asserts, however, that the minister's supervision of the school does not imply that he is to interfere officiously in regard to the methods the teacher may use or the daily arrangements of subjects he may introduce. He points out that the pastor's supervisory activity consists simply in this, that he sees to it that God's Word is properly taught, that Christian discipline is maintained, and that the school generally is conducted as a Christian nursery for the young.

Walther's "Kirche und Amt" quoted approvingly on the office of the Lutheran teacher.—In 1939 Theo. Buenger delivered an essay at the Iowa District East Convention, in which he quoted approvingly Dr. Walther's *Kirche und Amt*. He stated: "We are glad to see that Dr. Walther in this first book of his plainly states that the office of the schoolteacher who teaches the Word of God in the school, is also a divine and sacred office of the church, which exercises a part of the one office and is an aid to the ministry of

⁵⁶ H. B. Fehner, "The Ministry Is the Highest Office in the Church," *Proceedings, Michigan District, 64 (1939)*, p. 44.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

preaching. It is evident that no one can come and teach, in public, religion to a congregation that has its minister. How should we permit a teacher to teach religion if teaching in school were not also a branch of the ministry and thus a sacred office?" We could perhaps doubt whether the teacher as far as he teaches secular branches is in a sacred office. But I think that even that can be answered in an affirmative way, because the education of the children is really the task of the parents of the church. But be this as it may, we will always take the standpoint that the teacher teaching in the name of the congregation the Word of God, functions only as a helper to the minister."⁵⁸ Buenger emphasized that the teacher's office is a part of the divine office, an aid to the minister, and that the teacher is a helper to the minister.

Another essay based on Walther's "*Kirche und Amt*." — F. E. Mayer, in an essay delivered before the Southern Illinois District convention in 1939, quotes verbatim Thesis VII of Walther: "The office of the ministry is the highest office in the church, out of which flow all other church offices." Mayer asserts that the office of the ministry is the only office instituted by God. He deduces this from the fact that God has given His Church only one command: Preach the Gospel. Since this is so, it follows that there is only one office of the Church. He also points to the various names and titles for ministers ("*Prediger*") which denote the same office. He comes to the conclusion that all titles point to a single office, whether the titles are bishop, pastor, apostle, shepherd, servant, or elder. Mayer maintained that these different titles simply point to the fact that our Savior has provided the office with different gifts and functions. The names do not, however, indicate that different offices have to be established in a congregation.⁵⁹

Mayer asserts that the office of the ministry has two main duties: 1. It should proclaim the Word publicly, especially to the congregation: should teach the children, and those who require teaching, the Word of God; should admonish those who have erred; should comfort the sorrowing; should administer the Sacraments; and should rule the congregation. 2. The office of the ministry should further exclude the impenitent sinners. He asserts that only the "*Predigtamt*," instituted by God, performs these functions in the name of the congregation.

In addition, Mayer states that there are other functions in the church which flow from the ministry. He refers to 1 Corinthians 12,

⁵⁸ Theo. Buenger, "The Three Last Theses of Walther's *Kirche und Amt*," *Proceedings, Iowa East*, 2 (1939), p. 22.

⁵⁹ F. E. Mayer, "Das Predigtamt ist das hoechste Amt in der Kirche," *Proceedings, Southern Ill.*, 20 (1939), pp. 33—35.

where the Apostle describes gifts of the church and makes a distinction between the office of the apostle and the branch or auxiliary offices, the incumbents of which had only a part of the apostolate. In such an auxiliary office each one must perform only those functions pertaining to the auxiliary office. He refers to the deacon's office (Acts 6) as such an auxiliary office; also to ruling (Rom. 12:8) and to ruling elders (1 Tim. 5:17) as such auxiliary offices.

Mayer maintains that the office of the ministry had to perform all of the functions of the spiritual priesthood publicly. Wherever it was necessary, auxiliary offices were branched off from the office of the ministry. These auxiliary offices were of two kinds: 1. Those that had an essential part of the public ministry to discharge, for example, teaching, prophesying, admonishing. These were real branch offices. 2. Such auxiliary offices that dealt with the outward welfare of the congregation. These Mayer calls "so-called auxiliary offices."⁶⁰

Mayer defines a branch office as one which performs definite functions of the public ministry. As illustrations of a branch office, he mentions assistant pastors, teachers in the parochial school, candidates that teach Saturday school, and able persons who teach in the Sunday school. Concerning these branch offices, he emphasized the following: 1. The pastor is responsible for the whole flock. The creation of a branch office does not relieve him of this responsibility. 2. It is the duty of the congregation to see that all the duties and functions of the public ministry are performed.

Mayer uses the term "auxiliary office" for the offices that do not flow out of the public ministry. As illustrations of such auxiliary offices he mentions: professors, missionaries, mission boards, Presidents, and Visitors. These offices, he asserts, flow not from the public ministry, but from the priesthood of all believers. As auxiliary offices of the public ministry, they are not over the ministry nor on the same level as the ministry. In this connection, Mayer classifies the teacher of the school among the incumbents of a branch office of the ministry and not of an auxiliary office.⁶¹

Summary of the Historical Background of the Status of the Teacher

A careful reading of the preceding paragraphs dealing with the status of the teacher reveals no particular historical development. While there may have been significant departures from the official view in practice, the following points cover substantially the official status of the teacher as reflected in these articles and essays.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 35, 36.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 36, 37.

1. The teacher, like the pastor, holds individual membership in Synod. Like assistant pastors, professors, synodical officials, and the like, the teacher is an advisory member, not a voting member.

2. The teacher, like the pastor, is subject to the supervision of Synod.

3. Candidates for the office of pastor or teacher are subject to conscientious examination.

4. The teacher is to be installed in his office in a public and solemn service.

5. The teacher's office is a part of the one church office that is divinely instituted, the public ministry, and partakes of its essence. It may be termed a "branch office" or an "auxiliary office."

6. The teacher is an assistant of the pastor, but not an assistant pastor.

7. The teacher is under the official supervision of the pastor, because the teacher occupies a branch office of the public ministry.

8. The teacher is not a layman; he belongs to the clergy.

9. One view held that the Lutheran teacher had a twofold calling—a spiritual office and a civic or worldly office.

10. One view held that the teacher's position is in part parental and in part pastoral.

11. The office of the teacher is a public church office; the teacher is an assistant of the pastor and a servant of the Word.

12. The call of the teacher by the Christian congregation is a divine call; like the call of the pastor, the teacher's call is ordinarily a lifelong call.

13. The establishment of the teacher's office in the congregation is a matter of Christian liberty. The congregation creates a special position and calls someone else besides the pastor to teach the children God's Word, to give them Christian training, and to perform other duties.

14. The teacher's office is a divine office, not in the sense that God has established it in exactly this form, but because the office is a part and a branch of the public ministry, which God did found and ordain, and because God calls the incumbent through the congregation.

IV. Specific Problems on the Status of the Teacher

On the basis of our doctrinal and historical study, we shall now examine a number of specific problems related to the status of the teacher.

1. *What is a divine call?*

The term "divine call" is nowhere found in Scripture. It is simply an ecclesiastical term which in our Synod refers to

a divinely instituted office dealing with the proclamation of the Word of God and involves separation to the Lord. Christ Himself called the Apostles and thereby established and instituted the office of the Apostleship as a divine office (Matt. 10:2-8; John 20:21-23). These Apostles recognized and acknowledged all those officially serving the churches to be their fellow ministers (1 Peter 5:1; Col. 4:7; Phil. 2:25; 1 Cor. 4:1). The Holy Ghost expressly commanded the congregation at Antioch to separate Paul and Barnabas for their mission work (Acts 13:2, 3), and thus they were called by God through the congregation.

God tells us that all who have been rightly called by the Church to be ministers of the Gospel, and thus to labor in Word and doctrine, have been called to such an office by God Himself (Acts 20:28; Eph. 4:11; 1 Cor. 12:28; Jer. 3:15; Is. 41:27; Rom. 10:15). We may say, then, that all who have been called by the Church to labor in Word and doctrine have a divine call.

2. Does lifetime service have any bearing on the divinity of the call?

Our Church has consistently held that in calling a pastor or a teacher the congregation should not arbitrarily and in advance limit the tenure of the individual. The temporary call often affects adversely the relations between a congregation and its pastor or teacher.

There are, however, circumstances under which temporary calls may be extended without reflecting at all upon the divinity of the call. In some cases a congregation may consider it advisable to extend a call for a limited period of service. In the case of executives, high school faculty members, instructors in colleges and seminaries, etc., a permanent call may be inadvisable. Under these circumstances the limited period of service has nothing to do with the divinity of the call. When pastors or teachers, including ministerial candidates or teacher graduates, accept such limited tenure positions, their status in the Church is not affected. Since their work involves the proclaiming of the Word of God, their positions are recognized by the Church as a divine calling.

3. What is the status of the installed male teacher?

Our Church has consistently held that the installed male teacher is a servant of the Word, that he participates in the public ministry of the congregation, and that he has a divine call. The Lutheran teacher is not a layman; although he is not a pastor, he belongs to the clergy. The Lutheran teacher is an assistant of the pastor; his duties are specified in the call. The "call" of the congregation emphasizes that the teacher, like the pastor, is doing his work in response to God's command.

What is the status of the woman teacher?

The properly qualified and appointed woman teacher in the Lutheran schools is also a participant in the public ministry of God's Word. As such, she has a sacred calling, requiring qualifications comparable to those of the regular male teacher, with respect to both personal faith and character and professional training and competence. Her calling does differ in certain respects, however, from the call of the male teacher or pastor.

While the call of the male teacher, like that of the pastor, ordinarily involves lifetime tenure, the appointment of the regular woman teacher leaves her free to marry and to assume all of the responsibilities of married life, though this new status will probably make it necessary for her to terminate her professional service to the Church. The conditions of her service are, therefore, best set forth in a "Solemn Agreement," which remains in force indefinitely, unless dissolved by common consent or for valid reasons by either party. The form of Solemn Agreement now in use in our Church states: "Nothing in this appointment and agreement is to be construed as interfering with the rights and prerogatives of a woman to terminate her service as a teacher at the end of the school year in order to enter upon a woman's higher calling of matrimony and other household duties or to transfer to another school for good and valid reasons." Since the Solemn Agreement encourages a tenure continuing at least over a period of years, it is advantageous to both the congregation and the teacher. The woman teacher may, however, serve under the terms of an annual "appointment," or "contract," renewable by common consent.

The congregation obligates itself in this same agreement to respect the woman teacher "as a participant in the public performance of the office of the ministry," subject to the limitations placed upon the members of her sex in 1 Cor. 14:34: "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the Law," and 1 Tim. 2:11, 12: "Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

5. What is the status of the Lutheran high school teacher?

Lutheran high schools are essentially extensions of the educational program of the regular eight-grade Lutheran parish schools. As such they teach and apply the doctrines and practices enjoined in God's Word and the Lutheran Confessions in precisely the same manner and with the same objectives in view. Since such an advanced program of education cannot ordinarily be carried out by a single congregation, Lutheran high schools are

established, owned, and operated by a group of local congregations for the purpose of performing an important aspect of each congregation's public ministry, namely, the religious and moral training of the youth beyond confirmation age.

The teachers of the Lutheran high schools, chosen by the congregations through properly constituted and responsible boards, are charged with the performance of this aspect or branch of the public ministry in behalf of the congregations which own and operate the school. They should, therefore, have exactly the same status as the regular teachers in the elementary parish schools of those congregations.

When a pastor or a teacher, whether already in office or receiving his first official placement through the synodical Board of Assignments as a fully qualified synodical graduate, accepts an appointment as a Lutheran high school teacher, his status as a minister in the Church is not affected, since he is performing highly specialized work which in its essence involves the proclamation and application of the Word of God. Such a synodically qualified and recognized high school teacher will therefore merit the proper listing in Synod's official roster, just as though he were in the immediate service of a local congregation as its teacher or pastor. Persons who do not meet this standard may achieve the status of a Lutheran teacher by additional study and a colloquy.

(NOTE: The above applies also to the regularly called or appointed teachers of the various ranks at our synodically controlled high schools, colleges, and seminaries for the same reasons. The only variation is that these teachers are performing their ministry in behalf of *all* of Synod's congregations, instead of in behalf of those in a restricted area.)

6. *What is the status of the Sunday school teacher?*

In order to sharpen up the description of the status of the several types of Lutheran teachers previously presented, it is helpful to clarify the status of the Sunday school teacher and to compare it with these other positions.

The Sunday school teacher is also a participant in the public ministry of the Word. This should exalt the position of the Sunday school teacher, both in the eyes of the teachers and in the eyes of the congregation. This should encourage our congregations to select Sunday school teachers carefully and to train them thoroughly for this important work.

The Sunday school teacher's office, however, differs from the regular teacher's office in the following ways:

- a. It does not involve a separation to the Lord for full-time professional church work.

It does not involve so thorough a training in theology and methods.

c. It does not involve a formal call or "solemn agreement."

d. It does not involve *synodical* supervision and discipline.

Should the Lutheran teacher be ordained?

The rite of ordination in our Synod has been reserved for the first installation of our pastors; it adds nothing to the call which the individual has received, but is simply a public and solemn confirmation of the first call. To publicly confirm subsequent calls, an installation ceremony is considered adequate.

Thus far the public and solemn confirmation of the teacher's call has been termed "installation." It is the equivalent of ordination except that it certifies that the individual has accepted certain limited responsibilities in the ministry of the Word rather than the full ministry of the Word and Sacrament.

Because of the fact that public authorities have had difficulty understanding that our teachers are members of the clergy even though they are not ordained, the suggestion has been made at times that also the teachers be formally ordained. The Church may, indeed, change its usage. There are, however, several cogent reasons why such a change should not be made.

a. While it is possible for our teachers to qualify for the pastorate or the full ministry by means of additional formal training and/or a colloquium, Synod has set a different standard of training for the pastorate than it has for the office of teacher. If the term "ordination" were to be applied to the first installation of both pastors and teachers, this distinction would be obscured.

b. In the eyes of the State the fact of ordination confers certain rights and privileges which might well be restricted to the pastorate. While the change might not create confusion, there is the possibility of some misunderstanding.

c. As a matter of fact it has been possible to clarify the status of our teachers before various departments of the Federal Government without any such change in terminology.

For these several reasons it would seem wise to retain the past practice and restrict the term ordination to the pastorate.

8. Is the Lutheran teacher under the supervision of the pastor?

It has been repeatedly stated in the section dealing with the historical background of the status of the teacher that the teacher was an "assistant to the pastor," that the teacher's office was a "branch office of the pastorate," and that the teacher was "under the supervision of the pastor." As a matter of fact, the Diploma of Vocation states very plainly that the teacher is "to work under the supervision of the pastor and the board of education."

Unfortunately, the term supervision has been given an authoritarian connotation that is altogether unnecessary. While supervision may be authoritarian, it can also be democratic; indeed, the best supervision is always democratic.

Experience has indicated that in any project involving more than one person there must be leadership to achieve a common goal and purpose. The school does not belong to the teacher to do with as he sees fit. In specifying that the teacher is to work under the supervision of the pastor and the board of education, the congregation, in Christian liberty, simply sets certain conditions which seek to safeguard the effective functioning of the school. In multiple-room schools, congregations ordinarily assign supervisory responsibilities also to the principal of the school. The extent and nature of the supervision exercised by the pastor or principal will depend on the training and maturity of the individual teacher, on the individual teacher's capacity for accepting responsibility, and on the degree of success the teacher has in conducting the work of the classroom.

That there can be a brotherly relation between pastor and teachers in a congregation is demonstrated by most of our congregations. Both pastor and teacher are ministers — fellow servants of Jesus Christ; both seek to discharge diligently the office assigned to them by God through the congregation. There should be no feeling of inferiority when one has been chosen by God; there dare be no feeling of superiority in the disciples of Jesus when He has given us the example of humility in washing the feet of His disciples, and when He has declared: "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant" (Matt. 20: 26, 27).

V. Memorial on the Status of the Lutheran Teacher

WHEREAS, (1) The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has from the time of its organization in 1847 held that the office of a parochial school teacher is part of the public ministry; and

WHEREAS, (2) This body maintains special professional schools for the training of parochial school teachers; and

WHEREAS, (3) This body has the procedure of approving the graduates of the teachers' colleges as ministers of the Church and of assigning the first call to the graduates through the College of Presidents (*Handbook*, 1949, 4.09); and

WHEREAS, (4) This body urges congregations to extend permanent calls to teachers eligible for calls (*Handbook*, By-Laws, 7.05), thus establishing the position as a regular vocation within the ministry of the Word, meriting a lifetime call; and

WHEREAS, (5) The Diploma of Vocation authorized by this body specifies that the teacher is "elected to the sacred office of servant of the Word"; specifies that his office is "part of the public ministry at this place"; authorizes and obligates the teacher "to instruct and train the children in his charge diligently and faithfully in the Word of God . . . to accord them also a Christian education and training in the common school branches . . . to work under the supervision of the pastor and the board of education; and, by the grace of God, to do everything possible within the sphere of his calling toward the promotion of the school and for the general advancement of the kingdom of Christ, both locally and generally"; and obligates the congregation "to receive our teacher as a servant of the Word"; and

WHEREAS, (6) The order for the installation of a teacher authorized by this body and included in the Lutheran Agenda has the significant paragraph: "Whereas, then, by divine guidance, thou hast recognized in this call the voice of God and art about to enter upon the duties of thine important office, for the faithful performance whereof thou wilt be held accountable to God . . ."; and

WHEREAS, (7) This body declares (*Handbook*, 4.23): "Teachers at Lutheran elementary and secondary schools who have been duly elected and called by a congregation or congregations for full-time service in the Church shall, after having made application for membership in Synod, be installed in accordance with accepted Lutheran forms for that purpose and shall be solemnly pledged to the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and to the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church as a true exposition of the Scriptures"; and

WHEREAS, (8) The constitutions of the several congregations of this body do specifically state regarding their pastors and teachers that the only valid reasons for their removal from office are "persistent adherence to false doctrine, a scandalous life, or willful neglect of official duties"; and

WHEREAS, (9) This body recognizes all regularly called and installed parochial school teachers as "advisory members of Synod" (*Handbook*, Constitution, Article V. B. 5) and subjects them to the same supervision and disciplinary measures as pastors and extends to them the same protection as to pastors (*Handbook*, Constitution, Article III, 7.5); therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod define the status of the parochial school teacher as follows:

1. The regularly called parochial school teacher, who has been duly elected and called for full-time service in the church to perform specific functions of the public ministry, is a "minister of

Christian education" and therefore is properly classified under the official categories used by our Government—"ministers of the Gospel" and "ministers of religion." These designations are also properly applied to those who are officially appointed to similar positions.

Such a call is a divine call since it embraces a function of the public ministry of the Word, is issued by the congregation, and is concerned primarily with the teaching of God's Word. Accordingly, the regularly called parochial school teacher belongs to the clergy of the Church.

The parochial school teacher who has been trained in Synod's teachers' colleges or has the equivalent qualifications both with respect to character and professional training (the formal colloquy is the synodical procedure for establishing this equivalence) is, upon his acceptance of a valid call, inducted into his office by the solemn rite of "installation."

Because the parochial school teacher performs a basic and very important part of the public ministry of the Word, he belongs to that class of elders who labor in Word and doctrine and who are to be accounted worthy of "double honor" (1 Tim. 5:17). The regularly called teachers are "advisory members of Synod." They are expected to attend and participate in the District synodical conventions and, through their elected representatives, in the general conventions of Synod. They are also expected to attend the regular synodically authorized teachers' conferences. Their names are to appear in the official roster of Synod as printed in the *Lutheran Annual* under the heading "Teachers of Missouri Synod—Men, Ministers of Christian Education."

2. The properly appointed woman teacher in a Lutheran school is also a participant in the public ministry of the Word and should be respected as such. She should have qualifications similar to those of the regular male teacher, with respect to both faith and character and professional training and competence. Hers is a sacred calling, differing in its scope from the call of the male teacher or pastor, since she is subject to the restrictions imposed upon the members of her sex by Scripture (1 Cor. 14:34 and 1 Tim. 2:11, 12). Her calling may also differ in tenure, since she is free to withdraw from her professional responsibilities to enter the estate of matrimony.

Women teachers are not advisory members of Synod. They are, however, expected to participate in the regular teachers' conferences and are included in the official roster of Synod as printed in the *Lutheran Annual* under the heading of "Teachers of Missouri Synod—Women."

Memorial on the Status of the Lutheran High School Teacher

WHEREAS, (1) Our Lutheran high schools are essentially merely extensions of the educational program of the elementary parish schools; and

WHEREAS, (2) As such they teach and apply the doctrines and practices enjoined in God's Word and the Lutheran Confessions to their students in precisely the same manner and with the same objectives in view as the parish schools; and

WHEREAS, (3) Such an advanced program of education cannot ordinarily be operated by a single local congregation, but must be established, owned, and operated by a group of local congregations for the purpose of performing an important aspect of the public ministry, namely, the systematic proclamation and application of the Word of God to the Church's youth beyond confirmation age; and

WHEREAS, (4) The teachers of the Lutheran high schools are chosen by the participating congregations in an orderly manner through properly constituted and responsible boards and are charged with the performance of this aspect or branch of the public ministry in behalf of these congregations; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod define the status of the Lutheran high school teacher as follows:

1. A properly called or appointed Lutheran high school teacher who has already been approved according to the regulations of Synod (either by graduation from a synodical teachers' college or through preparing for and passing a colloquy arranged by one of the teachers' colleges) shall have the same status as he would have if serving as a parish school teacher and shall be listed as such in the official roster of Synod.

2. A properly called or appointed Lutheran high school teacher who has already been approved according to the regulations of Synod (either by graduation from a synodical theological seminary or through preparing for and passing a regular synodical colloquy as a pastor) shall retain his eligibility to serve as a pastor and shall be so listed in the official roster of Synod. He shall not be required to meet any further synodical standards of training, but it shall be the duty of the high school board, through its principal, to assure themselves of his competence to carry on Christian education on the secondary level.

3. A teacher in one of our Lutheran high schools who has not yet met the synodical requirements as a teacher (or a pastor) should be held, as part of his initial agreement or contract, to arrange for, and enter upon, systematic preparation for a colloquy, under the guidance of the principal, using the opportunities fur-

nished by our teachers' colleges (or seminaries) through their summer sessions, extension and correspondence courses in Bible, doctrine, church history and practice, and religious education.

4. In all of these arrangements, women teachers in our high schools should be expected to meet the same requirements as women teachers in Lutheran elementary schools.

VII. Conclusion

In this report the committee has endeavored to consider all basic questions related to the status of the teacher in our Synod. Our committee was concerned with finding all the clear statements of the Bible on this question. On some matters, such as the Church, the ministry, and the call, the Bible speaks plainly. On other matters, like the establishment of auxiliary offices, the Bible does not give detailed instructions. The Lord has given the Church in every age Christian liberty to deal with special needs and problems. Our Synod has in its own history used this freedom to form its constitution, to meet its needs and problems, and specifically to advance the cause of Christian education by the establishment of the special office of teacher. In our study of the historical background of the status of the teacher we have found that our Synod has with remarkable consistency held to the position on the status of the teacher presented in this memorial.

Our committee is in unanimous agreement in presenting this report. There is no doubt in our mind that God has richly blessed our Synod through the work of our teachers. God moved us to train consecrated men and women for special service in Christian education, and to call such persons to discharge a function of the public ministry, thus making possible our system of Christian education in Lutheran elementary schools and Lutheran high schools. These schools are a unique and precious gift of God to our Church. Nowhere, in the history of the Lutheran Church, has there been anything to compare to this instrument for building and expanding Christ's kingdom through effective Christian education.

Our committee presents this report with the prayer that the more complete understanding of the status of the teacher may lead all members of Synod to a fuller appreciation and recognition of the important work these "servants of the Word" are engaged in and that each teacher may continue to work with faithfulness and consecration in the important work to which God has called him.

REV. W. H. MEYER, *Chairman*
DR. THEO. HOYER
DR. ARTHUR W. KLINCK
PROF. MARTIN J. NAUMANN
DR. ARTHUR L. MILLER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this matter, Committee 4 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, We recognize the extensive and thorough study of the status of the teacher by the committee appointed to make this study; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the need of further study of some of the points contained in the report; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the Committee on the Status of the Teacher for its extensive, thorough, and scholarly report; and be it

Resolved, That we urge a continued study especially of the doctrinal content of the report; and be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm the position held by our Synod that the individual congregation or group of congregations concerned has the full right and privilege of calling the servants of the Word required to carry on the wide range of activities included in the ministry of the Word; and be it

Resolved, That our Synod recognize those called by our congregations for the various activities included in the ministry of the Word as "ministers of the Word," whose specific area of responsibility is determined by the congregation which issues the call; and be it finally

Resolved, That this designation be also properly applied to those who are officially called to similar positions by the church at large or any portion thereof.

Another resolution was submitted by Committee 4 and adopted by Synod:

Resolution 9**THE STUDY OF THE CALL**

WHEREAS, The varying practices of congregations of our Synod in committing the ministry of the Word to individuals (e.g., the regular and terminal call, appointment, contract, etc.) focus attention on the doctrine of the call; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge all members of Synod and especially the conferences of pastors and teachers to give serious consideration to the doctrine of the call; and be it

Resolved, That we urge the program committees of conferences of pastors and teachers held in conformity with the By-Laws of Synod (Sec. 4.101 and 4.103) to include this study in their program during the next triennium.

J. Recent Developments in Church-State Relations in Education

The field of Church-State relations includes a number of problem areas in education. These problems are not easily solved, and the same issues arise repeatedly for one reason or another. While policy decisions on these matters must be made by lawmakers, public school authorities, and the courts, every American citizen should study these problems and have an opinion on them and, where necessary, seek to influence policies and decisions. Christian citizens should recommend and support those practices which give a rightful place to religion in education and at the same time recognize the rights and privileges of all American citizens.

During the past triennium there have been developments on the question of released-time classes and religion in the public school. The attacks made on the public schools during this period also suggest the desirability of examining the obligations which those who sponsor full-time Christian schools have toward the public schools. Our thinking on these questions is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Released-Time Classes.—The subject of released-time classes has been a matter of concern in many communities after the Supreme Court decision in the McCollum case. About twenty per cent of the communities which had conducted weekday religious programs discontinued them, and the number of pupils enrolled in such programs decreased by ten per cent. Many communities, however, simply proceeded with their weekday religious programs, either on the assumption or on actual legal advice that the ruling in the McCollum case did not apply. This was the case in New York, where court action was taken testing the legality of the practice of releasing pupils from public schools to attend released-time classes.

Two Brooklyn parents, Tessim Zorach and Esta Gluck, wanted to ban church instruction of public school children during the public school hours. They took their plea to the New York Supreme Court. Justice Anthony J. DiGiovanna in his ruling emphasized that Church-State separation never meant freedom from religion, but freedom of religion. He said further: "To permit restraint upon state and local educational agencies which are authorized to grant released-time to our young citizens would constitute suppression of this right of religious freedom." Under New York law, children can leave school one hour a week to attend religious classes.

The petitioners next carried their case to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The Court of Appeals said:

"While extreme care must, of course, be exercised to protect the constitutional rights of these appellants, it must also be remembered that the First Amendment not only forbids laws 'respect-

ing an establishment of religion,' but also laws 'prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' We must not destroy one in an effort to preserve the other. We cannot, therefore, be unmindful of the constitutional rights of those many parents in our state (we are told that some 200,000 children are enrolled in the released-time programs in this jurisdiction, and ten times as many throughout the nation) to participate in and subscribe to such programs."

The opinion also affirmed the principle promulgated in the famous Oregon case (1925) that is formulated now in these words: "right of parents to direct the rearing and education of their children, free from any general power of the state to standardize children by forcing them to accept instruction from public school teachers only."

To this reference they added a reference to a more recent decision (Prince vs. Commonwealth) in which the Supreme Court declared: "It is cardinal with us that the custody, care, and nurture of the child reside first in the parents, whose primary function and freedom include preparation for obligations the state can neither supply nor hinder."

The petitioners next carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. On April 28, 1952, the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the New York released-time program. In its decision the Supreme Court said:

"The first Amendment within the scope of its coverage permits no exceptions; the prohibition is absolute. The First Amendment, however, does not say that in every and all respects there shall be a separation of church and state. Rather, it studiously defines the manner, the specific ways in which there shall be no concert or union or dependency one on the other. That is the common sense of the matter. . . . We find no constitutional requirement which makes it necessary for government to be hostile to religion and to throw its weight against efforts to widen the effective scope of religious influence."

In applying the general principles enunciated to week-day religious education, the Supreme Court stated: "When the state encourages religious instruction by adjusting the schedule of public events to sectarian needs, it follows the best of our traditions. For it then respects the religious nature of our people and accommodates the public service to their spiritual needs. . . . We cannot expand it (the McCollum decision) to cover the present released-time program, unless separation of Church and State means that public institutions can make no adjustments of their schedules to accommodate the religious needs of people."

The decision of the Supreme Court opens the door for wide-

spread extension of programs for week-day religious education. Dr. Edwin L. Shaver, Executive Director of Week-day Religious Education, of the Division of Christian Education, of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., estimated early in 1953 that the present enrollment in weekday religious education classes was as high as any previous figure, namely, from two and a quarter to two and a half million pupils. He reported a new growth of interest in weekday classes. As this movement for more weekday classes in religion reaches an increasing number of communities, also our congregations have the opportunity to provide additional time for Christian education through this means.

Religion in the Public School

Religion in the public school has been the subject of two major reports during the past triennium: "Moral and Spiritual Values in the Public Schools," issued by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, and "The Relation of Religion to Public Education," issued by the American Council of Education. These reports and the attention that the subject received in educational journals show the great concern that exists about integrating moral and spiritual values in the public school program.

It is clear that there are some things that the public schools cannot do so far as the teaching of religion is concerned. They cannot teach the doctrine of a denominational religion. They cannot teach a "common core" of religious and ethical ideas that goes beyond acknowledgment of the existence of God and man's obligation to the Moral Law.

The public school can, however, take a positive attitude toward religion and toward moral and spiritual values. This positive attitude requires, first, including moral and spiritual values in the statement of aims of the school. Such aims should be developed by the teaching staff and should involve the participation, the interest, and the concern of the general public. Second, the public school should avoid opposing and ridiculing religious beliefs. As Christians, we emphatically assert that such opposition is as much a denial of religious liberty as advocating a religious belief in the classroom. Third, the public school can teach about religion. It can point to the large role that religion plays in the lives of many people. It can point to the influence religion has on the conduct of many people. It can point to the influence religion has exerted upon society in maintaining morality. It can very properly study religious art and religious music and make use of such materials in the school program. It can provide for Bible reading without comment in the regular school program. Such factual study of

religion does not commit the public school to a particular religious belief. Fourth, the public school can evidence respect for the several religious faiths and observances in the community. This respect should also extend to the rights of those who are irreligious to hold their opinions. The public school has no right, however, to subtly advocate atheism by a blanket of silence around everything that concerns religion or religious faith and life.

The Public School as a Responsibility of All American Citizens

Public education has been under attack in a number of communities in our country during the past triennium. While constructive criticism is helpful in improving school policies and practices, unjustified attacks hinder the development of a good school program.

Many of our congregations and members are much interested in promoting and supporting full-time Christian schools. This is important for the development of effective Christian education for our children and youth.

In our concern for Lutheran elementary schools and Lutheran high schools, we must not overlook the fact that we have the responsibility of advancing the cause of good public schools as well. This is not a new position in our Synod; it was articulated very clearly as early as 1870. In that year the Biblical principles concerning "The Proper Attitude of an Evangelical Lutheran Christian Toward the Public Schools" were discussed in the *Synodical Report* of the Western District. After presenting the facts concerning the State as an institution of God and the Christian's obligation toward the State and public welfare, the essay stated the following theses concerning the public school system:

"Since parents and the Church (in numerous cases) do not, or cannot, fulfill their obligation toward the children, the establishment and maintenance of our public educational system is a political necessity, in order that the citizens may be given the necessary common training.

"Since the Word of God commands the Christians to meet the requirements of the State, and to obey its laws, Lutheran Christians are obligated to pay the taxes levied by the State for its schools.

"Inasmuch as Lutherans have a political responsibility for the public schools, they should see to it:

a) That Christian-minded persons be employed as teachers in the public schools, even as some State laws now forbid the employment of atheists or other notoriously immoral characters.

b) That the teachers do not teach, or textbooks contain, anything that contradicts either the natural or the Christian religion.

c) That a good outward discipline be maintained in these schools."

This same favorable attitude toward the public school was re-emphasized in 1915 in the *Lutheran School Journal*. The article stated:

"We Lutherans have not 'declared war on the public school system of America.' We are convinced that in a republic such as ours, where the people may and should and must use the ballot and place into office the men who enact laws, the people, all of the future citizens, must of necessity be educated, so that they may cast their ballot intelligently. And we believe that the state, which confers the right to vote, would be guilty of an absurdity if it would not impart to its citizens by popular education the ability properly to use the franchise. A republic cannot long exist as a republic without popular education. Therefore we Lutherans pay our public school taxes not only without a murmur, but with a hearty good will. We consider it our civic and patriotic duty to exert all our powers toward upholding and uplifting the public school system of our country."

It is our civic and patriotic duty to support the public schools. If we recognize that our public schools are agents of the entire community, we will identify ourselves with the purpose and program of the public school and help the public school in word and deed. We may properly insist that the maintenance of our own Lutheran elementary schools and high schools should not be interpreted as hostility against the public school. It is simply our means of accomplishing the thorough religious training of our children through the only means available. Also those who maintain Christian schools can and should join with their fellow citizens in advancing the cause of the public school by participating in discussions and consultations leading toward the development and maintenance of a good public school program.

K. Special Assignments and Activities of the Board for Parish Education

1. The Committee on Tests and Measurements

The Committee on Tests and Measurements of the Board for Parish Education has continued its work on the several projects that were reported to the 1950 convention. These are:

1. Achievement tests on the Catechism
2. A group test of Christian personality
3. A test of Biblical information

The first two tests on the Catechism units, each in two forms, already have been published by Concordia Publishing House. The

Committee has under way a total of fourteen tests on the chief parts of the Catechism. This project will be a helpful contribution to our materials of Christian instruction.

The "Attitude Inventory," which is the name given to the group test of Christian personality, is almost complete. The test itself is complete, but the committee is experimenting with the test to develop norms and to determine the reliability of the instrument. This information will be included in the manual accompanying the test. The test should be on sale by Concordia Publishing House late in 1953.

The test on Biblical information is also shaping up and should be available early in 1954. The statistical refinement of the test will take place during the summer months.

The members of this committee are Dr. T. G. Stelzer, Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. Elmer Pflieger, and Dr. A. L. Miller.

2. Co-ordinating Council

The Board for Parish Education recommended to the 1950 convention that Synod recognize the importance of greater co-ordination and joint planning and that the Co-ordinating Council, as constituted with representation from synodical boards, selected District boards, the national organizations, and local parishes be continued, and that the Board for Parish Education continue to convene the council for the purpose of unifying, simplifying, and intensifying our educational program. Synod adopted the resolution of the floor committee that this entire recommendation be accepted. The Board for Parish Education has, accordingly, convened the Co-ordinating Council and with the other departments of Synod has developed the planned parish program for the past triennium.

During the past triennium three issues of *Parish Activities* have been produced, using the following general themes:

1950—51, "The Living Church"; 1951—52, "Every Believer a Royal Priest"; 1952—53, "Greater Things for Christ, My Savior."

The Board for Parish Education has appointed the following Executive Committee for the Co-ordinating Council: The Rev. Messrs. J. E. Herrmann, Wm. H. Hillmer, O. E. Feucht, E. W. Schroeter, and Dr. A. L. Miller.

The many comments from the field showing how *Parish Activities* has been helpful in planning the parish program indicate that the work of the Co-ordinating Council is appreciated by a large number of pastors and congregations in Synod. Congregations that have not as yet made use of parish planning will find *Parish Activities* helpful in helping to simplify, unify, and intensify their work.

3. Sunday School Teacher Training

The following table reveals the growth of Sunday schools in the Missouri Synod over a ten-year period:

Years	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
1951	4,516	456,724	51,188
1941	3,685	270,276	29,629
Gains	831	186,448	21,559

Whether the gains are phenomenal or simply an evidence of healthy growth, the 1951 figures are impressive. The gains alone (831 new Sunday schools, 186,448 new pupils, 21,559 additional teachers) would constitute a sizable Sunday school organization.

Our Sunday school statistics carry an important message, the message of a growing responsibility. The increase in the number of pupils and teachers has heightened the responsibility of our Church to both pupils and teachers.

We owe it to the pupils to provide them with study materials that are doctrinally sound and to provide them with teachers who are proficient in teaching the holy Word of God. To provide the materials is a relatively safe matter, for typewritten manuscripts can be read critically by a number of persons and carefully revised before going to the press. To obtain able and trained teachers is not easy.

We owe it to our teachers to provide them with whatever helps they need in order to prepare for the weighty task of teaching God's Word to the children. For the Church to provide these materials is likewise a relatively simple matter. But to reach our 50,000 teachers with these materials, and to make good teachers of them, is a very difficult task.

When the Teacher Training Committee began publishing courses in 1938, it adopted the slogan "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher." Anticipating the time when the program would be well established, the committee voiced the conviction no persons were then to be considered eligible for permanent appointment as teachers unless they had completed the six courses of the First Series and had earned the "First Certificate." To expect our teachers to take six courses, each requiring eight to ten hours of classwork, is anything but a severe requirement when viewed in the light of the years of preparation which are required of pastors and parish school teachers.

In this report the committee will attempt to give the convention an accurate picture of the status of teacher training in our Synod. We shall glance first at the bright side and see whether we have made a fair measure of progress toward the goal. During the years in which the program has been in operation, more than 50,000 credits have been awarded to more than 25,000 persons,

representing 1,512 congregations. A credit (course card) stands for about 25 hours of home and class study, so that our training program has been an incentive to teachers to devote thousands of hours to study and preparation. The indoctrination of which this is the evidence should contribute, and no doubt has contributed, to the spiritual life of our Church. The circulation of textbooks passed the 300,000 mark long ago, the annual sale of books averaging 23,000. Such a circulation is gratifying.

Teachers earn upwards of 1,300 credits each year. We should expect double and triple that number of credits, in fact 10,000 credits each year would seem to be a minimum figure. However, the large circulation of textbooks indicates that thousands of persons are taking the courses without working for credit. The Teacher Training Office has no means of tabulating this group of students. Taking both groups into account, we may say that our program has been successful in large measure and has lost none of its popularity. For progress made we praise and thank God.

But the story of Sunday school teacher training has its dark side as well. As a rule, teachers take from one to four courses, then quit instead of going on to earn the "First Certificate." At this rate, only a small minority of our teachers will, at any given time, have the training the committee has envisioned.

Teachers ought to complete two courses a year so as to earn their certificate in three years. But if all of our 50,000 non-professional teachers completed only one course a year, the annual circulation of textbooks would be at least 50,000. Since a large number of teachers are taking the courses but are not working for credit, it is impossible for the committee to report the precise status of Sunday school teacher training. A conservative guess might be that close to fifty per cent have taken or are taking the courses. Accepting this figure as fairly accurate, we still have to ask the very important question, "What provision is being made for the systematic preparation of the fifty per cent who have not been enlisted in our training program?" It is the responsibility of our pastors and our synodical leaders to find the answer to this question.

The training of Sunday school teachers is a matter of serious concern for all of us. More children, young people, and adults are being reached by the Sunday school than by any other educational agency of our Church. We dare not entrust the spiritual care of so many souls to untrained or poorly trained teachers. If we do, we shall run the risk of having these souls corrupted with false doctrine. Poor teaching, even when doctrine is correctly presented, is one reason why many children quit the Sunday school and forsake the church. So we have here two weighty reasons why we

cannot be satisfied until we have the best-qualified men and women working in our Sunday schools.

The committee, therefore, expresses the hope that the leaders in every District of Synod, in particular the Visitors and District Boards of Education, will get behind the teacher training program and promote it intensively and indefatigably. The committee also expresses the hope and prayer that Synod, in convention at Houston, will encourage adoption of the training program throughout our Church by declaring itself in agreement with the following points as a desirable objective toward which all ought to strive:

1. That weekly or biweekly teachers' meetings be the rule except where such meetings are entirely out of the question;
2. That all Sunday school teachers be enrolled in the synodical teacher-training program and work for credit;
3. That ordinarily teachers complete two courses a year;
4. That teachers continue in training at least until they have earned the First Certificate;
5. That teachers who complete the First Series be given an opportunity to take Second Series courses and thus remain in training throughout their teaching life.

God grant us the courage and determination to work toward the only goal which we as members of the Church of God can conscientiously set ourselves, the goal of *Every Teacher a Trained Teacher*.

4. State Aid to Non-Public Schools

Synod adopted in 1944 a policy on State aid to non-public schools, which was reaffirmed at the 1947 and 1950 conventions. This position emphasized the following:

1. That the social service programs of the State should in equity be available to all children of school age, irrespective of their school association. The Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be in its rights in demanding it.
2. That the granting of tax money by the State to subsidize church schools is *de facto* support of the teaching program of church schools, hence also support of religious instruction. We are opposed to the granting of State or Federal funds for the support of church schools.

Synod reaffirmed this policy in 1950 for the next triennium and encouraged the Board for Parish Education and other interested parties to continue to study the problem. The Board for Parish Education has kept closely abreast of any further developments in this field. Since no new developments have occurred, it seems that Synod may well reaffirm this policy for the next tri-

problem. This is not a problem that can be resolved once and for all, but one that requires repeated study by the Board for Parish Education and repeated presentation to Synod.

5. Philosophy of Christian Education

The Board for Parish Education has had the assignment from Synod since 1941 to prepare a treatise on the Lutheran point of view in education. In 1950 it was reported that the problem has received consideration at various times and that some exploratory work has been done. During the intervening years the Board for Parish Education has appointed a committee to give attention to this project. This committee consists of the following persons: Dr. Paul Bretscher, chairman; Rev. A. C. Mueller, Dr. Paul Lange, Dr. Arthur C. Repp, Dr. A. G. Merckens, Dr. J. Pelikan, and Dr. A. L. Miller. This group has held a number of meetings and has mapped out a schedule that should result in a volume dealing with the Lutheran point of view in education.

While we regret that so far we have been unable to comply with the directive of the 1941 convention, we shall again try hard to complete the project during this coming triennium.

6. *This Day Magazine*

The Board for Parish Education reported to the 1950 convention that the advisory committee appointed by Mr. O. A. Dorn to help with *This Day Magazine* included four members of the staff and the chairman of the board. During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has continued this advisory contact with the project.

7. Publication of Essays Delivered at the 1950 Convention

The 1950 convention resolved that the two essays by Prof. M. Franzmann and Dr. M. Walker be made available to the Department of Adult Education of the Board for Parish Education and that this department be petitioned to develop these essays into a course of Bible study. The matter was taken under advisement by our Board. While the essays were well done and powerful in their presentation of Scripture, it was not found feasible to develop them into a course in Bible study.

8. Lutheran Boys and Girls of America

At the Saginaw Convention, Synod referred the program of the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" to our Board "for further study, supervision, and recommendations to the congregations of Synod" (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 146).

In the report to the Centennial Convention our Board reported that

1. "The Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" is a worthy organization in Synod.

2. There should be no objection if an individual or an organization in Synod decides to sponsor and support Lutheran Boys and Girls of America.

3. Laymen and laywomen are urged to assume the local leadership of Lutheran Boys and Girls of America groups under the direction of the congregation and the pastor (*Proceedings*, 1947, pp. 292, 293).

This project was originally sponsored by the Lutheran Business Men's Club of Greater Cleveland. This organization has since discontinued its support of the project, and nothing further has been done about it.

Conclusion

The Board for Parish Education calls upon Synod to rejoice in the progress that has been made in parish education during the past triennium. There has been real progress in providing for the expansion and improvement of our facilities for Christian education for children, youth, and adults. As with all spiritual blessings, so our successes in the field of Christian education are a definite blessing of Almighty God. Let us not forget to thank Him for these blessings. As a Synod we may well recognize that through Christian education we are definitely building our beloved Church. It is only as our people become firmly rooted in the Word that they have the spiritual power that is necessary for Kingdom work.

The Board for Parish Education expresses its appreciation to all who, in one way or another, helped the Board in its activities during the past triennium. Special thanks are due to the President of Synod, the Board of Directors of Synod, the Department of Publicity, the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion, the management of Concordia Publishing House, and the various subcommittees which worked under the direction of the Board. We are grateful, too, for the wholehearted co-operation that we have received from our District leaders in education, members of District Boards, and the District Superintendents. We appreciate also the many evidences of co-operation from the field—our pastors, teachers, Sunday school superintendents, and members of local Boards of Christian Education—who in their several communities have provided inspiring leadership to the great cause of Christian education. May God's richest blessings continue to rest upon all efforts of our Synod and of the individual congregations that seek to carry out the educational imperative of our Savior's Great Commission.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

ACTION

The following resolutions, submitted by Committee 4, were also adopted:

Resolution 11**DIVORCE**

WHEREAS, Recent decades have seen an upward turn of the divorce rate in our nation; and

WHEREAS, Our own Lutheran people are exposed more and more to this general trend; and

WHEREAS, There has been a noticeable upsurge of divorce in our own Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we begin early enough to advise our youth with regard to the importance of Christian fellowship and courtship; and

Resolved, That we in a more realistic and practical manner help prepare our members for Christian homemaking and home-keeping through discussion topics and by providing wider opportunities for fellowship with fellow Christians.

Resolution 13**EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

WHEREAS, The educational program of the Church has been furthered by the opening of new schools, expansion of existing schools, development of consolidated schools, the building of new schools and other educational buildings, the opening of two new high schools, and the expansion of existing high schools; be it therefore

Resolved, That we thank God for His blessings and that we commend all the individuals who have been instrumental in these developments; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge our congregations to provide the best possible facilities for their day schools, Sunday schools, and all other agencies, that this work may continue to progress.

Resolution 14**NURSERY ROLL**

WHEREAS, We should take recognition of the wonderful growth of our Sunday schools through the nursery rolls; and

WHEREAS, There are still many congregations that do not maintain nursery rolls, which would give them contact with, and a means of guidance to, the parents in the teaching of God's Word to their children; and

WHEREAS, The nursery roll is an excellent means of reaching into the homes of the unchurched to gain parents and children for Christ; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod offers excellent materials for the nursery roll program; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage all congregations to organize and maintain a nursery roll.

Resolution 15

INCREASED RELIGIOUS TRAINING

WHEREAS, Only 32 per cent of our children are enrolled in our Christian day schools; and

WHEREAS, The Sunday school alone does not provide enough time for effectively carrying out a program of Christian education; therefore be it

Resolved, That every congregation of Synod be urged to provide the greatest amount of time possible for the training of all of the children entrusted to its care, and to this end utilize every possible agency: the Christian day school, Sunday school, Saturday school, released-time classes, vacation Bible school, and the like; and be it further

Resolved, That for children who are not in the Christian day school the congregations be urged to consider the use of all part-time agencies as the minimum to be offered.

Resolution 16

STATE AID TO NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WHEREAS, Synod in 1944 adopted a policy on State aid to non-public schools which was reaffirmed at the 1947 and 1950 conventions; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education and other interested parties were encouraged to study the problem; and

WHEREAS, Such study has not resulted in any suggestions that would require modification of the position adopted by Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod reaffirm its previous position until such a time as new developments make a reappraisal of its position desirable or necessary.

Resolution 19

CO-ORDINATION OF PARISH WORK

WHEREAS, The Co-ordinating Council has offered valuable aid to congregations in planning their parish work through its publication of *Parish Activities*; and

WHEREAS, The departments included in the Co-ordinating Council stand ready to assist congregations in their parish planning; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend ever better co-ordination of all work to our congregations and that our District boards promote and assist in such co-ordination whenever and wherever possible.

Report of the Committee on Enlisting and Training the Laity

(Memorial 202)

The Departments of Parish Education, Home Missions, and Stewardship have been co-operating since the Milwaukee Convention in carrying out Synod's resolution on the training of the laity. The following activities were developed jointly by these three departments in this project:

1. The problem of enlisting and training the laity was explored in a joint session with all staff members of the several departments. There was common agreement that there should be a special emphasis on the general training of all of our members and not merely emphasis on the training of a few persons for special leadership.

2. An open meeting on lay enlistment training was conducted with various laymen and women in September, 1950. Two questions were put to the group:

- (1) What can Synod do to help you and other lay persons become more effective Christians?

- (2) What training do you feel is needed to become effective in Kingdom work?

It was clear from the expressions of the participants that no one approach would meet all needs. Some emphasized the channeling of material from Synod to the congregation to the individual, some the special potentialities of our auxiliary organizations, and others emphasized the special contribution that the Bible Institutes could make to the program. It was evident from our discussion that we are dealing with at least a threefold problem, namely,

- (1) The role of every Christian as a priest of God.

- (2) Specialized activity of members in the congregation as officers, teachers, members of committees, and the like.

- (3) Full-time service that can be rendered by the laity.

3. A meeting was conducted with the leaders of our national organizations: The Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and the Walther League in January, 1951. The purpose of this meeting was to explore how we could work together with the auxiliary organizations in the promotion

of the program of lay enlistment and training. The committee was urged to emphasize our present programs and to give special attention to the home approach.

4. In order to reach the entire membership of the congregation, our committee developed the idea of a "Lutheran Round-table Series." The first pamphlet was produced in the fall of 1951 under the theme "The Priesthood of All Believers." The *Leader's Guide* provided background materials for a seminar presentation on the topic. An accompanying tract for general distribution to the persons attending the meeting was also prepared.

5. A manual entitled "Enlisting and Training Kingdom Workers" was prepared by our committee. This manual describes in detail what individual congregations can do in motivating people to offer themselves for Kingdom service, how to enlist them for specific tasks in the Kingdom, how to train workers at the levels of childhood, youth, and adulthood, how to keep workers active. The manual has received favorable reception, and we are hopeful that this manual will be a definite contribution showing what congregations can do to train their entire membership as well as provide specialized training for leaders in the congregation. Thus far 7,033 copies have been distributed. This includes 3,233 that were sold after the distribution of sample copies to our active pastors.

The committee has also considered the leadership training schools, or "short-term schools," that are mentioned in the synodical resolution. The committee has petitioned an allocation of funds from the "Conquest for Christ" collection to make it possible to conduct four such schools. It was the feeling of the committee that the people attending the school would pay all their own expenses, both of transportation to the school and living expenses while at the school, but that Synod could well pay the expenses involved in bringing the instructors to the school and paying their expenses while at the schools. It was further considered proper that Synod pay the expenses of preparing various syllabi for the courses to be taught. The setup of each school would involve at least three instructors, and there would be a minimum of six courses offered at each school. To provide the maximum attraction for regional interest and to make transportation less of a problem for those who might wish to enroll, we believe the schools must be conducted in the East, the Midwest, the West, and the South. In other words, each year four such schools would have to be conducted. Such two-week schools could present courses on education, missions, stewardship, church administration, and the Bible. While this is not yet a detailed listing of courses, it does suggest the area that could receive attention.

Our committee has not as yet had funds made available to shape up these schools. Further development of this idea awaits action by the Board of Directors in allocating such funds.

COMMITTEE ON ENLISTING AND TRAINING THE LAITY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

ARTHUR L. MILLER

WM. H. HILLMER

JOHN E. HERRMANN

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 17

WHEREAS, The Committee on Enlisting and Training the Laity has given very thorough study to providing means and methods of enlisting and training the laity; therefore be it

Resolved, That all congregations be urged to make use of materials available, especially the manual entitled *Enlisting and Training Kingdom Workers*; and be it further

Resolved, That leadership schools or "short-term" schools be set up as recommended by the committee as soon as funds can be made available; and be it finally

Resolved, That the committee which made the study initiate the move to establish such schools as soon as possible.

**Recommendation on the Family Life
Research Project**

(Memorial 203)

The comprehensive nature of the study of marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related matters makes the submission of preliminary findings to all pastoral conferences, as the original resolution requested, impractical (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 538). It is suggested instead that the findings in each of the six areas investigated be submitted to a number of pastoral conferences for careful scrutiny. The Board for Parish Education recommends that the directive of 1947 be revised on this point.

BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*

EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, The comprehensive nature of the study of marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related matters makes the submission of preliminary findings to all pastoral conferences impractical (request of original resolution, *Proceedings* 1947, p. 538); be it therefore

Resolved, That the findings in each of the six areas investigated be submitted to a number of pastoral conferences for careful scrutiny.

Lutheran Bible Institutes for Training Lay Workers

(Memorial 204)

WHEREAS, There is an unlimited need of trained workers both at home and abroad; and

WHEREAS, We have an abundance of consecrated and talented people among the lay members of our Church who would render greatly improved and extended part-time service, or who would gladly put themselves at the full-time disposal of the Lord; and

WHEREAS, Many of such trained workers could also work in self-supporting vocations which lend themselves particularly to a combination of missionary work and making a livelihood; and

WHEREAS, Bible institutes are today highly productive educational institutions in many denominations and exist among us as part-time agencies, and

WHEREAS, The Lord has already richly blessed the part-time Bible institutes which have sprung up in our Synod since 1946; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Synod go on record as favoring full-time Lutheran Bible institutes for the training of lay workers; and that we encourage the Board for Parish Education to institute action for the establishment of such full-time Bible institutes; and that we instruct the Board of Directors to allow money for the setting up of one such institute on an experimental basis as soon as the Board for Parish Education has developed adequate plans and the money can be made available.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORDEN CIRCUIT
OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

FRANK C. FELLBAUM, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 18

Resolved, That this memorial be given to the Committee on Enlisting and Training the Laity for study and recommendation.

Lutheran-Roman Catholic Marriages

(Memorial 1015)

WHEREAS, Mixed marriages have become quite common among our people; and

WHEREAS, Roman law pertaining to marriages between Lutheran and Roman Catholics requires instruction from a priest and/or the signing of the Roman prenuptial contract; and

WHEREAS, Said contract involves a sinful promise or oath; violates the Christian conscience; condemns unborn children to the soul-destroying religion of the Antichrist; and is diametrically opposed to the eternal truths of God; and

WHEREAS, The Word of God demands that every sin be warned against and that every willful transgression be dealt with; and

WHEREAS, There is a lack of uniformity of practice in dealing with mixed marriages between our membership and the Roman Catholic Church; and

WHEREAS, Continued inaction and a spirit of indifference will lead to confusion and dissension; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod, assembled in convention at Houston, Tex., June 17—27, 1953, strengthen the hands of its pastors and congregations by taking a firm stand and adopting definite, positive, Scriptural resolutions whereby pastors and congregations alike will be thoroughly aroused to God-pleasing action.

EFFINGHAM-ALTAMONT CIRCUIT CONFERENCE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS DISTRICT

HERBERT C. ROSE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 10

WHEREAS, Mixed marriages have become quite common among our people; and

WHEREAS, Roman law pertaining to marriages between Lutheran and Roman Catholics requires instruction from a priest and/or the signing of the Roman prenuptial contract; and

WHEREAS, Said contract involves a sinful promise or oath, violates the Christian conscience, condemns unborn children to the soul-destroying religion of the Antichrist, and is diametrically opposed to the eternal truths of God; and

WHEREAS, The Word of God demands that every sin be warned against and that every willful transgression be dealt with; and

WHEREAS, There is a lack of uniformity of practice in dealing

with mixed marriages between our membership and the Roman Catholic Church; and

WHEREAS, Inaction and a spirit of indifference will lead to confusion and dissension; be it therefore

Resolved, That we plead with all of our pastors and congregations to deal with this matter in their respective congregations in a firm but evangelical manner; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask the Family Life Committee to provide our people with pertinent information as soon as possible.

Report of Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research

(Memorial 1010)

The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research has during the past triennium continued the activities assigned to it by the Praesidium. Synod had set aside approximately \$214,000 out of the Centennial Thankoffering for research. Our committee was assigned the task of allocating these research funds for specific projects. The scope of our committee's work covers three matters:

1. Studying the suggestions made for research projects.
2. Recommending allocations of funds to the Board of Directors on projects that have been approved by our committee.
3. Providing for general supervision and reporting on the progress made on approved projects and on the use of the funds allocated.

As of April 1, 1953, the Committee has examined seventy-five projects and approved nineteen of them. These in turn were submitted to the Board of Directors for final approval, and seventeen of the nineteen projects submitted were allocated funds. We shall present information on the projects completed, give a progress report on projects previously reported but not completed, list the five new projects that have been approved during the past triennium, and indicate projects that have been dropped for one reason or another. Our report also includes a financial summary, a suggestion on the scope of our committee's work, a recommendation on a previous memorial concerning assistance for graduate study, and several recommendations.

Research Projects Completed

1. *The Reprinting of "Babylonian Genesis" by Alexander Heidel.*—Our committee provided a one-thousand-dollar subsidy for printing the second completely revised edition of this important work.

Workshop in Religious Education. — Our committee provided five hundred dollars for this workshop, which studied methods and materials for the teaching of religion in Lutheran elementary schools. The Board for Parish Education has published a comprehensive report on this workshop entitled, "Religion in Lutheran Schools," by Wm. A. Kramer, and the monograph "Leading Children into the Bible" by Allan H. Jahsmann. These two books were direct developments of the workshop. The workshop also stimulated experimentation leading to the preparation of new materials of religious education for the intermediate and upper grades.

3. Cultural Institute. — The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship conducted an institute on "The Church and Modern Culture" in co-operation with representatives of the Student Service Commission, Valparaiso University, and the Lutheran Collegiate Association. The project provided a composite study by authorities in their respective fields on the cultural impact and potential of the Lutheran Church, with particular reference to the growing influence of our Church on the American way of life. The proceedings of this conference have been made available to interested parties for one dollar.

Progress Report on Projects Previously Reported

1. *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament.* — This project involves rendering into English the fourth edition of W. Bauer's *Griechisch-deutsches Woerterbuch zu den Schriften des N. T. und der uebrigen urchristlichen Literatur*. Dr. W. F. Arndt of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., serves as director of the venture. Dr. F. W. Gingrich works with him as lexicographer. The work includes making such alterations and augmentations to Bauer's work as the available material makes possible.

On account of the war, Dr. Bauer had been cut off from sources of information in the United States, England, and other countries, and some important publications had not been accessible to him. Doctors Gingrich and Arndt spent the first year assembling this additional material. In the summer of 1950 Dr. Gingrich made a trip to Europe, where he met Dr. Bauer and other scholars and obtained much valuable information for the work that lay ahead. The actual composition of this manuscript was started in September, 1950. As of January, 1953, about one half of the manuscript had been prepared. The editors believe that at some time in 1954 the printer can begin his work on the project.

2. *A Luther Anthology.* — This project involves a careful reading of the 103 volumes of the Erlangen edition of Luther's works. The purpose of the reading was to select those gems from Luther which would give his point of view on significant problems of the

day. After these gems had been selected, it was necessary to translate them and to provide for each item an introduction and bibliographical reference.

Professor Ewald M. Plass reports that as of February 1, 1953, he had done over 3,000 of the 4,800 selections into English after carefully comparing the texts of the three editions with which he is working. He hopes to have translated all of the selections by Reformation Day of 1953. Then will come the task of integrating the materials and adding the contextual, critical, historical, and bibliographical notes. He anticipates that the manuscript will be finished by 1955, although the untimely death of President Rincker of Concordia College, Milwaukee, has made it necessary for him to assume additional work and responsibility at the college until the faculty can be restaffed.

3. *Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life.*— This study authorized by Synod in 1947 was assigned to the Family Life Committee of the Board for Parish Education. Early explorations showed that a research program was needed. An appeal for \$25,000 to carry forward the study was granted by the Committee and approved by the Board of Directors (1949). A subcommittee (W. F. Wolbrecht, Erdmann Frenk, Paul Jacobs, and O. E. Feucht) set up the principles and procedures for the project in 1950 and from a field of sixty names suggested selected the Rev. Paul G. Hansen of Denver, Colo., as research director (1951). Early in 1952 the Board for Parish Education approved the Research Design which outlined six areas of investigation: (1) mate selection, (2) sex attitudes, (3) engagement and marriage, (4) family size (birth control), (5) family responsibility and authority, (6) divorce and remarriage.

Twenty men assisted with special studies in such fields as Old and New Testament exegesis, dogmatics, church history (ancient and modern), practical theology, modern scientific studies, Lutheran teaching on the continent and in America, positions in other branches of Christendom. The research director made a sociological study with representative families in every section of our Church in North America. This study is now being interpreted. The following men participated: Dr. Geo. Schick, Prof. Aug. Suelflow, Dr. Carl Reuss, Dr. W. Roehrs, Dr. A. von Rohr Sauer, Dr. Wm. Arndt, Dr. E. L. Lueker, Prof. Norman Gienapp, Dr. L. Spitz, Prof. O. E. Sohn, Prof. Fred Kramer, Dr. A. C. Piepkorn, Dr. Carl Mundinger, Dr. Luther Koepke, the Rev. Messrs. Herbert Mayer, Theo. Schabacker, Gunther Jacobs, and Harold Maleske, Mr. A. C. Zeddies, Dr. A. T. Mattson, Dr. G. M. Bruce, Dr. W. Baepler. The entire project was further examined and assignments clarified in a conference of research assistants, March, 1952. Most of these studies

has been completed and summaries written. The final report will show that God, not man, determines the answers to problems in family life. It will be theological in its emphasis, keeping in mind the practical realities of family life today and how the grace of God in Christ meets human need. No official report has been issued, and it will take another triennium to complete the program, which includes seven stages of development: (1) setting up of the principles, (2) assigning and making the studies, (3) evaluation and integration of the studies (synthesis), (4) testing of preliminary findings, (5) reformulation and final revision, (6) submitting of report to the Church, (7) using the report in the life and work of the Church. We are now at the end of stage 3. The director had a leave of absence from his congregation for 10 months in 1951-52 and for two months in 1953.

4. *European Theological Literature.*—This project involves developing a bibliography covering the German and Scandinavian theological literature of the past twenty-five to thirty years. It was originally under the leadership of Dr. Theodore Graebner. His untimely death made it necessary for a faculty committee to assume the further direction of the project. The present faculty committee consists of Dr. J. Pelikan, Dr. A. C. Piepkorn, and Dr. M. Scharlemann.

The original grant of \$8,000 covered the purchase of books and the cost of clerical help needed for accessioning and indexing the books. The faculty committee is now directing the purchase of additional books to complete this project.

5. *Tests and Measurements.*—The Synodical Convention of 1947 established a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau under the supervision of the Board for Parish Education. To deal with this new project the Board for Parish Education appointed a Committee on Tests and Measurements consisting of the following persons: Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. E. Pfieger, Dr. T. G. Stelzer, and Dr. A. L. Miller, chairman. Our committee allocated \$5,000 to carry out projects in this field.

The Committee has thus far worked on three projects: an attitude inventory, unit tests on the Catechism, and a test on Biblical information.

The Attitude Inventory developed by Professor Walter Kraeft, Dr. Oliver Graebner, Dr. Elmer Pfieger, and Mr. E. Junghans has been in experimental use during the spring of 1953. As soon as the reliability of the test has been established, copies will be available for sale through Concordia Publishing House.

The unit tests on Luther's Catechism will eventually comprise fourteen independent tests on the Small Catechism. The first four tests have been completed under the authorship of Dr. H. J. Boett-

cher. The other ten tests are in the process of completion and will be published as soon as the experimental work has been done on them.

The test on Biblical information is being developed by Professor Martin J. Maehr, with the assistance of Dr. Theodore G. Stelzer and Mr. Herbert Kaiser. This project has been part of a doctoral dissertation by Professor Maehr. The tests will be published as soon as the experimental work has been finished.

6. *Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools.* — The Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools is a project of the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. A sum of \$10,000 was allocated for this undertaking. The project is being developed by a Curriculum Commission consisting of the following persons: E. F. Eggold, A. K. Grams, H. C. Gruber, P. W. Lange, C. S. Meyer, H. F. Birkmann, J. W. Klotz, A. L. Miller, E. F. Sagehorn, N. S. Tjernagel, A. J. Freitag, M. Groeschel, M. C. Pieper, and W. F. Steinberg. This group works under the general direction of an Editorial Committee consisting of Paul W. Lange, chairman, Carl S. Meyer, and Arthur L. Miller.

The Curriculum Commission held its first meeting in August, 1950. The project involved setting up the machinery needed to develop a series of "resource units" that would provide a thoroughly Christian curriculum in all high school subjects. The Committee surveyed thoroughly the literature in the field of curriculum building and spent many months in establishing the general objectives of Lutheran secondary education and in formulating criteria for the selection of specific objectives in the several subject areas. For each subject field a chairman was appointed, who in turn selected subject-matter specialists for each grade level or department in his assigned area. These specialists in turn selected additional unit writers from the several high school faculties so that, as of today, approximately 50 persons from ten Lutheran high schools and two synodical schools are working on the curriculum project. This project represents a pioneer attempt to implement more effectively the objectives of Christian secondary education. It is a first attempt to systematically organize the total instructional program at the secondary level within the framework of a Lutheran philosophy of education.

It is estimated that a number of resource units will be available for use by September, 1953. The completion of the entire project may require an additional two or three years.

New Projects Developed During the Past Triennium

1. *Translation and Publication of the Pieper-Mueller Dogmatics into Portuguese.* — The Board of Directors had already granted

from the Peace Thankoffering for this purpose. The translation made by the Rev. Martin L. Hasse of Brazil was under way in June, 1950; however, to complete the work the sum of \$3,500 was needed. The Board for Missions in North and South America appealed to our committee for these funds and pointed out that there was no handbook on Lutheran dogmatics available in Portuguese. The project will have value not only for our own Synod, but for other Protestant churches in the Portuguese-speaking world, which includes Brazil, the near-by islands, and Portugal.

2. *"Zion on the Mississippi."*—This volume, by Dr. Walter Forster, presents in great detail the story of the immigration of the Saxons who settled in St. Louis and Perry Co., Missouri. The amount appropriated was \$4,000 for a subsidy to bring the price of the book within the reach of the average purchaser. This book is now on the market.

3. *Evolution—a Theological-linguistic, Geological, and Genetic Study.*—The problem of evolution is a perennial one to the Church, although we have Dr. Theodore Graebner's book *God and the Cosmos* and Theodore Handrich's *Everyday Science for the Christian*. This study by Dr. John W. Klotz will be a critical study of evolution from the point of view of a Lutheran Christian scientist who is particularly at home in the biological area. The project will deal with the following items: (1) the relation of science and Scripture to the problem of absolute truth, (2) the tools of science, (3) science as a gift of God, (4) theories of evolution, (5) what the Scriptures say about the various problems of evolution, (6) the relation of the age of the earth to the problem of evolution, (7) evidences for evolution from classification, from embryology, from fossils, from geographical distribution, (8) suggested mechanisms for evolution, and (9) problems for the evolutionist.

As of February 1, 1953, Dr. Klotz informed us that the first draft of the manuscript had been completed. A careful reworking will be necessary and a rechecking of the references. He hopes to have the manuscript ready by January 1, 1954. The C. T. O. Research Committee approved an expenditure of \$1,500 for the production of this manuscript.

4. *Writers' Workshop for Curriculum Units in Religion.*—This was a follow-up on the Workshop in Religious Education, also financed by an appropriation from the C. T. O. research funds. In the first workshop the basis was laid for a complete revision of the religion program in the intermediate and upper grades of Lutheran elementary schools. Three experimental units were prepared and taught in about thirty schools. The Writers' Workshop involved planning an overall program for the production of sixty teaching units. This involved the listing of objectives, the lining

up of source materials, and the assigning of memory work for each unit. This was done by Mr. William A. Kramer. The workshop was held for the purpose of training about twenty-five unit writers who will assist the Board for Parish Education in working out the sixty units in detail so that only the editing of the material would remain for the Board for Parish Education.

The workshop was held at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. The expenditure defrayed the traveling expenses of the participants and the cost of conducting the workshop.

5. *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Prophet Nahum.*—This project concerns a subsidy for the book prepared by Dr. Walter A. Maier, who for approximately fifteen years before his death worked on a critical and exegetical commentary on the Prophet Nahum. The cost of publication of this book will be extraordinarily high because of the complexity of typesetting. Substantial amounts of Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic, and other languages appear in the commentary. Our committee subsidized this project with the sum of \$2,000.

Projects Discontinued

During the course of the past triennium three projects which had been approved were discontinued. They are the following:

1. *The First Twenty-five Years of the Missouri Synod.*—The untimely death of Dr. H. O. A. Keinath prevented the continuation of this project.

2. *Documents in the History of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.*—The untimely death of Dr. W. G. Polack has made it impossible to continue this project.

3. *Our Church's Rural Program.*—This project suggested from the field was referred to the Board for Missions in North and South America.

A conference of interested people called in January, 1953, agreed that no research project was necessary in this area at the moment. Therefore, the C. T. O. Research Committee discontinued this project as of March 31, 1953.

The Scope of the Committee's Work

On the suggestion of Dr. L. Meyer, Synod's Planning Counselor, our committee has re-examined its functions. We also considered how in co-operation with the Board for Higher Education and the Literature Board of Synod we might shape up a more comprehensive program of research than we have thus far dealt with.

Our committee was originally set up to allocate the funds

Synod had set aside from the Centennial Thankoffering for research. At the Milwaukee Convention, Synod resolved that the committee continue the work of supervising the funds already allocated and make further allocations to the extent of funds available and that the fund for such research work be replenished by an annual appropriation of not less than \$15,000 to carry on special research projects. In the light of the definite contribution that research can make to the work of our Synod we believe that the functions of our committee should be enlarged to include the encouragement and direction of an integrated program of scholarly research within and for The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, namely:

1. To consider research projects that may be proposed by members of Synod and to approve those that meet certain standards, allocating funds for the carrying on of these projects;

2. To initiate research in the following areas: (a) Biblical research, (b) Reformation research, (c) Church history, (d) subsidizing when necessary the production of pertinent theological literature, (e) Church problems of today;

3. To allocate funds to underwrite the scholarly work of pastors, teachers, and of retired professors, when such projects meet the standards set by the C. T. O. Research Committee.

Our committee has requested the sum of \$200,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" collection for the purpose of scholarly research. These funds would be used to develop and implement the integrated program of scholarly research outlined above. Thus far the Board of Directors has not acted upon our request. If and when such favorable action is given, it is the opinion of our committee that a subcommittee of our research group meet with the Board for Higher Education and the Literature Board to devise an implementing program.

Until such a larger program is adopted, our committee has, of course, the function of developing research projects in response to specific requests from the field.

Our committee has sent a questionnaire to the members of the faculties of our teachers' colleges and seminaries to survey some of the ongoing research in Synod. The summary of this research should guide us in considering other projects that are brought to the attention of our committee. It is quite possible that this survey will indicate to us gaps that might be profitably explored.

Financial Summary

The total funds made available to the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research amounted to \$213,864.82.

Of this amount approximately \$165,000 has been allocated for the following projects:

1. A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament	\$ 80,000.00
2. A Luther Anthology	17,000.00
3. A Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life	25,000.00
4. Reprint of Babylonian Genesis	1,000.00
5. European Theological Literature	8,000.00
6. Workshop in Religious Education	1,500.00
7. Tests and Measurements	5,000.00
8. Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools	10,000.00
9. Cultural Institute	3,841.00
10. Translation and Publication of Pieper-Mueller Dogmatics into Portuguese	3,500.00
11. Zion on the Mississippi	4,000.00
12. Evolution	1,500.00
13. Writers' Workshop on Curriculum Units	2,000.00
14. A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Prophet Nahum	2,000.00
	\$164,341.00

In addition, the Fiscal Conference has made available to our committee \$5,000 per year for the past triennium. As of the last fiscal year, the Board of Directors has made this a capital gain to the funds for our committee. We have as of this writing a balance not thus far allocated of approximately \$54,000.

Assistance for Graduate Study

The Milwaukee Convention adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship has memorialized Synod that the Committee on Allocating Centennial Thankoffering Funds for Scholarly Research should be authorized to propose plans to 'inaugurate a program of encouraging and financially assisting qualified individuals of the pastoral and teaching professions of our Synod to pursue specialized study on the graduate level at recognized institutions of learning'; and

"WHEREAS, A common approach to the question of graduate study is desirable; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we refer this memorial to the Committee on Allocating Centennial Thankoffering Funds for Scholarly Research and to the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and to request them to consider together the problems involved and to report their findings to the 1953 convention."

A member representing the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and the Committee on Allocating Research Funds, in a conference with the Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education, reached the conclusion that the intent of Memorial 147, which prompted the adoption of Resolution 57, has been achieved within the present administrative and organizational framework. That is to say, the Board for Higher Education has at its disposal an

enced Scholarship Fund on which it can draw for the needs of our system of higher education. In addition, the Committee for Allocating Research Funds is requesting certain funds for conducting such research projects as may be of primary interest and value to Synod in areas not under the jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education.

It is recommended, therefore, that no further action be taken with respect to Resolution 57 (1950).

Recommendations

Our committee recommends:

1. That the work of our committee be continued and that the scope of the committee's work be officially enlarged by synodical resolution;

2. That the name of our committee be changed to "Committee for Allocating Research Funds";

3. That, in addition to the sums already available, Synod request the Fiscal Conference to include in the annual budget the sum of \$15,000 to carry on special research projects. This would be in addition to any grants that might be made to our committee from the "Conquest for Christ" funds.

DR. WALTER F. LICHTSINN, *Chairman*

PROF. MARTIN COYNER

DR. MARTIN F. SCHARLEMANN

THE REV. ROGER L. SOMMER

DR. ARTHUR L. MILLER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 20

WHEREAS, The Committee on Allocating C.T.O. Funds has allocated certain funds to the Board for Parish Education and to the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools; and

WHEREAS, The committee has examined the report on the work accomplished by the participants in these projects; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod hereby express its appreciation for the work done and encourage the early completion of these projects.

Resolution 21

FINAL RECOMMENDATION OF COMMITTEE 4

WHEREAS, The work assigned to Committee No. 4 (Committee on Parish Education) is of such great importance and covers such a broad area of work; and

WHEREAS, More time is required to give due consideration to the matters presented to this committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Parish Education meet prior to the opening session of Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That the President set the time of this meeting according to the work assigned to the committee.

ACTION

Synod *rejected* this proposal, since it is for the President to decide which committees are to meet before the convention.

III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

Report of Board for Young People's Work

(Memorial 301)

By the grace of God your Board for Young People's Work has been permitted to serve the cause of the Church's youth during another triennium, 1950—1953, and herewith submits to the honorable Synod a brief report of its activities.

Giving a review of youth work in the Church makes one mindful that youth today is struggling in a world that is complex and confused. The forces of evil and the enemies of the Church are still determined as ever, if not more so, to undermine any effort put forth in the interest of Christ and His kingdom, be that in the church at large or more specifically in the cause of our youth. The entry of our country into larger military programs places a heavy drain on our young people, since they are the ones that must provide the manpower for such endeavors. These young people, as they enter the Armed Services of our country, are broken away from a natural home environment, with the result that many find themselves in mental and spiritual confusion. The net effect is also felt at home, where there are many anxious moments for the welfare of these young people. Even for those who remain at home, or return, there are so many distracting influences that it is difficult to maintain an even spiritual keel.

Your Church through the Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League is putting forth every effort to give the young people the proper type of guidance, so that in spite of all the evil forces aligned against the cause of Christ, definite progress has been made. What were some of the major procedures during the past triennium?

The Walther League

From time to time Synod has urged that all youth organizations affiliate themselves with the Walther League, since this program has been accepted officially as Synod's program. For this reason the Board for Young People's Work has worked very closely with the Walther League in the promotion of youth work. In order to accomplish a close working arrangement with the League, your Board regularly sends at least one representative to every Executive Board meeting of the Walther League, and this Executive Board or staff of the Walther League is regularly represented at the Board for Young People's Work meetings. Your Board is also represented at the International Walther League conventions, as well as smaller group meetings, such as Walther League district presidents' and treasurers' conferences. Members of your Board

take an active interest in these gatherings and help in promoting their success. They also serve on the faculty of L. S. V. schools, on summer conference camp staffs in the districts and at Arcadia, and as representatives of the International Walther League at district conventions.

To be effective, the youth program must at all times apply and release the power of the Gospel, which alone is able to win and hold young people for Christ and His kingdom. The program of the League is truly Christ-centered, but it can be effective only as the theory of it is carried over into practice. To make such a Christ-centered program fully effective on a local level is still one of the chief concerns of your youth leaders.

The materials which are produced concentrate attention on the necessity of making every activity of the youth group a process of Christian growth. These materials include the *Walther League Messenger for Youth*, the *Workers Quarterly*, and many pamphlets and reprints. Your Board would emphasize that it is not the existence of the materials, but the proper use of them which will help develop a functional youth program on a congregational level.

Survey Committee

To be sure that the youth program is serving the best possible interest of the Church, the Walther League in co-operation with the Board for Young People's Work has set up a Survey Committee to determine whether the present procedures are the best in the interest of youth or whether changes should be made. Synod's Board of Directors also decided to survey the youth programs in Synod. Very likely these two surveys will be merged. All aspects of youth work are to be studied down to the local congregational level, and it will no doubt take some time before the findings are known.

Christian Youth Emergency Action

In the light of what is happening to our young people today and of what is confronting them tomorrow, every congregation must be deeply concerned about the effectiveness of its youth program. Its future depends upon its holding and its winning of young people. In recognition of this need, the Board for Young People's Work, in consultation with Dr. J. W. Behnken and in collaboration with the Walther League, endeavored to alert the Church to the crucial importance of youth work and to the urgent need of developing every possible way to give some training to pastors, teachers, and adult counselors who have the responsibility of active leadership of the youth program in the congregation. This effort directed the attention of these youth leaders to the resources of methods and materials which the youth program needs. In co-

operation with the Walther League, Pastor Walter Wangerin was appointed as director of this program. He met in conferences with pastors and youth counselors all over the United States and Canada in virtually every synodical District. A number of seminars were held, and an up-to-date file was set up of all youth counselors, who then received materials to be of assistance on the congregational level. It was very encouraging to see how the youth leaders rallied to the cause and gave their full support so that our youth program in these times could go forward as effectively as possible.

Much of this work had to be curtailed since Pastor Wangerin accepted a call as pastor in Grand Forks, N. Dak. Then also Dr. O. H. Theiss, who served the League as Executive Secretary for almost eleven years, accepted a call to initiate a ministerial training program in Japan. It is the hope of your Board that this project will soon be supervised by another full-time director, who will rally this potential force of youth leaders to ever greater service in the Church.

Bible Reading League

One of the new mission endeavors started during the past triennium was the venture known as the Bible Reading League. This endeavor has been spearheaded by Pastor A. R. Kretzmann and Miss Vera Mueller through the Walther League office. The plan briefly was this: Our young people would enroll in the Bible Reading League by sending one dollar to the Walther League office. Through the co-operation of our missionaries in foreign fields a "Mission Friend" was assigned to everyone who enrolled. This "Mission Friend" is a native of a foreign country and received a Testament printed in his language. This offered also a wonderful opportunity for every enrollee to correspond with this "Mission Friend." The results of this project were beyond expectation. Over 16,000 enrolled in the Bible Reading League, and over 17,000 Testaments were sent to "Mission Friends" in 75 countries embracing 41 different languages. So that this wonderful project would not come to a halt, the Walther League convention in Ottawa adopted the resolution to continue the project under the heading of "Bible Reading Advance." In this way such as previously enrolled could re-enroll so that portions of the Old Testament (Psalms, Proverbs, Isaiah) could be sent to the "Mission Friends."

Closely allied to the Bible Reading League is the *Messenger* Mission Project. As part of the 60th anniversary program of the Walther League, the *Messenger* Mission Project was designed to help societies send the *Walther League Messenger* to foreign schools, libraries, colleges, and universities. In its year and a quarter of operation, the *Messenger* Mission Project has sent 2,500 such subscriptions into all parts of the world.

Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools (L. S. V.)

An important area of youth leadership training is the training of youth itself. This phase of leadership training is carried on throughout Synod by means of L. S. V. schools. This is a joint effort of your Board and the Walther League. Approximately 20 such schools have been conducted each year during the last triennium. These schools have developed hundreds of youth leaders. Since many of these have now passed the "Walther League stage," they are now putting their experiences gained from these schools into excellent use in the congregation. Since this is the case, it is important that these schools receive even wider support from congregations and individuals so that we train, first of all, good youth leaders, and from there also excellent leaders in the parish. Congregations would do well if they set aside a certain amount each year to send several of their young people to their nearest L. S. V. school.

Youth Leadership Training

Synod at its Centennial Convention "encouraged the Board for Young People's Work and the International Walther League to continue the development and expansion of their program for professional leadership training schools" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 332). This same resolution was reiterated at the synodical convention in Milwaukee with this addition: "That the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod set aside \$15,000 during the coming triennium to be used for the purpose of carrying on this leadership training program, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference" (*Proceedings*, 1950, p. 410).

Although the Fiscal Conference found it necessary to curtail the above resolution, your Board did everything possible to carry on an adequate program. For the past two years two leadership conferences were held each year, one at Bowling Green, Ohio, and the other at Seward, Nebr. This year one conference will be held at Bowling Green, Ohio. It is hoped that in future years these conferences can be expanded to our coastal areas. It is true that not all pastors, teachers, and counselors can attend these two-week conferences; however, each District could probably send a few, and these would in turn share their experiences at pastors' and teachers' conferences as well as other groups. This area of leadership training is still wide open for future expansion.

An elective course in youth work is being offered at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis by Dean Wuerffel, and a one-day seminar is also held for the graduates of our Concordia Seminaries in St. Louis and Springfield. In this way more and more of our young

are getting some formal training in proper youth guidance. Board feels that this is only a beginning, with more intensive needed in this area in the future.

Youth Conferences

Youth conferences have been held annually, to which all of the District Youth Committee chairmen were invited. These conferences are carried out pursuant to a synodical resolution in Baginaw in 1944. Since the last synodical convention this group has met three times. In 1951 the conference was held in St. Louis. In 1952 it was held in Chicago in conjunction with the Presidents' Conference of the Walther League. Again this year it was held in St. Louis. All members present call these conferences a "must" if an effective and a co-ordinated effort is to be made in all Districts in the interest of youth.

Camps

More and more camps are becoming popular, as is attested by the great number of our young people attending them. For this reason it is important that camps receive our full attention.

Camp Arcadia, owned and operated by the International Walther League under the direction of "Chief" Weiherman, served 1,638 Lutherans last year during its 30th anniversary season. These people came from 18 States, Washington, D. C., and Canada. Arcadia is self-supporting and should be debt free in the near future. At this writing it appears that some 30 district Walther League camps will also be held this year.

Wheat Ridge Foundation

A practical demonstration of how God has richly blessed the work of our youth in a tangible way is the Wheat Ridge Foundation. Not only has God enabled the Walther League to improve the facilities at Wheat Ridge, but He has lovingly guided the efforts of the League to bring the help and healing of the latest developments in medical science and Christian love to hundreds of Lutherans who cannot come to the Sanatorium. This has been made possible through the Medical Social Work Program of the Foundation. During the past year approximately 1,748 patients were served through the Medical Social Service Program. Thus nearly 4,000 patients have been served since the establishment of the regional units in 1948.

It is heart-warming to note how our Christians have rallied to the cause of the Wheat Ridge Foundation by buying at Christmas time so many of these little messengers of mercy known as the "Wheat Ridge Christmas Seals."

The Walther League Alumni Drive

With so many of our young people held to school until the age of 17 and so many more bound over by the military services into detachment from the congregation, it became imperative to enlist the support of former Walther Leaguers to carry a part of the program. The League Alumni Drive has already reached out to 30,491 names from approximately 637 societies, and those alumni who have responded have contributed an average of almost \$5.00 to the great cause of youth. Above all, youth needs the moral support and the counseling service of former experienced leaders.

World Federation of Lutheran Youth

Financial strictures prevented carrying out this phase of the Walther League Christian Youth Mission to the fullest extent because it was impossible to secure funds and make arrangements with the restricted staff at Walther League headquarters to take care of and plan the itinerary of completely strange people from foreign lands. Following the advice of the Foreign Mission Board and others experienced in this field, the plan was somewhat revised to take foreign students at present in educational institutions, colleges, and seminaries in America and give them specialized training in youth work at Youth Workers Conferences, LSV Schools and conventions before they return to their native land. It has been found that such people, who have had a little longer experience with American life and customs, make better evaluations and adjustments to such programs as offered by the Walther League with the Board for Young People's Work. They see these plans in their full setting rather than as an isolated experience.

Summary

Through this report your Board for Young People's Work has endeavored to give you an accounting of the tremendous challenge that is ours in the field of youth work in the Church, the complex problems confronting our youth, and the methods which your Board has employed to meet these challenges.

We plead for your prayers and your assistance in every endeavor of your Board to advance the reign of our Savior in the activities of our youth groups.

THE BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

CLARENCE PETERS, Chairman

L. W. SPITZ

HOMER GRUBER

GILBERT MUCHOW

PAUL W. JABKER, Secretary

ACTION

The various items in this report were taken care of by the following resolutions, which were recommended by Committee 5 and adopted by Synod:

Resolution 1**GREETINGS TO THE WALTHER LEAGUE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY**

WHEREAS, The Walther League by the grace of God is observing its sixtieth anniversary this year; and

WHEREAS, The program of the International Walther League is recognized by Synod as its youth program; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod gratefully recognize the blessings which have accrued to the Church through the work of the Walther League, especially through its pre-anniversary program of Christian Youth Mission; its sharing of the Word of God with 17,000 persons in seventy-five countries embracing forty-one languages through the Bible Reading League; its sharing of the *Walther League Messenger* in 2,500 subscriptions with foreign schools, libraries, colleges, and universities; its sharing of moral support and counsel by over 30,000 Leaguers through the League Alumni Roundup; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod extend cordial greetings to the International Walther League at its sixtieth anniversary convention in Chicago, July 19—23, 1953; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod extend greetings and prayerful best wishes to the Rev. Mr. Elmer Witt upon the assumption of his duties of executive secretary of the Walther League.

Resolution 2**COMMENDATION OF THE WALTHER LEAGUE**

WHEREAS, The Walther League has supported and implemented the program of Synod's Board for Young People's Work by co-sponsoring youth conferences, by supplying leadership at Lutheran Service Volunteer schools, and by supplying materials, not only for youth groups affiliated with the Walther League, but also for others not so affiliated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our appreciation to the Walther League and its officers for their close co-operation with Synod's Board for Young People's Work; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage the Walther League to continue working with the Board for Young People's Work in the guidance of our youth.

Resolution 12**SURVEY COMMITTEE**

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the Walther League and the Board of Directors of Synod have appointed a committee to survey all the youth work in our Church; and

WHEREAS, Such a survey should prove very worth while and helpful for the future development of this important phase of our work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily commend the Executive Board of the Walther League and the Board of Directors of Synod for instituting such a survey; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all institutions, congregations, pastors, teachers, and youth counselors to co-operate in this survey.

Resolution 3**TRAINING IN YOUTH WORK AT SEMINARIES AND
TEACHERS' COLLEGES**

WHEREAS, The pastor is the key person in the youth program of the local congregation; and

WHEREAS, Many of our day school teachers are active leaders in the youth groups of the congregations; and

WHEREAS, Our congregations and young people look to the pastors and teachers for guidance and leadership in the youth program; and

WHEREAS, The young people studying to become pastors and teachers should receive information on the program and methods of youth work; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod encourage the faculties to introduce courses in youth work at the seminaries and teachers' colleges and workshops in youth work similar to the program now in use at several of the institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod urge Districts, circuits, congregations, and societies to send young people on scholarships to Lutheran Service Volunteer schools, and pastors, teachers, and youth counselors to youth workers' conferences.

Resolution 4**LEADERSHIP TRAINING**

WHEREAS, The Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League have conducted Lutheran Service Volunteer schools since 1944 to help the young people of our Church gain greater facility in their participation in the youth program and to deepen their spirituality; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League have conducted youth workers' conferences since 1948 for youth workers, teachers, and youth counselors to strengthen them in their service of youth in the ways of Christ; and

WHEREAS, God has blessed this program among the hundreds who have attended; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League, and encourage them to continue and expand this program; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod continue to give adequate support to carry out this program.

Resolution 5

EXPANSION OF CHRISTIAN YOUTH EMERGENCY ACTION PROGRAM

WHEREAS, The results of the Christian Youth Emergency Action, an effort of the Board for Young People's Work, in consultation with Dr. John W. Behnken and in collaboration with the Walther League, have been effective; and

WHEREAS, Much of this work yet remains to be done in alerting the Church to the crucial importance of youth work and in directing youth leaders on the local level to the resources of methods and materials which an effective Christ-centered youth program needs; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod encourage the Board for Young People's Work in co-operation with the Walther League to continue and expand its program; and be it further

Resolved, That every congregation be encouraged to re-evaluate and strengthen its local youth program.

Greater Financial Support for Young People's Work

(Memorial 302)

WHEREAS, The youth program of our Church is expanding both in importance and in service to the church at large, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Atlantic District memorialize The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod meeting in convention, and its Fiscal Conference, to consider giving greater financial support to the Board for Young People's Work.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT

CARL M. ZORN, Secretary

ACTION

Committee 5 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 6**FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

WHEREAS, Many members of Synod are vitally interested in adequate financial support of the youth program; and

WHEREAS, There has been increased financial support in Synod's budget during the years, and such support is indispensable; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod continue to provide adequate financial support for our youth program.

The following resolution, submitted by Committee 5, was adopted:

Resolution 7**COMMENDATION FOR BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK**

Resolved, That we commend the Board for Young People's Work and its chairman, Dr. Clarence Peters, for their very efficient co-ordination of the work in the interest of the youth of our Church and for their co-operation with the Walther League, and that we ask God's blessing upon the future activities of this board.

Report of the Student Service Commission

(Memorial 303)

Under the guidance and benediction of the Lord of the Church and the splendid co-operation of responsible synodical and District personnel, Synod's program of student service not only moved progressively forward in pursuit of established objectives, but also advanced to new levels of fruitful activity during the 1950-53 triennium.

Very substantial capital investments by synodical Districts in student service facilities, allocations from the "Conquest for Christ" offering for such purposes by the Board of Directors, the constant increase in the number of vigorous and purposeful chapters and regions of Gamma Delta, the growth of Beta Sigma Psi (the national Lutheran social fraternity which emphasizes gregarious Christian living), the appreciable number of students and faculty members won for Christ, the significant emulation by others of our Synod's student service philosophy, and the increased participation by alumni in the activities of their respective local congregations bear testimony to an enlarged synodical interest in student service and the God-approved outcome of aggressive action in this important phase of the Church's total work. Our Commission appreciates the approbation accorded its expanding program by the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference as reflected in periodic subsidy increases commensurate with existing needs and

opportunities and solicits the continued financial support of Synod's fiscal agents.

While the colleges and universities experienced declining enrollments by reason of the reduced birth rate two decades ago and also because of the diminishing number of veterans of World War II, factors which also affected the total number of students of our Synod, the numerical response to our local student service programs showed progressive improvement from year to year, especially on the part of college freshmen. Well-located facilities and well-publicized and attractive programs under competent pastoral guidance and spirited student leadership were, in the main, responsible for this noteworthy improvement.

The attractive character of our current student service facilities and program during the lean years of college enrollment, however, imposes the necessity of making provision now for adequate campus facilities and manpower for the years that lie immediately ahead, when the greatly increased birth rate of recent years will manifest itself also in greatly increased college enrollments. Long-term loans to synodical Districts from some synodical source, in extension of the pattern set by such allocations from the "Conquest for Christ" offering, are suggested as means of solving the student service facilities problem.

New opportunities for Christian impact on the campus have come to our Church through proffered chairs of religion at State colleges and universities. Our Commission has experimented with credit and non-credit courses in religion on a part-time basis and is eager to expand its program in this area by sponsoring Synod-subsidized full-time and part-time chairs of religion where opportunities present themselves voluntarily or through negotiations. No sacrifice of principle is involved through our expanded activity in this area.

A religious feature which is proving increasingly popular at State colleges and universities is the annual administration-encouraged Religious Emphasis Week, or Religion-in-Life Week. In recent years our Church has participated in the program, which provides opportunity for Christian testimony in classrooms, student houses, convocations, seminars, inquirers' hours, and scheduled interviews. Several universities have invited representatives of our Church as featured speakers. If our Church is to command a position of respect, the Student Service Commission must be enabled to make available experts who are qualified to take their place alongside the skilled rabbis and Jesuits who represent their respective religious groups with *éclat*.

Establishment of the National Lutheran Council's division of student service in Chicago and the retention of our own Commis-

sion's office in this center of student population encouraged occasional joint meetings of the two commissions, periodic conferences of the two executive secretaries, and frequent emergency calls between the two student service headquarters with consequent happy outcomes in the establishment and enforcement of student service policies, the solution of innumerable campus problems both on the top and grass-roots levels, and the determination of areas of permissible co-operation. A universally applied joint statement concerning the Lutheran ministry to students resulted from the acknowledged necessity "for those of us who labor on behalf of particular Lutheran bodies to recognize and respect the limitations which exist at the present time."

While our Commission requests the privilege of sponsoring annual conferences of District co-ordinators of student work and full-time student pastors when emergencies arise, the several years of gratifying experimentation with biennial student workers' conferences induced our Commission to schedule these national conferences biennially in the future and encourage District co-ordinators of student work to conduct District student pastors' conferences on an annual basis.

Earlier in this report reference was made to the purposeful objectives of Gamma Delta, the International Association of Lutheran Students. This fine organization of consecrated college folk is currently supporting two noteworthy projects; a medical missions scholarship and maintenance of an agricultural assistant to the Lutheran missionary in Guatemala. Its major objectives, however, remain in force: group and personal Bible study and training in churchmanship.

During the past triennium the Student Service Commission continued its encouragement to the Lutheran Collegiate Association and labored toward the establishment of chapters in metropolitan communities from coast to coast in an effort to channel the latent power of the alumni into avenues of Kingdom service.

The acquisition of Pastor Rudolph Norden as editorial assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Student Service Commission has been a definite boon to our department. His directed and continuous use of existing channels of communication has contributed immeasurably toward the development of a-campus-conscious laity. His authorized and integrated releases to our student groups have contributed toward Christian growth and the development of their synodical consciousness. His aids to student pastors have simplified especially the campus tasks of the preoccupied parish pastors in college communities.

While the two clergy members of our Commission — Chairman W. C. Birkner and Secretary E. M. Plass — have cheerfully served

in this area for a period of 20 years, Mr. Walter H. Gross, assistant treasurer of International Harvester Company and a director of a Chicago bank, was pressed into service as lay member and treasurer of the Commission after the sudden death of Henry J. Meier several months after his election at the Milwaukee Convention in 1950.

The enthusiastic and intelligent participation of our 614 college-serving pastors in our Commission-sponsored ministry to an estimated 25,000 Synodical Conference students at more than 1,000 colleges and universities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and the aggressive regional leadership of alert District co-ordinators of student work merit a special item of recognition and gratitude in our report. Their zeal and diligence and self-sacrificing efforts refreshed us and encouraged us to pursue our Synod-imposed tasks with a full measure of joy.

THE STUDENT SERVICE COMMISSION

WALTER C. BIRKNER, *Chairman*

EWALD M. PLASS, *Secretary*

WALTER H. GROSS, *Treasurer*

REUBEN W. HAHN, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 5 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 8

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICE RENDERED

WHEREAS, The Rev. Mr. W. C. Birkner and Professor E. M. Plass have served as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Student Service Commission for a period of twenty years and rendered Synod invaluable service in the development of Synod's program of student service; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention recognize their fine contributions in this area and manifest its pleasure and gratitude with a rising vote of thanks.

Resolution 9

CONTINUATION AND EXPANSION OF STUDENT SERVICE PROGRAM

WHEREAS, The Student Service Commission is constantly confronted with new opportunities in student service; and

WHEREAS, The 1950 convention encouraged the Student Service Commission to meet such opportunities, and instructed the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to make adequate financial provision enabling the Commission to expand its program of student service; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm its directive of the 1950 convention; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention encourage the Student Service Commission to meet its present witness-bearing opportunities through Commission-controlled and Synod-financed participation in Religious Emphasis Week at colleges and universities and the establishment of Commission-controlled and Synod-financed chairs of religion in strategic locations.

Resolution 10

LOANS FOR STUDENT SERVICE FACILITIES

WHEREAS, The synodical Board of Directors solved the student service facilities problem of several Districts through the allocation of "Conquest for Christ" funds on a long-term basis; and

WHEREAS, The problem of adequate facilities will again arise during the ensuing years of increased enrollments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors make continued provision for long-term loans to synodical Districts for needed facilities enabling them to meet their student service opportunities.

Resolution 11

COMMENDATION OF STUDENT SERVICE COMMISSION AND ITS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WHEREAS, God has again visibly blessed the work of the Student Service Commission; and

WHEREAS, These blessings are reflected in the dedicating of nine new student centers during the past year; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the Student Service Commission and its dynamic executive secretary, and thank God that He has used this Commission as His instrument to intelligently guide the student activities of our Church.

IV. MISSIONS

Report of Secretary of Missions

(Memorial 401)

If I am once more privileged to submit a report of the Secretary of Missions Department, I cannot but reflect upon the years gone by during which I could be the co-worker in the greatest and noblest work on earth, in the rescue of perishing souls. I cannot but say in deepest humility with Jacob: "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which Thou hast shown unto thy servant," Gen. 32:10.

With trepidation, with fear and trembling, I heeded the call of Synod's Board of Directors in 1931 as one of the members of their Mission Committee to survey the missions of our subsidized Districts, to visit typical mission stations of each District, to consult with the mission boards in the various Districts, to observe their missionary methods, to consider their needs. I was also to meet with all mission boards of the general Synod. At that time it meant to consult with the Board of Missions of South America, and with the Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions in the Orient, the European, the Indian, the Jewish, the Foreign-Tongue, and the Immigrant and Seamen's Missions. Two and one-half months were spent to make this survey and analysis. Fifty-seven meetings were held with mission boards and pastoral conferences.

One of the underlying reasons for this survey was the depression. The financial stringency made it necessary to confer with the brethren to fit the work of the Church into the frame of a budget which had to be reduced by nearly 25% or 33%. The financial crash had come. During this crisis the synodical convention met at Milwaukee in 1932. All were very much depressed and not at all in a frame of mind to make any appropriations of any kind. Almost invariably the requests were turned over to the Board of Directors with power to act if and when funds could be made available. In a truly miraculous manner, at the very depth of the depression, all obligations at the banks were met. Yes, an indebtedness of nearly \$1,000,000 was gradually liquidated. All loans were repaid in full.

Then came World War II. But this, too, was a means in the hand of God for good. Again the Lord did not only sustain us in a most remarkable manner, but He permitted us to extend and to expand His kingdom at home and abroad. The very means Satan had invented to halt the preaching of the Word were then means in the hand of God to extend the preaching of the Word

to areas which we had not been able to reach before this. Even though we are today still suffering from the aftermath of World War II, even though a war of greater proportions seems to be in the offing, the Lord God reigns supreme and opens the door for our mission activities far and wide. And not only this, He has by His grace and tender mercy furnished the necessary means that we can go forward on all fronts—at home and abroad.

Proper Distribution of Manpower

Proper distribution of manpower of necessity demands our serious consideration. There must be good planning for an energetic mission expansion program throughout the world. Then, too, existing vacancies must not be overlooked.

What is the outlook for the future? From year to year the rank and file of workers in the Lord's vineyard is materially reduced by death, old age, and illness. From 1947 to 1951 inclusive, 333 pastors advanced to the Church Triumphant. During the same period 237 resigned from full-time duty. Thus 570 pastors were removed from full-time active service of the Church. That means that an average of 66 pastors die each year, and 46 resign. Accordingly a total of 112 discontinue the work of the Church.

Compare with this the approximate number of students who will graduate from our seminaries at St. Louis and Springfield from 1953 to 1956, according to figures secured from the office of the Board for Higher Education.

St. Louis		Springfield		Total	
1953	104	1953	39	1953	143
1954	126	1954	40	1954	166
1955	160	1955	45	1955	205
1956	176	1956	45	1956	221
					735

Because of the large number of deaths and resignations, because a larger number of pastors went into chaplaincies, we need not be surprised to hear that as of January 1, 1952, there existed in our midst approximately 285 vacancies. Tabulating the reports received, we find that some of these were of long duration. Some had called as often as ten times. It was revealing to note that District Presidents believed that 54 (possibly 70) parishes now vacant could acceptably be served from another parish if all were willing to accept such service.

What can we do about this matter? Dare we continue to provide resident pastors to any and all congregations and mission stations and continue their ever-increasing subsidies indefinitely if these stations can be acceptably served from another parish? And if a group is on a self-sustaining basis, ought we, without further

...igation, grant a pastor because the congregation insists that its God-given right to have a resident pastor? Serious thought ought to be given this problem, and some remedial suggestions should be offered.

Proper balance in the distribution of manpower and in the distribution of funds available. It is all-important that proper balance be sustained in the distribution of the manpower and also in the funds available. Above all, let us not forget that we must ever be mindful to strengthen the home base. If we neglect to strengthen the home base, it will soon be impossible for us to take care of the opportunities in foreign lands.

Training a National Ministry

The policy established by all mission boards operating in foreign lands is to train a national ministry if this is at all possible. In keeping with this policy we established theological schools in Argentina, in Brazil, in India, in China, and in Mexico. Plans are under way to have a training center in the Philippine Islands.

The Lord's abundant blessings were upon the efforts put forth to train a national ministry as the reports from the various mission departments will verify.

Building for the Future

It is important that we center our attention on the development of an indigenous, self-governing Church wherever we plant the standards of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, on the development of a Church which eventually will be self-supporting and take over the further development and expansion of the work in the respective countries so that we, the Mother Church, being released from the obligation to support and direct the affairs of their Church, can advance to new fields, to new countries not as yet being served.

It is therefore important that with this goal in mind and in due time we focus the attention of our missionaries and our fellow Christians on the goal that it is their obligation to build and to extend the borders of the Lord's kingdom. In order to help train them to reach this goal, a greater measure of authority of self-government, with corresponding responsibility, ought gradually be granted the missionaries and fellow Christians.

Following this policy, at the suggestion of the Board for Missions in North and South America, with a measure of success, a Mission Council of pastors and of the laity was appointed in Mexico to advise in arising problems, to advise in the fixing of salaries, of the budget of the parishes, of the *Instituto* at Monterrey, and in the further developments of the mission-expansion program.

Extending the cords into foreign lands, let us ever strengthen the home base and grasp the opportunities that are ours today be-

cause of the tremendous shifting of population. No less than 10,000,000 people have left their abode and gone elsewhere. We must ever be on the alert to enter new fields before the opportunity slips away.

The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. True, the number of men graduating for the ministry is highly encouraging. We rejoice that the Lord has heard our prayers. But dare we now be found wanting? Must we not be up and doing and make ready for the increased number of young men willing to heed the call of the Master and extend the borders of the Lord's kingdom at home and everywhere in foreign lands?

Let us pray that the Lord may give free course to His Word, break and hinder the counsel and will of those who would impede the progress of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. May He continue to grant a rich measure of His Holy Spirit to the messengers of peace so that they will count no sacrifice too great for His cause and make us ready and willing and able to support them.

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

ACTION

With regard to this report Committee 2 submitted the following recommendations, which were adopted:

Resolution 1

GRATITUDE TO GOD

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church during the past triennium has again richly blessed our Synod in its various mission endeavors; and

WHEREAS, God in His grace is presenting unprecedented opportunities for the continued expansion of His kingdom; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates here assembled in convention, strike a joyous keynote of gratitude by arising to sing the doxology; and be it further

Resolved, That we and the entire membership of our beloved Synod rededicate ourselves to ever greater devotion and zeal to the cause of the conquest for souls.

Resolution 2

THE AMALGAMATION OF PARISHES

WHEREAS, Approximately 285 vacancies in our parishes were reported as of January 1, 1952; and

WHEREAS, It has been shown that 54 (possibly 70) parishes now vacant could acceptably be served from another parish if all were willing to accept such services; and

WHEREAS, The shift in our population should cause us to re-consider the proper distribution of manpower and a wise stewardship of available funds in the interest of greater efficiency; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the growing number of congregations which in recent years selflessly considered the over-all welfare of the kingdom of God by sharing the service of one pastor with another congregation; and be it further

Resolved, That in the interest of efficiency in the kingdom of God we encourage our several Districts and individual congregations to follow this fine example by combining parishes wherever advantageous.

Resolution 3

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIGENOUS CHURCH

WHEREAS, It is the policy of all mission boards operating in foreign lands to encourage the development of an indigenous church in our several mission fields, and to train a national ministry; and

WHEREAS, It is likewise the policy of these boards to initiate mission work in the more populous areas, from which the missionaries can then extend their activities also into the surrounding territories; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily commend our mission boards for their vision in carrying out such practical policies.

Resolution 4

ESTABLISHING MISSION COUNCILS

WHEREAS, The ideal of an indigenous church in any country calls for the attainment of self-government, self-propagation, and self-support; and

WHEREAS, Boards have found that missions can be encouraged to attain these goals through the creation of councils or committees composed of national pastors and laymen as well as missionaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our gratification over the creation of such councils in the various countries where God permits us to carry on missionary endeavors; and be it further

Resolved, That these councils be encouraged by the boards to assume an ever-increasing degree of responsibility and administrative function, also in the further development and expansion of the work in their respective countries.

Report of the Board for Missions in North and South America

(Memorial 402)

During the past triennium the following men have served on your Board for Missions in North and South America: The Rev. Messrs. Henry Blanke, Walter E. Dorre, Arthur H. Haake, Elmer V. Haserodt, Geo. Kuechle, Messrs. E. T. Schumm, Ferd. Korneffel, Paul G. Vetter, and O. J. Steinwart.

On January 23, 1953, death took Mr. Steinwart from our midst. Mr. F. Korneffel died suddenly on March 16. We express our condolences to the bereaved members of these two families. The vacancies caused by the death of these two men have not been filled.

Dr. F. C. Streufert and Dr. H. A. Mayer, in their capacity as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Missions, have served our Board as Executive Staff members. In addition, our Board had the services of Pastor H. W. Gockel and Pastor Wm. H. Hillmer. During the triennium Pastor Gockel was released in order that he might accept a position as Religious Director of our Synod's Television Program, "This Is the Life."

Officers of the Board are: Chairman, the Rev. H. Blanke; Vice-Chairman, the Rev. W. Dorre; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Mayer.

Your Board met every other month for a two-day session in order to carry on its work.

The total cost of operating this department for the three-year period was as follows: 1950 — \$583,466; 1951 — \$657,648; 1952 — \$692,309.64.

Home Missions

The Home Mission program of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is unique in so far as the major portion of the Home Mission program is carried on by the District mission boards. For that reason the amount for Home Missions, as it appears in Synod's budget, represents only about 15 per cent of the total amount spent for Home Missions in our Church.

During the year 1950 the total amount spent for Home Missions in the United States and Canada was \$2,204,025. Synod's share of this amount, the amount paid out to eleven Districts in subsidy, amounted to only \$328,707, or 15 per cent.

The same ratio prevailed for the year 1951. During that year our thirty-two North American Districts spent \$2,455,899 for Home Missions. Synod's Home Mission Board subsidized eleven of the thirty-two Districts to the extent of \$370,588, or 15 per cent.

The total cost figure for Home Missions for the year 1952 is

available at this writing. However, we can report that Synod's Mission Board subsidized the Districts to the extent of \$750.

During the year 1952 the Ontario District joined the ranks of subsidized Districts because it needed assistance to meet the many opportunities arising, particularly from the large influx of D.P.'s. The Texas District was given a grant to assist in the opening of three new stations.

The twelve Districts being subsidized at the present time are the following: Alberta and British Columbia, Atlantic, California and Nevada, Colorado, Florida-Georgia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Montana, Northwest, Oklahoma, Ontario, Southeastern, and Southern California.

The Home Mission program of our Synod covers the work at 385 congregations and 267 preaching stations. These are served by 782 pastors.

Home Mission Expansion

During the four-year period 1948—51 we opened 395 new Home Mission stations in the United States and Canada. This gives us an average of 99 new stations annually.

We have very carefully studied the possible expansion for the next four-year period and believe that a goal of 480 new stations is attainable. In arriving at this figure we considered the following factors:

1. The average number of stations opened in each District during the past five years.

2. A five-year program submitted to us by the District mission boards in the spring of 1952.

3. The opportunities prevailing in the various areas of our country. It is said that each year over 50 new suburban communities are springing up in our country. "America today is on the move, thirty million strong each year." By the end of the year 1956 we shall have 9,210,000 more people than we have today, according to the present rate of increase. All of this means new cities, new communities, each of which constitutes an invitation to open a church.

4. It appears that the larger graduating classes during the coming years will make more men available also for the Home Mission fields of our Synod. During the four-year period 1953—1956 it is expected that on the average we shall have 45 more graduates available each year than we had in 1952.

5. The only area which constitutes a hurdle in attaining this goal lies in the availability of Church Extension funds. But it is our hope that some immediate courageous action will be taken to

obtain the necessary Church Extension funds so that we can keep pace with the opportunities which the Lord has presented to us.

On the basis of these factors we believe that a goal which calls for the opening of 120 new Home Mission stations annually, or a total of 480 stations for the next four-year period, is not only attainable but ought to be encouraged. This would mean that annually we should open 21 more new stations than we did during the past four years.

Home Mission Areas Needing Special Attention

There are two areas which our Board believes need the special interest and attention of our entire church body. One has to do with so-called "blighted areas." As communities change and the membership moves away, the local congregation is confronted with the question: What shall we do? Shall we stay or relocate? At times the field is abandoned, or the church property is sold to another denomination. We believe that this is most unfortunate. We would urge District mission boards and congregations to work together in an effort to avoid the abandonment of any field which we now occupy. Our Board has asked Prof. E. Mahnke of Concordia Seminary to assist us in developing some suggestions and procedures which can guide our congregations and mission boards as they cope with this particular problem.

Another area which needs special attention is our *rural church work*. There is the problem of a declining rural population, the problem of many smaller churches in close proximity, the fact that churches which were once considered far apart are brought closer to one another by an improved highway system. On the other hand we dare not overlook the fact that there are still many unmet mission opportunities to be found in our small towns and rural communities.

In order to counsel Synod's Home Mission Board with reference to rural church work, our Board called together a group of men during January of 1953 to advise us with reference to rural work. The men constituting this Advisory Committee were the following: The Rev. Arnold Meyer, mission executive of the Colorado District; Prof. Victor Hoffmann of Valparaiso University; the Rev. Martin Schaefer, Mission Executive of the Western District; the Rev. Messrs. A. W. Maack and H. W. Niewald of the Western District Rural Commission; and the Rev. W. Stuenkel of St. Joseph, Mich. This committee suggested that Synod's Home Mission Board work closely with the District mission boards in calling attention to the problems in rural church work and offering suggestions and helps. As a result of that meeting our Board has secured the part-time services of the Rev. Arnold F. Meyer of

over, Executive Secretary of the Colorado District, to help us more closely with the District mission boards with reference to rural church work.

Promoting Home Missions

The primary responsibility for carrying on the Home Mission program of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod rests upon the thirty-two Districts and not upon Synod's Home Mission Board. (See *Handbook*, Sec. 8.27b.) This is a unique Home Mission arrangement in Protestantism. However, Synod's Home Mission Board is to interest itself in the Home Mission program of the Church, give counsel and guidance to the District mission boards and also financial assistance where needed. In order to achieve this purpose your Home Mission Board has used particularly two avenues.

A. Mission Conferences

During January of 1951 eight regional mission conferences were held, at which all District mission boards were represented. The total attendance was 200.

In May of 1952 a general mission conference was held in Kansas City, at which all Districts except one were represented. The total attendance was 152.

Through these conferences Synod's Home Mission Board endeavors to achieve greater co-ordination and integration. They also serve to encourage our District mission boards to move forward with an aggressive Home Mission program in their respective areas.

B. District Visitations

Since Synod has asked our Board to keep in close touch with the mission developments in the various Districts (see *Handbook*, 8.27a), our Board has developed a program of District visitations through which we try to keep in touch with the mission developments in the various Districts, gather and disseminate information, and place our resources at the service of the Districts. In these visitations Synod's Home Mission Board is usually represented by two men. From three to five days are spent in the District with the mission board or its representatives, visiting some of their mission stations and prospective fields. A meeting with the District mission board is also part of the visitation. Up to this time we have visited seven Districts. Since we do not have a full complement of staff members, we have not been able to visit as many Districts as we had hoped.

We are thoroughly convinced of the value of making such visitations. While we do not want to give the impression that this is a new venture, for we know that Dr. Streufert has long carried

on such or similar visits, we want to say that they certainly serve to give us a better picture of the mission problems and opportunities as they exist in our Church. It is also of great value to meet the men personally. The meeting with the District Mission Board, which is an important part of every visitation, enables us to discuss various phases of Home Mission activity as it relates to that particular District.

Evangelism

The Board for Home Missions has also served as the Evangelism Department of our Synod. By *evangelism* we understand any activity by which either the individual Christian or the local congregation sends out the evangel, the good news of a Redeemer, and invites men to accept Christ. Toward that end our Board sponsored the "Each One Reach One" movement, we sponsored the promotion of vacation Bible schools, and we issued the journal *Today*, which was directed particularly to the clergy of our Church in order to encourage them to greater evangelistic activity.

Today

When the Rev. H. W. Gockel received a leave of absence from our Board in October, 1951, in order to work with Synod's television program, our Board decided to suspend publication of *Today* temporarily. Since our staff was already undermanned, and also since it was considered virtually impossible to secure a temporary editor, it was deemed best to discontinue publication for the time being.

When the Rev. Gockel accepted a permanent appointment with Synod's television program in November, 1952, the editorship of *Today* also became vacant with his departure. Before that date Pastor Gockel was merely on leave.

Our Board has taken no steps to replace the Rev. Gockel, since there is under consideration a proposal to issue *Today* under a new setup whereby the scope of *Today* would be changed so that it would become a *journal of practical parish procedure* instead of being limited to *missionary procedure* as it was formerly. If this proposal does not materialize, our Board has full intentions of securing an editor and resuming the publication of *Today* as a journal of practical missionary procedure.

It is generally agreed that *Today*, which was sent to all pastors of Synod for six years, under the able editorship of Pastor Gockel, did much to promote a greater evangelistic zeal and fervor in our Church.

Continued Emphasis on Evangelism

Your Board has endeavored to give continued emphasis to evangelism by offering its assistance to District mission boards in

the promotion of evangelism. We have personally and with materials and guidance helped Districts promote conferences on evangelism.

Two pamphlets entitled "Witness Where You Are" and "Mission Work and Our Society" have been prepared and published under the sponsorship of our Board during the past triennium.

Courses in evangelism have been taught at Concordia Seminary, both in the Graduate School and the Correspondence Department, under the sponsorship of our Board.

Evangelism was the principal topic at our Kansas City mission conference held in May of 1952. Three of the major essays were in the field of evangelism.

It is gratifying to note that there is in our midst a growing interest and participation in evangelism. Several District mission boards have undertaken ambitious programs of promoting evangelism on the District level. Here and there circuits and local conference groups have launched out upon an effort of mutual encouragement to a greater evangelistic activity. In our Synod we also have certain individuals who, in an unofficial capacity, are putting forth great efforts to stimulate evangelism through conferences, evangelism schools, and evangelistic services. All of this is most encouraging.

Nevertheless, it is the belief of our Board that we must constantly keep before our Church the need for being evangelistic and for intensifying all our efforts to extend the outreach of the Church.

For that reason our Board comes to the general convention of Synod with a proposal that we invite all congregations of Synod to join hands in a

Conquest of Souls

In order to achieve this objective we submit the following suggestions:

A. Let this not be a campaign, but let it become, as it should be, a part of the normal life of the congregation and the individual. Campaigns have a way of ending, but evangelism dare never end. For that reason we also believe that it might be well if in this effort we avoid anything which resembles a campaign. Let it be a renewed emphasis on what is and should be the lifework of the Church.

B. Even if we do not think of this effort as a campaign, it dare not become just a general invitation to everyone to be more evangelistic. For that reason our Board proposes to come to the pastors and congregations of Synod during the next triennium with some definite suggestions to intensify the evangelistic activity on the

part of our pastors, congregations, and lay people. To that end we propose that with the beginning of 1954 we again launch an all-out effort to enlist our membership for more intensive personal mission work. We shall suggest that congregations first of all evaluate themselves in order to determine to what extent they and their members are actually mission-minded. After that has been done, congregations should begin to plan their mission program with this one thing in mind, namely, constantly to enlist the members of the congregation in more intensive mission work.

In order to help our congregations achieve this great and ongoing objective, our Board for Missions in North and South America will supply suitable suggestions and guidelines to our congregations so that the following will be normal, year-round, ongoing activities:

1. Enlisting and helping more of our people to be witnesses unto Christ.
2. Visiting prospects.
3. Greeting visitors.
4. Welcoming new residents.
5. Assimilation of new members.
6. Soul-keeping.

Since we believe that it is helpful to select certain periods of time during which you give special attention to specific phases of congregational mission activity, we propose that during ensuing years we offer to our congregations and pastors special helps on such emphases as the following: Evangelistic meetings and services, a community census, integration of new members, soul keeping, extending the outreach of the congregation into neighboring towns and communities.

Evangelistic Agencies

Through its Evangelism Department your Board for Home Missions operates two evangelistic agencies through which it endeavors to extend the outreach of the Church by contact with individuals. They are

A. Sunday School by Mail

Sunday School by Mail was begun in October of 1948. It is operated jointly by Synod's Home Mission Board, the Lutheran Hour, and the Board for Parish Education.

The closing announcement of the Lutheran Hour broadcast calls attention to Sunday School by Mail. As inquiries are received by the Lutheran Hour office, they are forwarded to Sunday School by Mail, and we then proceed to complete the enrollment.

The Board for Parish Education prepares the "Parents' Guides" and in Sunday School by Mail.

The administration of Sunday School by Mail is altogether under the direction of Synod's Home Mission Board.

Reorganization

Originally Sunday School by Mail was operated by each District through a Sunday School by Mail director appointed by the District mission board. At the suggestion of several District directors and mission boards Sunday School by Mail was reorganized during the summer of 1951. One phase of the reorganization was that our Home Mission office offered to take over Sunday School by Mail and operate it from St. Louis instead of operating through District directors. Each District mission board was asked to decide whether it desired to retain Sunday School by Mail or turn it over to our office. Up to the present time all Districts except eight have turned their Sunday School by Mail operations over to us.

Enrollments handled through our office are as follows: For the United States and Canada—1,878; for foreign countries—169; making a grand total of 2,047. During the year 1952 the enrollments handled in our office increased by 846.

The total enrollment in the eight Districts which have retained Sunday School by Mail is 2,146. There has been virtually no increase over the previous year in this figure. Among the eight Districts which have retained Sunday School by Mail we find the three Districts with the largest Sunday School by Mail enrollments, namely, the Alberta and British Columbia District with 563, the Manitoba and Saskatchewan District with 378, and the Northwest District with 1,080.

Summary of Enrollments

Total number of enrollments for North America handled by the St. Louis office—1,878.

Total number of enrollments for foreign countries handled by the St. Louis office—169.

Total number of enrollments handled by individual Districts—2,146.

This gives us a grand total of 4,193 enrollments in Sunday School by Mail.

Religious Affiliation

It is interesting to observe the religious affiliation of some of the pupils from North America enrolled in our St. Louis office. About 1,000 of the 1,878 are Lutheran, representing various Synods. Seventy are unchurched. No religious affiliation is indicated for 243. All the others are from various denominations, the Baptists leading with an enrollment of 142.

Lesson Materials

Another feature of the reorganization of Sunday School by Mail during 1951 was that we discontinued the use of the old series of pamphlets with the work sheets and began using the regular current Sunday school lesson leaflets plus a "Parents' Guide" prepared by the Board for Parish Education. This guide contains suggestions to the parents for the teaching of each individual lesson. The quarterly lesson leaflets are sent out each quarter to all pupils with the suggestion that they study one lesson each week and thus remain on schedule. The enrollees in the upper three departments are asked to return the booklets for correction, and the parents of all Beginner and Primary children are asked to send us a report card stating that a certain lesson booklet has been completed. We find that this arrangement is quite satisfactory.

Although there are still many children who do not return their booklets regularly for correction, we are constantly working on this and are gradually increasing the number of children who regularly study and submit their lessons. We receive many letters from parents stating that they appreciate the fact that we send the booklet for the next quarter even though the pupil has not yet completed the booklet for the previous quarter. Considerable interest has been built up by issuing promotion and recognition certificates.

During 1952, 134 children discontinued their enrollment with us because they were able to attend regular Sunday school classes.

During the year 1952 we received \$1,974.82 as contributions from the children enrolled in Sunday School by Mail. The total cost of Sunday School by Mail for the year 1952 was \$4,727.65, after contributions had been deducted.

B. Telemission

The term "telemission" was coined in order to designate the follow-up phase of our Synod's television program. Telemission has to do only with following up all people who have written to our Synod's television program. Since this is a type of evangelism, this work was turned over to our Home Mission Department. Briefly stated, the procedure is as follows: All names of people who have written are stamped on a double card, are segregated according to Districts, then forwarded to the mission secretaries of the various Districts, and from them they go to the congregations for follow-up. After a preliminary contact a return card is sent to the District Mission Secretary, and at the end of each month he sends a telemission report to our office.

At this writing the telemission program is just beginning to

into full swing. However, the first reports indicate that about 28% of the people writing to our Synod's television program are church members, 28% are Missouri Synod Lutherans, and 63% are members of other denominations.

Since our "This Is the Life" program does not encourage people to write about their spiritual problems, not much mail of this nature is received. Nevertheless there is a small amount of mail in which people ask for assistance on various problems. This mail also comes to our office for handling. We have asked the Rev. A. Melendez to help us with this problem mail. He is in our Mission Department and has had considerable experience in answering mail for the Spanish Lutheran Hour. Telemission is a new venture, and consequently it may be necessary to revise our procedure from time to time. However, in a general way, we believe that our program for following-up is satisfactory.

Since nothing was included in our 1953 budget for telemission, the Board of Directors has agreed to provide the necessary funds for the telemission program if and when they become necessary.

South America

Statistics

District	Congr.	Pr. Stat.	Pastors	Souls	Comm. Memb.
Argentina	116	2	34	15,535	8,706
Paraguay	4	1	1	337	151
Uruguay	2	—	1	170	131
Brazil	337	231	92	67,926	38,600

The Church Is on the March

This is also true of our Church in South America. Being more closely associated with their sister Districts in North America, the Brazil and Argentina Districts made remarkable forward strides during the past triennium. It was at their own request, in 1947, that the Boards for North and South America were consolidated. Both Districts are forging ahead. In an increasing measure they are following the pattern of our North American Districts in the cultivation of good stewardship and mission policies, in the development of mission fields, in the organization of congregations, in the holding of circuit meetings, and in the conduct of District conventions; in all of which the laity is beginning to play an increasing role.

True, whenever and wherever there is, by the grace of God, any progress, it is attained in the midst of many problems and difficulties. It is never a walk-away, it is ever a battle royal; for the Evil One is ever alert to hinder the preaching of the Gospel, if not from without, then from within. It is very strange, however, that the very things which the Evil One had invented to thwart

the preaching of the Gospel — hatred, war, and persecutions — were a means in the hands of God to bring the Gospel to other areas and to strengthen fellow Christians and knit them more closely together to do even greater things for the Lord and His kingdom.

In spite of manifold difficulties the South American Districts are forging ahead. They are gradually "becoming of age." They are advancing to full manhood. The time is not too far distant when the guidance and the direction of all of the affairs of our Church on the South American continent can be turned over to them. How soon our fellow Christians beneath the Southern Cross will be able to take over also the full financial obligation time will tell.

For more than fifty years the Mother Church fostered South American missions with the greatest care. For fifty years it sent pastors and missionaries and subsidized them. And it was not in vain. For today we are ministering to over 80,000 blood-bought souls on the South American continent. Then, too, we also have well-qualified leaders in the South American Districts upon whom in due time the full responsibility of the affairs of the Church beneath the Southern Cross can be placed. May the Lord speed the day when our fellow Christians as an autonomous, indigenous Lutheran Church can take over the propagation of the Gospel in South America.

Argentina

The work of the Argentina District includes Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Also in this District a continued effort is being made to lead our fellow Christians to a better Christian stewardship. And all this was done in spite of the financial stringency that had hit the country. The cost of living and other necessities of life had risen to unknown heights in Argentina. Salaries were increased from year to year. Special assistance was given them from time to time. Their subsidy requests were granted in full.

It was ever a difficult task to persuade the Christians to share more liberally in the support of their pastors. After forty years there had not been a single parish in Argentina that was self-supporting. It is therefore very encouraging to note that fellow Christians gradually advanced also in the grace of giving. According to the latest reports, there are 19 parishes out of 36 which are now self-supporting. The District Mission Board and the officers of the District are, however, ever alert to give these parishes the assistance needed.

The Argentina District was also remembered in the distribution of the "Conquest for Christ" offering. The following allotments were made for

Montevideo School Project	\$15,000.00
Chapel at Rosario, Argentina	15,000.00
Two Professors' Dwellings at Villa Ballester, Arg.	30,000.00
Motorization	10,000.00

The District will be represented at this convention by President C. H. Beckmann and Pastor C. F. Truenow. Both are veterans in our mission field in Argentina.

Paraguay and Uruguay.—Missions in these countries are under the guidance and direction of the Argentina District. Two missionaries are carrying the Gospel to six different areas.

Brazil

Brazil is the country where our Church first began mission activities in South America. We are going forward at every turn.

The D. P. work done in the "Ellis Island" of Rio de Janeiro, the so-called *Blumeninsel*, is paying off in Goiania, Recife, Salvador, and other places — also in Sao Paulo, where we organized a Latvian congregation with about 200 souls and 135 communicants. They have a pastor with them who also is a D. P. immigrant. Recently another large unaffiliated group of Lutherans of about 6,000 souls requested the services of one of our pastors. During the year 1951 199 adults were baptized and confirmed; 140 parish schools had an enrollment of 6,382 pupils. The Ginasio at Porto Alegre is a school and high school sponsored by a number of our congregations and pastors. It is self-supporting. It has an enrollment of 800 pupils.

It will also be our privilege, D. v., to have in our midst at the convention the President of the Brazil District, the Rev. Rodolfo Hasse, together with a lay delegate, Mr. Waldemar Goerl of Porto Alegre, Brazil. This is the first time in the history of our South American Missions that a lay delegate from South America will be present at a synodical convention. Their personal reports as well as the information given the convention in their separate overtures will tell the story.

The following allotments were made to the Brazil District: for parsonage and chapel \$25,000; for motorization \$25,000; for Ginasio, Porto Alegre, \$25,000.

Our Seminaries

Our report would not be complete if we would not also touch upon the fact that our South American Districts are bending every effort to train a national ministry.

Seminario Concordia at Villa Ballester, Argentina, with an

enrollment of 25 students, and the Seminario Concordia at Porto Alegre, Brazil, with an enrollment of 133 students, are in a flourishing condition. However, though students graduate at regular intervals into the ministry, there is still a shortage of manpower to take care of the fast-expanding mission fields.

Venezuela

This is the latest of our missions in the expansion program. Three stations were opened. Two pastors and one lay worker are conducting the work. We have 135 souls and 55 communicants. Recently a school was opened with an enrollment of 80 children. It will soon be on a self-supporting basis. With the help of funds granted from the "Conquest for Christ" effort a building is under construction which will serve as a school and a chapel, and also as living quarters for the pastors. If we are to capitalize on the opportunities in Venezuela, we shall have to invest larger amounts of money in this very expensive mission field of our Church. Judging by the early beginning, the investments will pay rich dividends. Fellow Christians are coming to the fore and contributing liberally to the cause in their midst. Dr. H. A. Mayer, who recently visited this area, will give pertinent information on the development of our missions in Venezuela.

Extraterritorial Missions

Mexico

Here we have six stations, and six pastors, serving approximately 453 souls and 275 communicants. We have an institute, a place for the training of Mexican workers. According to Mexican law none but native Mexicans can serve the Mexicans in their churches. It is therefore necessary that we train a national ministry. The present enrollment at this school is 12.

Guatemala

In this Central American country we have 11 stations with 466 souls and 147 communicants, served by five missionaries and one vicar. Fine progress has been made. With the assistance of lay workers spreading the Gospel, selling Bibles and Bible pictures, gathering children for Sunday school, the work is gradually extended to the interior and to the adjoining countries, to Nicaragua and others.

Cuba — Isle of Pines

Two missionaries and two native workers are ministering to the spiritual needs of nine stations, with 239 souls and 152 communicants. We are gradually getting a foothold in Cuba. Just

By we were enabled to erect a school, which will also serve as a place of worship. The upper story serves as living quarters for the pastor. Funds were granted from the Peace Thankoffering for this purpose. Work on the Isle of Pines is carried on amid many difficulties. Constant removal of our members in the Isle of Pines will possibly make necessary the closing of this mission in the near future.

In a most remarkable manner the Lord has blessed our mission in Honolulu. Recent reports tell us that the total Sunday attendance numbers up to 280.

In Wahiawa, a suburb of Honolulu, the work has also made wonderful progress. All of this work was possible through grants made through the Peace Thankoffering and the Centennial Thankoffering and also through gifts and loans from the "Conquest for Christ" offering.

New opportunities in the Hawaiian Islands will make it necessary to call a third missionary.

Translation of Literature into Spanish and Portuguese

Translation of literature into the Spanish and Portuguese continues. Our Sunday school lessons and our tracts in the Spanish and Portuguese languages are widely used in the Latin American countries.

The preparation of Spanish and Portuguese literature has placed our Synod into a prominent position of leadership in this phase of activity. A full-time Spanish translator prepares tracts, Sunday school literature. *Christian Dogmatics* by Dr. F. Pieper (Dr. J. T. Mueller edition) has been placed on the market in Spanish. The translation of "The Formula of Concord" will soon be completed. The Portuguese translation of *Christian Dogmatics* is now being printed in Porto Alegre.

The Lutheran Hour

The many contacts through the Lutheran Hour demand the sending out of large quantities of tracts and other types of Christian literature, particularly also Sunday school lessons. Much of the material is sent gratis.

BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA
F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

With reference to these matters, Committee 2 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution 5**EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY**

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has called to their heavenly home two active members of the Board for Missions in North and South America, namely, Otto J. Steinwart of Aurora, Ill., and Ferdinand Korneffel of Detroit, Mich.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize the faithful services of these men with gratitude to God and that we express our sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved families.

Resolution 6**HOME MISSION EXPANSION**

WHEREAS, The shifting of the population creates new communities, new towns and cities throughout our country; and

WHEREAS, According to conservative estimates the population increase in our country is above 2,600,000 per year; and

WHEREAS, The graduating classes at our theological seminaries for the coming years will, God willing, present more men ready for the service of the Church; be it therefore

Resolved, To endorse wholeheartedly the mission expansion program of the Board for Missions in North and South America, which calls for the opening of at least 120 new stations annually; be it further

Resolved, To encourage every District Mission Board prayerfully to consider the challenging program of our Church's vast expansion opportunities and urge them to a spirit of hearty co-operation; be it further

Resolved, To encourage our fellow Christians to support liberally the cause of Home Missions and thus strengthen the home base to meet the challenge of mission opportunities.

Resolution 7**RECOGNITION OF DISTRICT RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS CONGREGATIONS IN CHANGING METROPOLITAN AREAS**

WHEREAS, Changing conditions in the downtown areas of many of our metropolitan cities and in the older residential sections present our congregations with new and grave problems when charting their future course of action; and

WHEREAS, The correct decision of the many perplexing possibilities confronting these congregations is a part of the common responsibility which devolves upon the entire Church; and

WHEREAS, Wise churchmanship demands that we face courageously the problems which a new day brings to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That our Board for Home Missions in North and South America continue its study of these areas and transmit to District Mission Boards its findings and suggestions; and be it further

Resolved, That these District Mission Boards be encouraged to make an analysis of these situations and to discuss possible solutions and procedures with the local pastoral conference and with the congregation, or congregations that are involved; and be it finally

Resolved, That District Mission Boards incorporate in their planning the necessity of providing financial help in aiding these congregations as they develop a program of activity which recognizes the changed environment in which they find themselves and the new opportunities to which God is pointing them.

Resolution 8

CHURCH IN RURAL AREAS

WHEREAS, Our beloved Church still has many rural parishes; and

WHEREAS, The present-day shift in population presents many problems also in rural church communities; and

WHEREAS, There are still many unmet opportunities for mission conquests in rural and small-town communities, as is indicated by the fact that other church bodies are concentrating on such areas; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod through its Board for Missions in North and South America establish a Rural Life Commission which will give further study and attention to the rural church problem; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage each synodical District Mission Board to establish such a Rural Life Commission to work jointly with the synodical board in the solution of its respective problems.

Resolution 9

MISSIONS CONFERENCES

WHEREAS, Missions conferences general or regional, attended by representatives from every District Home Mission Board in the U. S. A. and Canada have achieved greater co-ordination and integration and also encouraged District Home Mission Boards to move forward with an aggressive mission expansion program in their respective areas; and

WHEREAS, The discussion of mutual problems confronting the respective District Home Mission Boards was an encouragement to all; be it therefore

Resolved, That missions conferences, be they of a general or a regional nature, be held at the call of the Board for Missions in North and South America and with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Resolution 10

EVANGELISM

WHEREAS, The recent "Each One Reach One" program of Synod served as a mighty stimulus to the mission consciousness of our people; and

WHEREAS, The following statements indicate unprecedented opportunities for personal evangelism: 42 per cent of the American people claim no church membership; and: Many nominal church members are, for all practical purposes, mission prospects to our Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod intensify its emphasis on evangelism by offering to the congregations every encouragement and assistance in sending out the good news (evangel) of the Redeemer; be it further

Resolved, That all congregations be asked to evaluate themselves as to their missionary outreach in fulfilling the Savior's Great Commission ("Preach the Gospel to *every* creature"); be it further

Resolved, That all congregations be urged to look upon themselves as centers of missionary activity and that the entire program of the congregation be geared to that objective; be it further

Resolved, That congregations give special attention to the matter of equipping and training the individual members for sharing the good news of the Redeemer with their fellow men; and be it finally

Resolved, That Synod's Home Mission Board provide the necessary helps and suggestions in order to achieve the aforementioned objectives.

Resolution 11

SUNDAY SCHOOL BY MAIL

WHEREAS, The Sunday School by Mail initiated and operated jointly by the Lutheran Hour, the Board for Parish Education, and the Board for Missions in North and South America is another evangelistic agency intended to reach not only children of the unchurched, but also children of our Lutheran families who are unable to attend a Sunday school; and

WHEREAS, A successful Sunday School by Mail can be achieved only by a consecrated follow-up and co-operation of the respective

District Home Mission Boards or their appointed representatives; and therefore

Resolved, That we continue the Sunday School by Mail program; and be it further

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Lutheran Hour, the Board for Parish Education, District Mission Boards, and all who have assisted in supporting this worthy project.

Resolution 12

TELEMISSION

WHEREAS, The tabulation of letters received in response to the televised programs "This Is the Life" indicates a potential of more than 600,000 unchurched listeners (estimated); and

WHEREAS, Of a total of 160,000 communications addressed to the Television office, approximately 11,000 persons writing in named no church affiliation and were processed to the various synodical Districts; and

WHEREAS, This project offers wonderful opportunities for personal evangelism on the District and congregational level; therefore be it

Resolved, To express our appreciation to the District Home Mission Boards, pastors, members of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, Walther League, and other organizations, and individuals for their consecrated assistance in contacting the unchurched thus brought to our attention; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask our pastors and congregations to encourage their mission committees to make immediate personal contact with all those brought to their attention by this mission.

Resolution 16

CHILE

WHEREAS, By the grace of God, we have a nucleus of 70 adults and 60 children in Sunday school in Chile under the leadership of Mr. Avendano, who will soon be ready to pass his colloquy; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of missions has further favored this field in that Chile enjoys religious liberty; and

WHEREAS, Our brethren in the Argentina District have shown their missionary zeal by making the initial entrance into this field; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this new venture to the Argentina District with the request that after further study and consultation with Synod's Board for Missions in North and South America they be encouraged to launch out into this new field whenever in their joint opinions the time is ripe for action; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the members of our Argentina District for their conquest for souls, and encourage them under the guidance and blessing of God to continue their work of winning new members for the kingdom of heaven.

Resolution 17

PORTUGAL

WHEREAS, The Lord has enabled our Brazilian District President to find a sponsor for the Lutheran Hour broadcast to Portugal, thereby giving our Church an opening in that country; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of missions has further blessed this field in that the people of Portugal have religious freedom and that no language problem is involved; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to our Brazilian brethren that, after further study and consultation with Synod's Board for Missions in North and South America regarding this mission opportunity, they be encouraged to explore and develop it to the fullest degree; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend our fellow Christians of the Brazilian District for their missionary zeal and encourage them under God's guidance and blessing to continue their conquest for souls.

Resolution 18

EXTRATERRITORIAL MISSIONS

WHEREAS, By the grace of God fine progress has been achieved also in the development of our extraterritorial missions in Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, in Cuba, in the Hawaiian Islands, and also in Venezuela; be it

Resolved, That we with due gratitude to God for His manifold blessings, also recognize and acknowledge the energetic and consecrated spirit of the Board for Missions in North and South America in carrying out the program; be it further

Resolved, To encourage the Board for Missions in North and South America to press forward vigorously in the work of evangelizing Latin America; and be it finally

Resolved, To implore the Lord to shower His blessing upon the consecrated efforts of the missionaries in these countries.

Resolution 19

PRAYERS FOR MISSIONARIES

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church invites us to pray for the laborers in His vineyard and has promised to hear and answer our prayers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage the continued prayers of our people in behalf of our missionaries and workers in the foreign field; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage

1. The printing of such prayers in each issue of *Portals of Prayer*;
2. The President of Synod to send out prayers to be used in our churches at given intervals (Epiphany, Pentecost, etc.);
3. Our pastors to remember these workers in the General Prayer at the Sunday services;
4. Our laity to include our missionaries in their family devotional and private prayers.

Abolish Present Board of Missions for North and South America and Set Up Two Separate Boards

(Memorial 403)

WHEREAS, The rapid expansion of missions in the United States and Canada demands all the time and attention of a special mission board; and

WHEREAS, The tremendous scope of Latin American missions also requires all the attention and study that a special mission board could devote to it; and

WHEREAS, It seems to be poor stewardship of men, time, and money to have a single mission board of thirteen men in charge of, and sitting in the same sessions on, all missions in the Western Hemisphere; and

WHEREAS, Many difficulties faced by our Latin American workers are at least partly due to lack of information between the mission fields and the Mother Church, and hence also due to lack of adequate funds; and

WHEREAS, Latin American work is actually foreign mission work in foreign languages and countries; and

WHEREAS, Synod requires that the fields of China and India be represented on the Board for Foreign Missions by at least one man with experience in each field; and

WHEREAS, The present Board of Missions in North and South America has no representative whatever with personal experience in the Latin American field; we therefore

Request Synod

1. To abolish the Board of Missions in North and South America in its present form;

2. To set up two separate mission boards, namely, a Board for Missions in North America in charge of missions north of the U.S. boundary and a Board for Missions in Latin America in charge of missions south of the U.S. boundary; and

3. To require that at least two men with Latin American experience serve on the Board for Missions in Latin America; and

4. To supply these two boards with the necessary funds and facilities to carry out their respective purposes; and

5. To direct each of these boards to elect its own Executive Secretary, under the approval of the President of Synod, and to hold such Executive Secretary responsible to the board by whom he is elected for the carrying out of his work and for the employment of such personnel as is needed.

H. M. HANSEN, Vallonia, Ind.

THEO. J. E. HERRMANN, Brownstown, Ind.

J. TH. DESTINON, Seymour, Ind.

H. C. BESEL, North Vernon, Ind.

VERNON H. HARLEY, Corpus Christi, Tex.

RAYMOND A. ERNST, Medora, Ind.

VICTOR A. MACK, Seymour, Ind.

ROBERT E. FOELBER, Seymour, Ind.

ALVIN A. MUELLER, Seymour, Ind.

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 24

WHEREAS, Synod in 1947 at the request of the Brazil and Argentina Districts consolidated the Board for Missions in North and South America; and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1950 deemed it premature to abolish this newly consolidated Board; and

WHEREAS, Representatives from both South American Districts expressed complete satisfaction with the present arrangement; and

WHEREAS, It lies within the province of the duly elected board to assign to a subcommittee any and all special problems that may arise; therefore be it

Resolved, That Overture 403 be declined; and be it further

Resolved, That we request our Board for Missions in North and South America seriously to consider the appointment of a subcommittee to study the special problems of our Latin American missions.

Full-Time Director of Missions

(Memorial 404)

WHEREAS, The mission program of Synod at home and on foreign soil is constantly expanding; and

WHEREAS, The co-ordination and unification of policies would result in a greater effectiveness and better stewardship; and

WHEREAS, A properly balanced effort among the various boards will give proper emphasis to the various mission fields; therefore

Be it

Resolved, That a full-time director of missions be appointed to supervise the general synodical missions program in all its various phases. Be it further

Resolved, That this office be a supervisory office and separated from direct executive responsibility for the program of any individual board. Be it further

Resolved, That the administrative board for guiding and governing the functions of this office be made up of proportionate representation from existing synodical mission boards to be determined by joint sessions of said boards.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL., SPECIAL CONFERENCE

EDGAR H. BEHRENS, *Chairman*

H. H. HEINEMANN, *Secretary*

The Office of Mission Secretary and the Creation of a Mission Council

(Unprinted Memorial 26)

WHEREAS, The representatives of the various mission departments of our Synod have expressed themselves in favor of the creation of a Mission Council, to be composed of the executive and one representative from each of the following departments:

The Armed Services Commission

The Board for Missions to the Blind

The General Church Extension Board

The Board for Missions to the Deaf

The Board for European Affairs

The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries

The Board for Missions in North and South America

The Synodical Radio and Television Committee

The Board of Social Welfare

The Student Service Commission

The Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference

The Lutheran Television Productions, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, The functions of this Council are to be the following:

1. To give each department an opportunity to share with all the other mission departments its program, plans, and problems. The members of the Council are to be kept well informed on the work of all the departments in the division of missions.

2. To advise the respective departments on any matter which they may care to submit.

3. To promote policies and procedures in so far as these pertain to the general mission program of the Church.

4. To speak for the over-all mission program of the Church, or on behalf of any of its departments when necessary.

5. To work closely with the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion in order to determine those phases of missionary education which ought to receive special emphasis.

6. To designate the necessary representation to the various agencies within the Church where such representation is needed, e. g., the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Hour, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Family Worship Hour, the Lutheran Medical Missions Association.

7. To offer advice to the Lutheran Women's Missionary League with reference to the mission projects which it intends to support; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the functions of a Mission Council would duplicate certain duties assigned to the office of Secretary of Missions; and

WHEREAS, The office of Secretary of Missions could heretofore not fully function as such since the Secretary of Missions was also at the same time the Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in North and South America and the Church Extension Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod encourage the creation of such a Mission Council; and be it further

Resolved, That this Council function as outlined above; and be it finally

Resolved, That the office of Secretary of Missions be temporarily discontinued, and if it appears during the next triennium that a Secretary of Missions is still needed, that the Mission Council make that fact known to the next convention of Synod.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. F. KRETZMANN, Secretary

ACTION

Action on this memorial and Unprinted Memorial 53 was taken under Resolution 39.

Report of the General Church Extension Board

(Memorial 406)

The challenge on the home front today is tremendous. Never in the history of our Church were there greater mission opportunities than now. With the shifting of millions in our country to new unoccupied areas new doors are opened to District Home Mission Boards throughout the land. Every third or fourth day a new mission was opened in the past triennium. And what this meant to the synodical Districts and to the church at large was revealed when the Church Extension Board just prior to the Fiscal Conference, which met in September, 1952, presented an over-all picture of the crying need of funds to provide chapels, schools, parsonages, teacherages, and other equipment. As of August 1, 1952, 22 Districts reported that Church Extension funds were needed for 198 specific projects. For the purchase of lots and for the erection of modest buildings the staggering amount needed was estimated at \$6,240,500. To meet this ever-increasing challenge all of the synodical Districts put forth heroic efforts to increase the net worth and the working capital of their District Church Extension Fund. But unable to meet the challenge before them, they frantically appealed to the General Church Extension Board for assistance. Thus 60 applications for a total of \$915,300 were presented in the past fiscal year, but only \$673,300 could be granted to 52 applicants, since sufficient funds were not available to meet the demands in full.

In days like these, when building materials and wages have reached unknown heights, a paltry loan of \$5,000 or \$10,000 means little to a struggling congregation to erect the initial plant, a humble place of worship or a parsonage. It means little to a fast-developing mission if it is compelled to enlarge its facilities. But whither shall the General Church Extension Board go to provide the funds so sorely needed? True, the Board of Directors time and again came to the assistance of the Board. It replenished the treasury by an outright grant of \$250,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" offering and by an additional \$420,839.22 on a loan basis so that as of January 31, 1953, a working capital of \$2,513,660.47 was provided. All but \$272,870.94 of this working capital was allocated. But if the Lord had not made the hearts of our fellow Christians so willing to contribute so liberally in the "Conquest for Christ" effort, the situation would have been most critical. As of February, 1953, \$1,038,500 were allotted the various synodical Districts from the "Conquest for Christ" funds in loan grants to alleviate the need of the hour. Yet the Macedonian cry continues louder and louder: "Come, come, and help us!"

What are we to do? Dare we stand by and not make a de-

terminated effort to provide the funds necessary and to prepare for the future, for the day when our young men will in increasing numbers graduate for the ministry to go out to possess the land and to extend the work?

Now is the time to prepare, to increase the net worth of the General Church Extension Fund. This was the plea presented to the Fiscal Conference held in St. Louis in September, 1952. We pleaded that the General Church Extension Fund be placed into the annual synodical budget until the net worth of the General Church Extension Fund has reached approximately \$5,000,000, which would mean an annual revolving fund of about \$500,000, which would for some time to come meet the estimated needs of the fund. We pleaded that \$500,000 be placed into the synodical budget of 1953. Brethren, however, after long discussion regretfully declined the proposal, but believed the request to be of such vital importance that they resolved "that the Church Extension Fund be eliminated from the budget for this year."

SINCE THE MISSION EXPANSION OF OUR CHURCH is dependent upon adequate church extension funds, the General Church Extension Board herewith respectfully petitions the venerable convention

1. to increase the Church Extension Fund to \$5,000,000 as speedily as possible. This should be done (a) by again including the Church Extension Fund in the regular budget of Synod and making a sizable annual allotment to it, and (b) by granting the Board permission to institute a Synod-wide solicitation of gifts, bequests, and legacies.

2. to grant permission to appoint an executive secretary who shall devote his full time and energy to this important phase of the Church's work.

In conformity with resolution of Synod we present a tabulation of Church Extension loans to the various synodical Districts and mission departments.

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
1. Alberta and British Columbia _____	\$ 59,170.00	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
2. Atlantic _____	135,800.00	—	3,684.84	3,684.84
3. California and Nevada _____	208,550.00	—	—	—
4. Central _____	30,200.00	—	—	—
5. Central Illinois _____	16,000.00	—	—	—
6. Colorado _____	102,550.00	—	—	—
7. Eastern _____	18,000.00	1,000.00	—	—
8. English _____	151,970.00	—	—	—
9. Florida-Georgia _____	130,000.00	—	—	—
10. Iowa District East _____	5,500.00	—	—	—
11. Kansas _____	34,500.00	—	—	—
12. Manitoba and Saskatchewan _____	23,386.51	6,386.51	—	—

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	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
1. Michigan	8,952.50	1,200.00	—	—
2. Minnesota	8,000.00	—	—	—
3. Montana	1,400.00	—	1,250.00	1,250.00
4. North Dakota	33,800.00	—	—	—
5. Northern Nebraska	27,400.00	—	—	—
6. Northwest	134,800.00	—	—	—
7. Oklahoma	58,200.00	—	—	—
8. Ontario	50,000.00	—	—	—
9. South Dakota	48,000.00	1,000.00	—	—
10. Southeastern	240,595.00	—	—	—
11. Southern	73,850.00	—	—	—
12. Southern California	94,600.00	—	—	—
13. Southern Illinois	25,500.00	—	—	—
14. Texas	27,050.00	—	—	—
15. Western	28,500.00	—	9,800.00	9,800.00
16. Miscellaneous *	250,033.18	5,000.00	—	—
	\$2,026,307.29	\$14,586.51	\$14,734.84	\$14,734.84

Loans to Board for Missions to the Deaf	Balance of Loans	Amounts Past Due Less than 2 Years	
		Total	
Cleveland, Ohio	\$ 7,050.00	\$	\$
Columbus, Ohio — Chapel	12,737.50	—	—
Des Moines, Iowa (Calvary)	6,685.00	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind. (Peace)	8,500.00	—	—
Jacksonville, Ill. — Chapel	8,950.00	—	—
Jacksonville, Ill.	5,000.00	—	—
Kansas City, Mo. (Pilgrim)	3,350.92	—	—
Los Angeles, Calif. (Pilgrim) — Parsonage	6,800.00	—	—
Los Angeles, Calif. (Pilgrim)	5,709.94	—	—
Miami, Fla. — Parsonage	10,293.37	—	—
Newark, N. J. (Keyl Memorial)	14,250.00	—	—
New York City, N. Y. (St. Matthew)	7,125.00	—	—
Oakland, Calif.	8,500.00	—	—
Omaha, Nebr. — Chapel	5,508.44	—	—
Portland, Oreg.	7,100.00	—	—
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	9,700.00	—	—
Spokane, Wash. (Faith)	8,750.00	—	—
Washington, D. C. — Parsonage and Student Center	6,750.00	—	—
	\$142,760.17	—	—

Board for Missions in North and South America			
Honolulu, Hawaii (Redeemer)	\$ 4,000.00	\$	\$
Honolulu, Hawaii (Redeemer)	12,000.00	—	—
Honolulu, Hawaii (Land)	7,200.00	—	—
Honolulu, Hawaii (School)	15,000.00	—	—
Mexico City (Good Shepherd)	5,533.32	—	—
Mexico City (Good Shepherd)	30,000.00	—	—
Monterrey, Mexico	4,771.89	—	—
Monterrey, Mexico — Parsonage	7,500.00	—	—
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala	540.00	—	—
Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii (Trinity)	15,575.00	—	—
San Pablo, Mexico, D. F.	5,152.80	—	—
	\$107,273.01	—	—

Administration of Loan Grants from the "Conquest for Christ" Effort

All allocations from the "Conquest for Christ" funds are made by the Board of Directors.

The administration, however, of loan grants from the CFC funds in the United States and Canada, from which returns are expected, is the responsibility of the General Extension Board.

Funds received in repayment of CFC loans are to be kept on records separate from the records of the Church Extension Fund.

As moneys are repaid from the CFC loan grants, they become available for continued re-allocation. At regular intervals the General Church Extension Board shall render an account of the "Conquest for Christ" Mission Fund to the Board of Directors and to the Mission Boards involved.

As of March 1, 1953, a total of \$1,038,500 was allocated to missions in the United States and Canada for the benefit of forty-seven places.

MR. WALTER H. KROEHNKE, *Chairman*

REV. M. A. HAENDSCHKE, *Vice-Chairman*

MR. W. O. BRAUER, *Secretary*

REV. THEO. H. ROSCHKE

MR. PAUL E. DOERRER

MR. ELMER H. FISCHER, *Financial Secretary*

DR. F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*

DR. H. A. MAYER, *Assistant Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 41

I

WHEREAS, The mission boards and also Memorial 404 request that the office of Secretary of Missions be separated from the executive secretaryship of Missions in North and South America, being one of several other missionary and service departments; and

WHEREAS, The Church Extension Board in Overture 406 requests the establishment of a separate executive secretaryship for its department to intensify its activities in a proper distribution and upbuilding of Church Extension funds; and

WHEREAS, We are persuaded of the merits of the cause; and

WHEREAS, The Church Extension Board serves not only one, but all our missions and similar services, and that, therefore, this work would quite properly be connected with the office of Secretary of Missions; and

WHEREAS, Being relieved of executive secretaryship work of

Board of Missions in North and South America would give Secretary more time to devote to the cause of Church Extension therefore be it

Resolved, That the office of Secretary of Missions be separated from the office of Executive Secretary of Missions in North and South America, and that the Secretary of Missions remain the Executive Secretary of Church Extension.

II

WHEREAS, The work in the Board for Missions in North and South America can be rearranged to good advantage without any increase or decrease in authorized personnel; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following rearrangement in the duties of the personnel of this board be effected:

1. That a secretary be appointed by the Board for Missions in North and South America with the approval of the Board of Directors for each of its three departments:

- a. North American missions,
- b. Latin American missions,
- c. Evangelism;

2. That one of these secretaries be appointed by the Board for Missions in North and South America with the approval of Synod's Board of Directors as Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in North and South America;

3. That the several mission boards together with the Board of Directors define the areas of responsibilities of each of the secretaries.

As to Unprinted Memorial 53, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 39

WHEREAS, The representatives of the various Mission agencies of our Synod have expressed themselves in favor of the creation of a Mission Council; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod encourage the creation of such a Mission Council composed of representatives from each of the following agencies:

- The Armed Services Commission
- The Board of Missions to the Blind
- The General Church Extension Board
- The Board for Missions to the Deaf
- The Board for European Affairs
- The Board of Missions in Foreign Countries
- The Board for Missions in North and South America

The Synodical Radio and Television Committee
The Board of Social Welfare
The Student Service Commission
The Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference
The Lutheran Television Productions Committee;

and be it further

Resolved, That the basic functions of this Council shall be as follows:

1. To give each mission agency of Synod an opportunity to share with all the other mission agencies its program, plans, and problems;
2. To work closely with the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion in order to determine those phases of missionary education which ought to receive special emphasis;
3. To offer advice to the various agencies within the Church, e. g., the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Hour, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Family Worship Hour, the Lutheran Medical Missions Association, the Walther League, and other Church-related organizations, with reference to their missionary projects.

Negro Missions in the United States

The past year marked the 75th anniversary of the inauguration of missionary endeavors by the Synodical Conference among the Negroes of the United States. The Lord of the Church has bountifully blessed the efforts put forth in behalf of blood-bought souls during these three quarters of a century.

The plan of operation in our Negro Missions has undergone a marked change in recent years. This change was brought about by an important resolution of the Synodical Conference when it resolved to "recommend the adoption of the Survey Committee's report on receiving Negro churches and their pastors into membership of the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference (or the respective Districts)." This new arrangement implied that Districts which assumed supervision and responsibility "in consultation with the Missionary Board have the power to call missionaries, teachers, and assistants for mission stations and fix the missionary workers' salaries, give instructions, exercise the right of visitation, and guide and direct and supervise all Negro missions of the respective District, encourage pastors and congregations to greater zeal and closer co-operation, study mission opportunities within the District, etc."

This arrangement has been generally accepted by the Districts,

some of which have taken over Negro missions entirely, including all financial obligations. In most supervising Districts, however, the Missionary Board must continue to assume either the entire or the greater part of the financial responsibility of existing congregations and the opening of new missions.

Among the urgent needs are larger appropriations for the Church Extension Fund to make possible the erection or purchase of chapels and parsonages. This need is particularly urgent with regard to the contemplated opening of new missions in the larger urban areas. Ample funds should also be provided for the creation of an Automobile Fund which would enable the Missionary Board to grant loans to missionaries for the purchase of needed cars.

The proposed new dormitory building for Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro, N. C., has been delayed and actual construction postponed because the present appropriation appears to be inadequate to meet the existing requirements. Alabama Lutheran Academy, Selma, Ala., is requesting an additional appropriation of \$60,000 for needed buildings.

The statistical report indicates that our Negro Missions in the United States have 112 churches, 17,964 baptized members, 10,272 communicant members, 2,857 pupils in Christian day schools with 74 teachers, and 7,803 Sunday school pupils.

We give thanks to the Lord for His bountiful blessings and implore His gracious guidance and continued benediction for the days to come.

The following memorial concerning Mission Work among the Negroes in North America was also submitted:

Synod Take Over Mission Work Among the Negroes in North America

(Memorial 405)

WHEREAS, The administration of the fiscal affairs of the Synodical Conference in the interest of mission work among the Negroes in North America is unavoidably so involved as to cause operational difficulties; and

WHEREAS, These difficulties could be eliminated if one of the constituent Synods took over the work among the Negroes in North America; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is now bearing 83 per cent of the cost of this work and is the only constituent Synod financially able to assume the responsibility for doing this work alone;

Therefore, the Southeastern District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod does herewith petition The Lutheran Church

—Missouri Synod to declare its readiness at its convention in 1953 to take over the mission work among the Negroes in North America and to request the Synodical Conference to approve this petition.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
REV. EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 43

WHEREAS, The past year marked the 75th anniversary of the inauguration of missionary endeavors by the Synodical Conference among the Negroes of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The plan of operation in our Negro Missions has undergone a marked change in recent years; and

WHEREAS, This change was brought about by an important resolution of the Synodical Conference when it resolved to "appeal to the constituent synods of the Lutheran Synodical Conference or the respective Districts of the synod to take over the work among the Negroes in their territorial areas"; and

WHEREAS, This arrangement has been generally accepted by the Districts of the Missouri Synod, some of which have taken over our Negro mission entirely, including all financial obligations; and

WHEREAS, The Synodical Conference in its last two conventions commended these Districts and encouraged this procedure; therefore be it

Resolved, That this policy be advocated for all of our Districts; and be it

Resolved, That Synod declare its willingness to support this work also in those Districts which cannot carry the financial load.

Request for Alabama Lutheran Academy

(Unprinted Memorial 64)

WHEREAS, The Synodical Conference at the convention in St. Paul, Minn., August 12—15, 1952, authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 for buildings at Alabama Lutheran Academy and College, Selma, Ala.; and

WHEREAS, This amount must be appropriated by the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference; and

WHEREAS, An administration building, a library, and dormitories are needed for carrying out the purpose of this school; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to appropriate the proportionate share of our Synod for the needed buildings at Alabama Lutheran Academy and College.

THE MISSIONARY BOARD OF THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE

REV. E. L. WILSON, Secretary

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 44

WHEREAS, The Synodical Conference at the convention in St. Paul, August 12—15, 1952, authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 for buildings at Alabama Lutheran Academy and College, Selma, Ala.; and

WHEREAS, This amount must be appropriated by the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference; and

WHEREAS, An administration building, a library, and dormitories are needed for carrying out the purpose of this school; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to appropriate the proportionate share of our Synod for the needed buildings at Alabama Lutheran Academy and College.

Missions in Africa

(Unprinted Memorial 64)

The work of our Church in Nigeria, West Africa, continues to grow and expand. This missionary endeavor, sponsored and supported by the Synodical Conference, has been richly prospered by the Lord since its inception seventeen years ago. Among the outstanding accomplishments in more recent history is the graduation of our first class, consisting of eight men from our seminary. The seminary was established in January, 1949, with an enrollment of ten native students and is now housed in permanent buildings, equipped with the necessary facilities for the training of a native ministry.

Our new hospital was recently completed and dedicated in the month of May. The cost of this structure was approximately \$90,000, of which the sum of \$70,000 was contributed by a mission-minded layman from Wisconsin. Two doctors, now on the field, are in charge of the medical work.

Our educational system, consisting of the elementary schools, the secondary schools, normal school, girls' school, and the new seminary promise to supply a satisfactory number of workers in church and school. Two African students are attending Valparaiso

University and after obtaining their degrees next year expect to return to Africa and serve the Church in their native country.

The latest statistics demonstrate most impressively the continued mercies and blessings of our gracious Lord. Our mission in Africa has 172 churches, 26,347 baptized members, 7,763 communicant members, 98 schools with 12,151 pupils and 501 teachers.

While a generous harvest has been gathered, a virtually unlimited field of operation awaits our further and intensified activity. The British protectorate of Nigeria comprises an area of 373,000 square miles, one tenth as large as the United States, with a population approaching 29,000,000. It is estimated that fewer than two million of this vast number have been evangelized. An insistent and challenging call thus presents itself to go forward in the development and expansion of an ever greater and more effective missionary program.

Our churches in Nigeria are organized as a synod which is known as "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Nigeria." Nine districts have been established according to geographical locations. Determined efforts are being made to impress upon our churches the importance of taking upon themselves an ever larger measure of their financial obligations. All workers are agreed that our Lutheran Nigerian Church should become an indigenous church and are working faithfully towards the establishment of such a church.

Dr. Karl Kurth, Executive Secretary of the Missionary Board, in recent weeks concluded a visitation of several months' duration in Africa, where he made an extensive survey of our missionary program.

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 42

WHEREAS, The work of our Church in Nigeria, sponsored and supported by the Synodical Conference, has been richly prospered by the Lord since its inception 17 years ago; and

WHEREAS, Our educational system, consisting of the elementary schools, the secondary school, normal school, girls' school, and the new seminary promise to supply a satisfactory number of workers in church and school; and

WHEREAS, Under God, our new hospital was recently completed and dedicated in the month of May; therefore be it

Resolved, That we praise God for His abundant blessing upon our laborers in Africa; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the Missionary Board of the

Conference and our missionaries for the aggressive help they have given to this work; and be it finally resolved, That we pray for Pastor Karl Kurth a safe journey from his visitation of our missions in Africa.

Report of the Board for European Affairs

(Memorial 407)

Your Board for European Affairs desires to submit to you the following report of its activities in the past triennium. The Board feels that the best way in which this can be done is to submit the report of the European Survey Commission, appointed pursuant to a resolution of Synod convened in Milwaukee, together with the comments of our Board on the action taken by us to implement the recommendations of the European Survey Commission or stating the reasons for the delay or non-compliance. The report of the Survey Commission reads as follows:

"Report of European Survey Commission

"Submitted to:

The Praesidium;

The Board for European Affairs;

The Board of Directors of

The Honorable Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

"In the name of the Holy Trinity, Greetings:

"Pursuant to a resolution of Synod convened in Milwaukee (cf. *Proceedings, Forty-First Convention*, A. D. 1950, page 449), the undersigned, appointed by the *Praesidium* and the Board for European Affairs to serve as a Survey Committee, submit the following report and recommendations concerning the work of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in Europe:

I. Introductory

"The Committee engaged the services of the Rev. Richard Wukasch, who, in the service of the World Council of Churches, had spent a year in Europe to gather data concerning the political, economic, cultural, and specifically religious life of the countries which were to be visited, as well as the names of important personages who were serving as leaders in Christian movements in the respective countries.

"This was done so that each member of the Commission might have some reasonably helpful overview of the total background against which to discuss local situations upon reaching foreign soil and to aid in evaluating facts as they presented themselves.— An itinerary and a calendar of appointments were carefully

arranged beforehand so that no time was lost after the Commission reached foreign soil.

"The Commission sought to gain an insight into the religious life of the countries affected by meeting with pastors, officials, theological teachers, and laymen affiliated with our Synod; with pastors, officials, bishops, laymen, theological professors, and institutional leaders of non-affiliated Lutheran and non-Lutheran groups.

"The Commission sought to take insight into such matters as would prove helpful in reaching decisions concerning the work of our Synod in England, France, Alsace, Belgium (Switzerland, Geneva: Lutheran World Federation), Germany, Denmark (Sweden: Independent Evangelistic movement), and Finland. The recommendations of the Commission represent its findings and conclusions based on the aforesaid studies and investigations. The Committee began its work in an organized way on foreign soil at London on Monday, June 4, and held its final meeting at Frankfurt on Thursday, July 19, A. D. 1951.

II. England

"A. General Statement.

"The interests of our Church in England at present are represented by

"1. The work of our two congregations in London: Holy Trinity and Luther-Tyndale, served by the Rev. E. George Pearce;

"2. Our support of the Estonian (4,800), Latvian (15,000), Polish (3,000), and German (20,000) Lutheran groups who came to England either as exiles or as prisoners of war, or who settled in England on a temporary or permanent basis even before the war;

"3. The program of the Lutheran Hour.

"Holy Trinity and Luther-Tyndale Congregations are independent and self-supporting and are incorporating as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of England.

"The work of the exiled and other groups is being guided by the so-called Lutheran Council of Great Britain, the Rev. E. George Pearce, chairman; the Rev. David Ostergren, D. D., executive secretary; the Rev. Joak Taul, Estonian, secretary; the Rev. W. Fierla, Polish; the Rev. E. Bergs, Latvian; and the Rev. H. H. Kramm, German. This work was most energetically started in A. D. 1946 by Pastor E. George Pearce, who received the full support of the Emergency Planning Council of our Synod. In A. D. 1948 the National Lutheran Council entered the field.

"Our sister congregations, Holy Trinity and Luther-Tyndale, have a total communicant membership of about 175 persons after

50 years' work. Both congregations possess neat houses of worship. Their progress in the past has (very probably) been greatly impeded because their work was identified with German. Presently all work is being done in English, and earnest efforts are being made to minister to unchurched natives in their respective communities.

"Their work in the future should, therefore, by the grace of God, show greater results than in the past.

"The Lutheran Council of Great Britain was founded in March, A. D. 1948, as an agency through which the financial aid given by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council could be properly channeled and equitably distributed to the various Lutheran refugee groups in England.

"Under the leadership of Pastor Pearce, the Council of Great Britain, consisting of a representative of each larger refugee group, has included in its regular monthly business meeting a study of the Holy Scriptures and the Lutheran Confessions with a view to reaching complete unity in doctrine and practice. These discussions have been richly blessed by the Spirit of God with the result that a greater Lutheran consciousness, a deeper appreciation of our Lutheran heritage, and a strengthening of solid Lutheran convictions have been achieved with at least some of the pastors and with the further result that the hope of eventual unification of the Lutherans in England into one body on the basis of complete unity in doctrine and practice still is justified, despite the difficulties inherent in a situation where so many varying groups with their existing connections on the Continent are involved.

"The Lutheran Hour broadcast over Station Luxembourg has been and still is serving as a means to bring the message of the Lutheran Church to the attention of the people in England and to gain the names and addresses of interested persons in various parts of the country. The number of letters received and contacts made is by no means negligible. Mr. Elmer Smith, a young Lutheran layman, serves as a full-time Executive Secretary of the Lutheran Hour in England.

"B. The Problems.

"Two principal problems confront our Church with reference to the question of Lutheranism in England.

"1. What course of action shall be followed with regard to the exiled and other nationalistic Lutheran groups now being cared for in co-operation with the National Lutheran Council?

"2. What policy should be followed so as to bring the message of the Lutheran Council to the English people more effectively and to build an indigenous Lutheran Church on English soil eventually?

"C. Recommendations.

"The two questions are closely allied in the opinion of the Commission. It is the Commission's recommendation:

"1. That the nationalistic Lutheran groups represented in the Lutheran Council of Great Britain be allowed, without interference from abroad, to develop by a further study of the Scriptures and the Lutheran Confessions into a united Lutheran Church of Great Britain, completely united in Scriptural doctrine and practice;

"2. That the present arrangement of support provided by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council be continued with a decrease of subsidies annually as these groups become an integrated part of British society, establish their own homes, and find steady remunerative employment so that they can become self-supporting;

"3. That the aggressive advancement of Lutheranism in England be allowed, under God, to grow out of the mission zeal and effort of the Lutherans composing our two sister congregations in London and the members of the afore-mentioned nationalistic groups as they and their descendants by God's grace become a doctrinally united Church and an integrated part of the English people;

"4. That in the meantime we encourage our two sister congregations in London to complete their incorporation as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of England and then effect their release from the Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to form an independent Lutheran Church of England in doctrinal fellowship with our Synod and assigned to the correspondence of the Board for European Affairs;

"5. That we continue financial support to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of England as the expansion of their work and the fellowship of others with them make it necessary;

"6. That in the present emergency four automobiles be made available in A. D. 1952 to pastors serving refugee groups where such transportation is most needed for efficient work; and

"7. That the purchase of the automobiles be made possible in this manner:

"The refugee congregations are to contribute $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total cost (that is to say: 1,000 pounds equal to about \$2,800 U.S.) and that The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council each loan 1,000 pounds (a total of 2,000 pounds — \$5,600 U.S.) without interest, the principal to be repaid by the congregations over a period of five years."

Comment of the Board for European Affairs

Our Board has not been assigned the task of supervising the work in England and for that reason has no jurisdiction at the present time over whatever actions are recommended by the European Survey Commission.

However, should recommendation No. 4 be carried out, namely, that the "Ev. Lutheran Church of England form an Independent Lutheran Church of England in doctrinal fellowship with our Synod and assigned to the correspondence of the Board for European Affairs," the honorable Synod may be assured that our Board will take due cognizance of the recommendations of the European Survey Commission after due consideration has been given to changes in the situation and carry out the recommendations of the European Survey Commission or whatever recommendations Synod makes in this matter.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 2 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 31**CHURCH IN ENGLAND**

WHEREAS, The Ev. Luth. Church in England, consisting at present of our two sister congregations in London, asked for independent status in fellowship with our Synod, in order that she may more effectively carry out her task of spreading the saving Gospel; and

WHEREAS, The proper steps of procedure are being taken to grant this request; and

WHEREAS, She has already reached out into other areas; therefore be it

Resolved, That the congregations of the Ev. Luth. Church in England be granted permission to effect an independent status in fellowship with our Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the Ev. Luth. Church in England for her aggressive mission program; and be it finally

Resolved, That we continue financial support to the Ev. Luth. Church in England as the expansion of her work and the fellowship of others with her make it necessary.

III. France**"A. General Statement.**

"The work of our Church in France and Alsace is represented by our congregation in Paris, served by the Rev. Fred Kreiss; a mission station at Rouen, served by the Rev. Jean Bricka;

a congregation in Strasbourg, the Rev. S. Erik Peyser; congregations at Schillersdorf, Obersulzbach, Lembach, and Wörth, served by the Rev. A. F. Michalk; and congregations at Heiligenstein and Mulhouse, the Rev. G. Wolff. These five pastors serve a total of nine congregations and preaching stations with a total communicant membership of 346, constituting the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of France, organized after the First World War. Pastors Kreiss, Bricka, Peyser, and Wolff employ both French and German in their services. Pastor Michalk's work is done exclusively in German. Alsace, up to A. D. 1918, belonged to Germany, and the work naturally was done in the German language. When in A. D. 1918 Alsace became French, the use of German naturally had to be continued, but French was also introduced and the church became bilingual. The fact that the German language is still employed in the services, the antagonism between Germany and France growing out of past wars, and the fact that the Free Church is not recognized by the government as a Church, but only as a benevolent association and that it is incorporated as such to do charitable work through a sanatorium for tuberculous patients located near Strasbourg, has undoubtedly impeded the progress of the Free Church's work and obstructed a ready approach to the native Frenchmen.

"Our brethren in Paris worship in a chapel which is in the interior of a building, the front of which is used for commercial purposes, while the upper stories are divided into apartments. The chapel, very beautiful and serviceable, is located in the rear part of the first floor, but completely hidden away from the street, so that anyone passing the structure could not possibly surmise the presence of a church or be aware that the work of the Church is being done there.

"Pastor Kreiss has sought faithfully to perform his duties by ministering to such German- or French-speaking individuals as would accept his ministrations. The result has been that his efforts have been widely scattered and tremendously time consuming. He has also devoted much time to the work of the Lutheran Hour, to the editing of a Lutheran church paper in French, and to the maintenance of contacts with pastors and theological professors of the three other Lutheran churches, or synods, in France, the Lutheran Synod of Paris, the Lutheran Synod of Montbeliard, and the Lutheran Synod of Alsace, with a hope of stimulating Lutheran consciousness and strengthening the foundations of Lutheran doctrine and practice in these synods. For that purpose our brethren in France in the past three years also arranged theological discussions ("Bad Boll" conferences) with pastors and

representatives from these synods. American representatives of our Synod took part in the discussions.

The Benevolent Society, representing particularly our predominantly German churches in Alsace, made its first effort to bring the Gospel to wider areas of the French population by lending a helping hand in the establishment of the mission at Rouen, where the first-floor living quarters of a three-story home have been converted into a chapel. The entrance way to this structure is to have given a touch of ecclesiastical architecture so as to indicate more clearly its use for church purposes.

B. Problems.

"1. Native Frenchmen are assumed to belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Multitudes, however, who may have been baptized in the Roman Catholic Church today are quite unchurched. A large percentage of France's population has no living religious faith whatever. It can, therefore, readily be understood that our fellow Christians in France are deeply concerned about the spiritual welfare of their fellow countrymen. As in other European countries, so also here the mere outward relationship of the people to the Roman Catholic Church presents special problems for church work.

"2. Our Church cannot be incorporated as a Church and has no standing before the law. It is regarded as a sect. The Welfare Society was formed, as first-century Christians organized burial societies, to gain some status before the law.

"3. The antagonism of the French against the Germans probably has also turned the native French against the work of the Free Church, so much of which in the past was, by force of circumstances, bilingual.

"4. The location of our church in Paris, hidden away from public view within a large business and apartment building, and the scattered and time-consuming efforts of the pastor have conspired to prevent any kind of an encouraging growth in this city of millions, many of whom are unchurched.

"5. The problem of providing French native pastors who have been properly trained theologically is most formidable.

C. Recommendations.

"1. That competent representatives of the Free Church in France make renewed efforts to secure government recognition and official registration as a Free Church."

COMMENT: The first recommendation of the Survey Commission has not as yet been carried out, but efforts toward this end are being made and there may well be some tangible evidence of progress by the time Synod is assembled in convention at Houston.

"2. That the main and advertised services of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of France in Paris and Rouen be conducted in French. If services in German are still needed, they should be held completely separated from the main services."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 2 has been carried out. There are at the present time no German services conducted in Paris; in Rouen the few German services which are being conducted are held as devotions in the homes of the German-speaking members; or in the few instances where German services are still conducted in the church they are conducted at hours totally separated from the main service.

"3. That the congregation in Paris consider the advisability of selling what is left of their equity in the present property and of relocating in a community where some large new housing project finds thousands of people without a near-by church to serve them, thus gaining not only a more promising but also a more concentrated mission field and obviating the scattered and time-consuming efforts of the pastor."

COMMENT: The third recommendation of the Survey Commission is in process of being carried out. However, it was thought wise for the first not to sell the equity in the apartment building until we have actually become established in some other locality. Negotiations are in progress in order to acquire property in the outer suburbs of Paris for the new mission station.

"4. That before any systematic work be opened in any other city, the question of engaging a traveling missionary be given serious consideration to follow up Lutheran Hour and other contacts. Also here in France the Lutheran Hour (over Station Luxembourg) letters and contacts are quite numerous."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 4 has the endorsement of our Board because our Board considers France the pre-eminent mission field in Europe. It needs intensive development. The plan of the Board is to assign this duty to its executive secretary, which office it hopes to establish with the approval of the Board of Directors. If we cannot implement this recommendation soon, together with the next recommendation, we will lose our opportunities both for men and congregation.

"5. That since native workers are essential to a successful maintenance and promotion of the work of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in France, a coaching system of theological students at the university of Paris be studied and, if possible, be introduced to provide additional theologically trained workers."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 5 is in process of being carried out. Plans are under way to combine such a theological training school or "house of studies" with the new mission station which is to be established in the suburbs of Paris.

It is the opinion of our Board that the matter of establishing a theological training school or "house of studies" is essential to

any further progress in France. Without this school, and until this school begins to produce additional workers, all the plans for an aggressive mission program in France are in vain. If we don't act soon, we shall lose the prospective students who are waiting to be trained. We cannot establish this school unless we have a man on the spot such as an executive secretary would be.

"6. That a program of aggressive mission activity among the non-theological students at the university of Paris be carried on. The Executive Secretary of Synod's Student Service Commission might be called upon to offer helpful suggestions."

COMMENT: Nothing has been done up to the present time to carry out this recommendation, mainly for lack of suitable personnel.

"7. That we urge our fellow Christians in France to continue their support of the mission they have established in Rouen; that we commend them for their interest in the mission work in France; and that we urge them to pursue this work with ever-deepening interest as a work of their own responsibility."

COMMENT: This recommendation has been carried out to a large extent. The *Synodalrat* of the Lutheran Free Church in France has been very active, and its recommendations to our Board have guided us in the implementation of policies and principles recommended by the Survey Commission and adopted by our Board.

"8. That we continue the present financial support to the congregations of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in France to enable them to make the most of the work which they have begun or will undertake, the meanwhile also urge our brethren to grow in the financial support of the Church's work."

COMMENT: The financial support of the congregations of the Ev. Lutheran Free Church has been increasing by leaps and bounds. The complete report for the year 1951 shows a 36 per cent increase in receipts over the previous year. The average contribution per communicant member of the congregations of the Lutheran Free Church in France for home and outside purposes is almost \$20 per annum. When we remember that the income and standard of living of these people is very much lower than that of our American congregations, we can rejoice greatly over the progress in Christian giving which has been made by our brethren.

"9. That we encourage our brethren in France to continue their contact with, and witness to, the pastors and theological professors of the other Lutheran Synods through so-called Free Conferences and that we offer our continued assistance in them."

COMMENT: This recommendation has been carried out by our brethren in France. The contact has been particularly close, and the witness particularly effective, with the Lutheran Synod of Paris, where Pastor Kreiss has made some very fine progress. The free conferences have been continued under the direction of the *Praesidium*, and it is not for us to report on the success which has been achieved.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 2 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 32

WHEREAS, The problem of providing French and Belgian native pastors who have been properly trained theologically is most formidable; and

WHEREAS, Native workers are essential to a successful maintenance and promotion of the work of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in France; and

WHEREAS, Past experience has proved it to be unwise to bring native students to our schools in America for their theological training; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the Board for European Affairs that the matter of establishing a theological training school or "house of studies" is essential to any further progress in France; and

WHEREAS, It has been pointed out that the native students could receive their academic training in the recognized schools in Paris—and then receive their theological training in the proposed theological training school or "house of studies"; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of our Board for European Affairs that if we do not act soon we shall lose the prospective students who are waiting to be trained; therefore be it

Resolved, That we adopt the Board's recommendation to establish a theological training school or "house of studies" in France and that we *approve* the favorable action taken by our Board of Directors of Synod in this matter.

IV. Belgium**"A. General Statement.**

"The Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Belgium is composed of two parishes, one at Antwerp, served by the Rev. Lambert Hellings in the Flemish language, and the other at Brussels, served by the Rev. C. J. Hobus in French. These men are presently serving a total of about fifty communicant members. The work in Antwerp is intimately tied to the personal history of Pastor Hellings, who was brought up in a Roman Catholic home, but through reading of the Gospel according to St. John and later the entire New Testament became convinced of the truth of the Word. Later he had contact with Dr. Fuerbringer by correspondence, through whom he learned of our work in England and in France. In A. D. 1938 he established fellowship with our Church. His work was rudely interrupted by the war, kept up in a fashion during

the war, and resumed fully after the war. Pastor Hobus studied theology in France, Belgium, and Holland under Methodist discipline, was ordained a Methodist minister, and served as missionary for the Methodist Church for 15 years. The liberalism in the Methodist Church and its methods of church work (revivalism, etc.) made it impossible for him to continue in that Church. He was brought in contact with Pastor Hellings; and having come to full doctrinal unity with the Free Church brethren in France, established by a formal colloquy, he has now been ordained as pastor of our Church and is serving a small band of members who came with him into the Lutheran Church.

"B. Problems and Recommendations.

"Belgium is a Roman Catholic country. Protestantism in general is not very effective. While the Lutheran Hour via Station Luxembourg reaches the Belgian people and our missionaries establish contact through the mail with individuals who respond to the Lutheran Hour, successful mission work is extremely difficult, again because most people maintain an outward relationship to the Roman Catholic Church.

"The temptation lies very near for the missionary to scatter his energies and to spend much time in travel, seeking out individuals in various parts of the country, instead of engaging in a more concentrated and intensive form of mission work.

"The task of providing successors for the pastors now serving presents a problem comparable to that which exists in France and should, therefore, be studied and solved, if possible, together with the situation in France.

"Since the work of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in Belgium is comparatively new and the two pastors serving there are doing their work in a very aggressive manner, they should be encouraged to continue an intensive program of mission endeavor among the people of Belgium. We recommend that further financial assistance be given so as to enable these pastors to continue their work. It is to be expected that an increase in membership will also produce greater financial support on the part of the members, on whom must rest the primary responsibility for the work in Belgium. Our sister churches in other European countries ought to be encouraged, being much closer to the scene, to assume a warm interest in the work of our brethren in Belgium."

COMMENT: The progress of the work in Belgium has continued in the past triennium. While the progress measured in actual number of souls gained looks small, yet when considered in the light of percentage of annual gain, this field indeed looks very promising. In Antwerp, for example, the annual gain in baptized membership over the last five years has been 15%, the average annual gain in communicant membership has been 20%, and the

average annual gain in attendance at services has been 17%. Similarly in Brussels the average annual gain in baptized membership has been 23% over the last two years, and the average annual gain in communicant membership has been 150% over the same period, and there has been an average gain of 10% a year in church attendance.

Our Board has been deeply impressed with the forward-looking plan of expansion and church activation which Pastor Hobus has submitted to us.

The recommendation that "Our sister churches in other European countries ought to be encouraged . . . to assume a warm interest in the work of our brethren in Belgium" has been implemented by the Lutheran Free Church in France, which has made the two Belgium brethren members of their church organization.

V. Germany

"A. General Statement.

"The work of our Church in Germany is represented primarily by the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the Evangelical Lutheran Church '*im fruheren Altpreussen*' (Breslau Synod). The Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany numbers about 15,000 souls and the Breslau Synod about 43,000. Ninety-six pastors are ministering to 85 congregations and 515 preaching stations. The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Diaspora (*Fluechtlingsmissionskirche*), supported by the Joint Synod of Wisconsin, and the '*Selbststaendige*' Evangelical Lutheran Church are in fellowship with the above-named two churches. The '*Selbststaendige Freikirche*' is maintaining a flourishing mission in South Africa, in which the other two sister synods, especially the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church, are giving active support. This is an endeavor in which the recently established fellowship among the three Free Churches finds further active expression.

"The work in Germany must be considered under two aspects: work in the West Zone and work in the East Zone.

"B. West Zone Problems.

"The work of the Church in the West Zone can be done unhampered by government restrictions. The fact that many of the houses of worship were destroyed in the Second World War and that more than five million Lutheran refugees, who were driven out of the Eastern provinces of Germany, ceded to Poland and Russia, into the West Zone, creates a terrific problem for our brethren in Western Germany. While their own churches are self-supporting, their need for help in serving the refugees has been great. Our Synod has assisted them in providing physical relief; subsidizing refugee missions; supplying theological and other

Christian literature; maintaining a preparatory theological school at Gross Oesingen and a theological seminary (*Hochschule*) at Heberus. The fact that persons born in German communities, where the Lutheran, or Evangelical, *Landeskirche* prevails, are assumed to be members of that Church because they have been baptized and confirmed there, even though they have long since ceased to attend the services, has caused the pastors of the Free Church to be hesitant about doing mission work among such actually unchurched people. The result has been that the growth of the Free Churches has not been as great as it might have been, under God, if the approach had been more realistic and if more aggressive missionary methods for the winning of souls had been employed. Today the problem in some instances is a bit more complicated, since pastors and congregations of the Free Church in some communities find it necessary to use the facilities of the established Church to conduct their meetings and services. Obviously this would not be permitted if they made an effort to win people for the Free Church who are nominally members of the established Church.

"According to a census taken by the United States Military Government, 97 per cent of the people of Germany are nominally church members, of whom, however, only 1½ per cent would be counted as members under conditions prevailing in our country. Twenty-six per cent are actually opposed to Christianity despite their nominal church membership.

"C. Recommendations.

"The Commission submits the following recommendations with reference to our work in West Germany:

"1. That assistance be provided through loans which will enable congregations whose houses of worship were destroyed, and other congregations of the Free Churches, to secure places of worship, with the understanding that these loans be repaid over a reasonable period of time. The places where such buildings would be needed, as well as the amounts and terms of the loans, are to be established through consultation with the officers of the respective synod and of the respective congregations of the communities which would come into question."

COMMENT: As far as our knowledge goes, this recommendation has been carried out through a special grant for the establishment of a revolving Church Extension Fund. This grant was made by the Board of Directors from Peace Thankoffering and Centennial Thankoffering funds.

"2. That consideration be given to the possibility of resettling some of the millions of refugees, still without home and without

gainful employment and without adequate church ministrations, in the West Zone. Two possibilities present themselves:

"a. To carry on this work in collaboration with the Lutheran World Federation and through co-operation with the proper government authorities in our own country (emigration).

"b. To make moneys available for loans to individual families so that they can purchase a plot of ground in new communities which are being established in the West Zone and to whom the German government and German banks will then loan additional sums which will enable them to build a home and to re-establish themselves (settlements—*Siedlungen*). Such a settlement could be established with a church and school bought by our Synod and affiliated with the Free Church.

"Both of these possibilities should be further explored under the guidance of our Board for European Affairs."

COMMENT: Since Synod in its resolution at the Milwaukee Convention specifically excepted the work among refugees from the jurisdiction of our Board, this recommendation was none of our concern. The Board which handled this matter will undoubtedly make its report to Synod.

"3. That the theological seminary now located at Oberursel be relocated. Presently it finds itself in a community where there is no established Free Church congregation and where an intimate acquaintance with congregational life is made very difficult for the students. The cost of traveling to Frankfurt to attend services, to say nothing of other congregational meetings, in one of the two Free Church congregations located in that city, is prohibitive for the majority of the students and very time consuming.

"The city of Frankfurt is also without a university with a theological department, thus making it difficult for the theological students at our seminary to supplement their studies with work at the theological school of a recognized university, although such work is regarded by our faculty at Oberursel as an important factor in the theological training of their students. This is a subject to which the Board for European Affairs, together with the officers of the Free Churches and the members of the faculty at Oberursel, should give immediate attention with a view toward an early removal of the school to Berlin (see par. E, point 3, below)."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 3 has not been carried out, because of the fact that political uncertainty in Berlin is still of such a nature that it was thought unwise to make the shift there at the present time. It might be added that, in order to safeguard Synod's investment, the Board of Directors purchased the land on which our buildings at Oberursel stand for \$12,000 and that this purchase was carried out by the Board of Directors and the land is now owned in the name of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

That the preparatory school in Gross Oesingen be discontinued and the preparatory course be connected with the seminary, thereby the cost of maintenance and the salary of one teacher be saved."

COMMENT: This recommendation has been carried out, and the preparatory department is now amalgamated with the seminary Oberursel.

5. That the congregations of the Free Churches, together with their pastors, be encouraged to unfold an aggressive missionary activity among the many neglected people who have turned their backs upon the Church and to grow in '*volksmissionarische*' activity;

6. That the congregations be encouraged in an increasing manner to assume the financial responsibilities for their total program of work at the earliest possible date and to that end introduce an extended stewardship program and with it a thoroughgoing accounting system of contributions and expenditures;

7. That pastors of the Free Churches be encouraged to stay in closest possible contact with pastors and theological professors of the '*Landeskirche*' with a view to strengthening orthodox Lutheranism in that Church;

8. That at such or similar conferences they also frankly discuss the mission problem '*volksmissionarische Taetigkeit*' with a view to reaching an understanding that people who may nominally still belong to a *Landeskirche* but are not attending are rightfully to be considered mission material also for the Free Churches."

COMMENT: Recommendations No. 5, 6, 7, and 8 have not been carried out to any extent, due mainly to the fact that the Board has not had the personnel available to implement these recommendations. It would mean placing a man in Europe who would by consultation at the grass-roots level be able to carry out the work necessary in order to make the desired progress in aggressive missionary activity, in financial responsibility, in theological contact, and in a growth of mutual understanding in the field of missionary activity.

"D. East Zone Problems.

"The Free Churches operating in the East Zone find themselves behind the Iron Curtain and under the dominion of a Communistic form of government. The members and pastors of these churches suffer not only from physical want, but particularly also from the restrictions and restraints placed upon the work of the Church by the government. It is exceedingly difficult, if not quite impossible, for them to rebuild churches which were destroyed; to secure adequate meeting places; to provide properly for the religious instruction of the young; to serve the members

who became scattered through the fortunes of war; to produce Christian literature; and to keep their parishes supplied with soundly trained pastors, inasmuch as the government frowns upon the introduction of pastors who have received their theological training outside the East Zone. It is feared that the government may prohibit this altogether. It is difficult for us to gain an adequate understanding of the difficulties and dangers under which our brethren are carrying on their work.

"E. Recommendations for the East Zone.

"The Commission recommends:

"1. That our Synod continue to provide moneys for the relief of physical suffering on the part of pastors and members as circumstances permit."

COMMENT: Our Board has carried out recommendation No. 1 concerning the East Zone. It may be added that the need in the East Zone for physical relief continues.

"2. That assistance be made available through gifts or loans, whichever may be feasible, to aid in the reconstruction of modest places of worship."

COMMENT: The second recommendation concerning the East Zones has been carried out in connection with the establishment of a revolving Church Extension Fund, which was spoken of in Recommendation No. 1 of the West Zone.

"3. That consideration be given to the establishment of a theological school at Berlin by the removal of the seminary from Oberursel to Berlin (west sector). (The Commission recommends this strongly for the following reasons: This would place the theological high school within easy reach of a university with a theological faculty and library. The students would be able to participate in congregational life. Costs of maintenance would be decreased. Service to our brethren in the East Zone would be greatly facilitated.);

"4. That assistance be given through such channels as are available to provide hymnbooks and other Christian literature for the use of the Free Churches in the East Zone."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 4 concerning the East Zone has been carried out to the extent that this has been feasible under the present difficult circumstances. It is a fact that no book published in the West German Zone of Germany can be sent into, or circulate in, the Eastern Zone. This has made the implementation of this recommendation almost impossible.

In the past triennium 70 per cent of the budget moneys administered by our Board have been spent in Germany for the maintenance of the theological school of our Lutheran Free Churches and the promotion of mission work among German refugees in both Eastern and Western Zones in Germany. Besides the moneys

pendent through our Board larger sums were also spent by direct grant from the Board of Directors, so that it can be said that our Church spent \$150,000 to \$200,000 in Germany annually. In the opinion of our Board the amount of money our Synod spent in Germany in comparison with elsewhere in Europe should be reviewed and considered in the light of our other European mission opportunities.

VI. Denmark

"A. Present Status.

"The Lutheran Free Church of Denmark is about 100 years old. It began with strength, but declined from a peak of 2,000 souls to its present number of 128 souls and 91 communicant members, which are attached to five congregations in widely scattered areas. These congregations are being served by two brothers, the Pastors P. and W. Michael. A great deal of their time is spent in traveling to meet a few people here and a few people there. The conditions under which they labor are most difficult and disheartening.

"The Lutheran State Church of Denmark acts also as the government department of vital statistics. This means, for instance, that people must go to a pastor of the State Church in order to have their children's names entered upon government records at Baptism or to have marriages officially recorded. The result is that people are reluctant to join a church which cannot perform these official functions with governmental recognition. Experience has shown that people who are willing to come to occasional Bible Hour meetings or who are ready to form an educational society so that their children may be more thoroughly instructed in the Word of God are not ready to take the next step and become members of the Free Church.

"B. Recommendations.

"It is the considered opinion of the Survey Committee, supported also by brethren of the German Free Church who have had firsthand information as to church conditions in Denmark, that we cannot answer for continuing to support two men in a field that throughout decades of conscientious work on the part of faithful pastors has shown no prospect for growth and in which one man could well take care of the souls that earnestly desire the ministrations of the Free Church. We therefore recommend:

"1. That only one pastor be retained in Denmark and that the congregations in Denmark rally to the full financial support of this one pastor and his work."

COMMENT: The implementation of this first recommendation has been begun. The Board has succeeded in its efforts to obtain a call for the Rev. Paul Michael. He is being called into the German work of our Ontario District.

"2. That the two pastors in Denmark be called into more prom-

ising fields of work in Germany and that the Christians of Denmark affiliated with our churches and preaching places be asked to content themselves with occasional services by pastors from Germany, the expenses for which services the people themselves would be able to pay."

COMMENT: It has not been possible thus far to carry out completely this recommendation of the Survey Committee because of the difficulty in finding a call for the persons who are to be relieved of their duties in Denmark.

"3. That we request our Free Church brethren in Germany to make themselves responsible for this care;

"4. If, however, Pastors P. and W. Michael feel in conscience bound to remain with their parishes in Denmark, we would certainly wish them the blessing of God, but meanwhile we would also find it necessary to make their livelihood dependent upon such contributions as the Christians of their congregations would be willing to provide or upon such sources of income as they could independently devise."

COMMENT: Pastor Walter Michael has as yet not determined whether he will remain in Denmark or accept a call to another mission field. The Board has granted him time until the end of this present fiscal year in order to make such arrangements and in order to provide for the continuing service of the congregations in Denmark through the ministry of Pastor Oskar Hjort.

It may be well to point out to Synod that while the numerical growth of the Lutheran Free Church in Denmark is relatively small, there are indications in two of the four parishes of an increased percentual gain in membership. Thus for instance, the congregation in Haderslev in the past five years increased 14% annually in baptized membership and 9% annually in communicant membership, while the congregation in Copenhagen increased an average of 11% annually in baptized membership and 10% annually in communicant membership. These are by no means the slowest-growing congregations subsidized by our Board.

ACTION

Regarding Denmark, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 33

WHEREAS, At one time conditions in the Free Church of Denmark were quite flourishing; and

WHEREAS, In the course of years, through political conditions, many difficulties arose under which the work of the Free Church in Denmark was greatly retarded; and

WHEREAS, Even though during recent years conditions seemed to improve again, it is nevertheless felt by your Board for European Affairs that one consecrated pastor can well take care of this field; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the Board for European Affairs that they continue to do all within their power under existing circumstances to serve our brethren in Denmark as far as is possible without violating the principles of wise stewardship of manpower and funds.

III. Finland

"A. Present Status and Problems.

Our Synod has been interested in, and identified with, the work of the Free Church in Finland for about half a century. The Free Church began with seven pastors and 500 lay members who separated from a Gospel society of the State Church to establish the Lutheran Free Church of Finland. Their numbers dwindled, and at the present time the Lutheran Free Church of Finland is composed of three pastors, 344 souls, and 242 communicants. There are seven congregations and a total of 128 families scattered over 62 communities and 31 preaching places. Nominal membership of the Finnish people in the State Church and non-recognition of the Free Church on the part of the government make the work of our brethren also here extremely difficult.

"Our brethren in Finland courageously undertook the construction of a building in Lahti, which serves as a chapel, a meeting house, and a parsonage. This is really the only locale our brethren in Finland have which is representative of their work and which establishes them as a working group within their country. A debt of approximately \$16,500, on which they must pay 10% interest, still rests on this structure. Our brethren had hoped so to multiply the value of the support moneys received from our Synod by engaging in certain legitimate business ventures as to be enabled to show a handsome profit wherewith to wipe out their building fund debt. A change in the laws of the country, however, interfered with this program, leaving them in the precarious situation of having a mortgage on their property which they know not how to pay. They addressed a petition to Synod, which by the convention in 1950 was given over to our committee for further investigation and a report to Synod's Board of Directors, which was authorized to act in this matter.

"The three pastors presently serving the Finnish Free Church are no longer young. The problem of finding successors who have had the proper theological training is, because of the language, very difficult of solution for us.

"B. Recommendations.

"The Commission recommends

"1. That our Synod should extend an interest-free loan to our brethren in Finland wherewith to pay the debt still resting upon

the property in Lahti; and that this loan then be amortized by an adequate reduction in subsidy spread over the next five years."

COMMENT: The first recommendation has been implemented by the grant of an interest-free loan of 3,462,707 Finnmark which was granted by the Board of Directors to the Ev. Lutheran Free Church of Finland for the liquidation of its bank loan on the property in Lahti. This loan is to be repaid in installments after a moratorium of five years on repayment has elapsed.

"2. That our brethren in Finland be informed that our Synod will cease its support by 1956. This will give them an opportunity so to arrange their affairs as to become self-supporting by that time."

COMMENT: Recommendation No. 2 has been implemented to the extent that the brethren in Finland have been informed of the recommendation of the European Survey Commission, in which the Board for European Affairs joins. It may be pointed out, however, that there is always the possibility of reconsidering this recommendation in the light of circumstances as they develop in the years 1955 and 1956.

"3. That in the meantime we bring the situation in Finland, with its attendant problems, to the attention of our brethren in the National Evangelical Lutheran Church in our country, who, being of Finnish background and conversant with the Finnish language, may become of real service to our brethren in that country."

COMMENT: Efforts have been made to carry out the third recommendation of the Survey Commission. However, the National Ev. Lutheran Church in our country has expressed a disinclination to assume the jurisdiction and the support of the work in Finland, mainly for lack of the necessary financial strength.

Finally, the Ev. Luth. Free Church in Finland has lost one of its three pastors by death. The Rev. Vaino I. Salonen died on January 3, 1953.

ACTION

Regarding Finland, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 34

WHEREAS, Over the years there has been a constant decrease in the membership of our Lutheran Free Church of Finland; and

WHEREAS, Nominal membership of the Finnish people in the State Church and non-recognition of the Free Church on the part of the government make the work of our brethren extremely difficult; and

WHEREAS, The three pastors presently serving the Finnish Free Church are no longer young and, because of the language, the problem of finding successors who have had the proper theological training is very difficult for us to solve; and

WHEREAS, Our brethren in the National Evangelical Lutheran

Church in our country are of Finnish background and conversant with the Finnish language; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bring the situation in Finland, with its attendant problems, to the attention of our brethren in the National Evangelical Lutheran Church in our country, and ask them to keep in touch with the Lutheran Free Church of Finland and to become of real service to our brethren in that country; and be it further

Resolved, That we support this work with our prayers and necessary financial aid.

VIII. Lutheran Council of Europe

"At the convention of Synod in the year 1950 the Board for European Affairs was authorized 'to create an advisory council or councils in Europe, composed of clergy and lay members of sister churches, whose duty it shall be to counsel with the Board for European Affairs in all matters given under its care.' The Board for European Affairs instructed the Commission to discuss this matter while meeting with the officials of the several Free Churches in Europe. This was done. It was thought that the Free Church of each country might elect one pastor and one layman as representatives to represent the respective Free Church on such a council and that this council, meeting once or twice a year at some central point, possibly in Germany, could discuss the needs of the Free Churches in the several countries and arrive at definite recommendations which could serve the Board for European Affairs as a guide in determining the amount of support and other needs to be supplied in any given country. Such a council would also serve to make the Free Churches of Europe all the more an indigenous Church.

"Although the idea was received quite favorably by some, it did not meet with a ready response on the part of many. We believe that this was due mostly to the unsettled political and economic conditions prevailing in Europe at this time. It would, therefore, be unwise to urge the establishment of such a council at this time. Your commissioners are of the opinion, however, that this plan has great merits and should, therefore, be taken up again after political and economic conditions of Europe have become more settled, at which time this plan might find more general support also in Europe. The Board for European Affairs is encouraged to keep this in mind."

COMMENT: The Board for European Affairs agrees with the above recommendation and feels that at the present time no change should be made.

ACTION

Regarding such a Lutheran Council of Europe, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 35

WHEREAS, Synod in 1950 authorized the Board for European Affairs "to create an advisory council or councils in Europe, composed of clergy and lay members of sister churches, whose duty it shall be to counsel with the Board for European Affairs in all matters given under its care"; and

WHEREAS, Such a council would serve to make the Free Churches of Europe all the more an indigenous Church; and

WHEREAS, The Board for European Affairs instructed the European Survey Commission to discuss this matter with the officials of the several Free Churches in Europe; and

WHEREAS, Unsettled political conditions make it unwise to establish such a council at this time; therefore be it

Resolved, That this plan be taken up again after political and economic conditions in Europe have become more settled (at which time this plan might find more general support); and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for European Affairs be encouraged to keep the above resolution in mind.

IX. Resident Representative

"The idea of placing a permanent resident representative of our Synod in Europe was recommended to the 1950 convention at Milwaukee. This matter was also discussed with our brethren in the European Free Churches, most particularly at the pastoral conferences and with the officers of the Free Churches in Germany. It became apparent at once that it would be very difficult to find an individual who would possess all of the qualifications necessary to serve in this capacity. He would be required to be a competent, well-trained, and Biblically sound theologian. He would also have to possess excellent administrative abilities and the know-how of practical church work. Further, he should be equally familiar with the Church in America and in Europe.

"His place of residence would also constitute a problem. If he lived in Germany, this would arouse prejudices on the part of the Church in the other European countries. If he lived in a neutral country, such as Switzerland, he would find it difficult to secure for himself and his family the spiritual ministrations required, since he would not be near a church of his own persuasion.

"In view of these difficulties and the further fact that the problems of the Church in European countries are constantly changing with the ongoing events of history, and since they are of a widely varying nature, sometimes being of a theological, sometimes of an administrative, sometimes of a financial nature, it might be wiser and less costly to continue functioning as we have in the past. When

problem of a certain nature arises, a representative of our Church, who is peculiarly qualified to handle that problem, can be sent. Even if we had a permanent resident representative in Europe, it would still be necessary to bring him back home at fairly frequent intervals so as to keep him in touch with the home Church. Otherwise he would almost inevitably become the spokesman for the European churches, and it would then still be necessary to send men from here to discover how a given situation would look to a representative of our Synod and what in the judgment of Synod ought to be done under the circumstances.

"We, therefore, recommend that no resident representative of our Synod be sent to Europe."

COMMENT: 1. Your Board is cognizant of the difficulties which the establishment of the office of resident commissioner in Europe will entail and, in general, is in agreement with the argumentation of the European Survey Commission.

2. However, this recommendation does not exclude the establishment of the office of executive secretary for the Board for European Affairs, which our Board considers necessary and essential for the effective prosecution of the work assigned to it by Synod.

X. Bad Boll

"It is the opinion of the Commission that the Bad Boll meetings have been richly blessed by God. Not a few of the men who attended these meetings as the guests of our Synod were grateful to God for the light and the inspiration which they gained from them.

"It is the opinion of the Commission that these meetings should be continued, but that with the improvement of the economic situation, particularly in western Germany, the persons who attend should begin to share in the costs, probably by paying for their own transportation while we continue to provide food and lodging.

XI. The Lutheran World Federation

"The Commission met with the late Dr. S. C. Michelfelder, then Executive Secretary of the Lutheran World Federation, and two leading members of his staff. The Lutheran World Federation now embraces in its membership virtually all the Lutherans in the world except those affiliated with our Synod.

"The Lutheran World Federation engaged in organized relief work among refugees both in Europe and in Arab countries. With its offices at Geneva, Switzerland, it was able, with the assistance of Swiss government representatives, to act as trustees for church properties and institutions which came into jeopardy as a result of war or other processes of history in various parts of the globe.

"The Lutheran World Federation pursued the policy of carrying on its work through the established churches and of utilizing

existing administrative machinery for the re-establishment and rebuilding of such areas of the Church as had been most severely affected by war. The result has been that it has become recognized as a Church and charitable agency through which even secular organizations, such as the United Nations, have distributed relief to needy refugees, as, for instance, among the Arabs in the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan. They have also been able to lend a helping hand by way of providing churches and chapels where most needed. The Commission visited one such chapel in an area of Paris where a new housing project of vast proportions had just been completed and where there was no other church near by to minister to the spiritual needs of the thousands who had come to live in the new apartment buildings. The Commission also found such a chapel in the refugee center at Uelzen, where each day hundreds of people arrive who have fled from the East Zone into the West Zone of Germany to escape the tyranny of Communism.

"It is the opinion of your Commission that the Lutheran World Federation has been and is performing a most important task. The Commission would recommend that:

"1. The appropriate officers study the possibility of full, or at least advisory, membership in the Lutheran World Federation; and

"2. Explore avenues by which our Synod can ever more cooperate with the Lutheran World Federation in such matters as will involve no violation of our principles in doctrine or practice."

COMMENT: Since the two matters touched upon are outside the jurisdiction assigned to our Board by Synod, we do not feel competent to add our comment to these recommendations. Since the "Bad Boll Conferences" (and to a lesser degree the Lutheran World Federation) touch the work which our Board is doing in Europe, we hope that in the future the executive secretary be invited to attend these or similar conferences. If the honorable Synod specifically assigns one or the other of these matters to the Board for European Affairs, we shall certainly be guided in large measure by the policies which have been established by this commission.

XII. Conclusion

"Finally the Commission is unanimous in the view that the Free Churches of Europe should be asked to assume the responsibility for the evangelizing of the unchurched within their respective countries and that they should strive to become self-supporting at the earliest possible date. Meanwhile, however, our Synod should stand by and be prepared to give them moral encouragement, spiritual inspiration, and financial assistance, particularly in cases of acute need, especially since their respective economies are still suffering from the devastations of war and since the burdens of government taxes generally are a great deal heavier than they

our own more prosperous country, whose churches, homes, industrial structures have, by the mercies of God, thus far escaped the destructions of war. Such help should be made available most particularly to our brethren who are behind the Iron Curtain, as long as such help is still possible according to the laws of our country.

"H. HARMS, D. D.

"A. F. BOBZIN, Secretary

"O. A. GEISEMAN, S. T. D., Chairman"

Your Board is thankful for the guidance which it has received through this report of the European Survey Commission and for the establishment of principles and policies upon which all of our work in Europe is to be established. We are of the opinion that the work which the present personnel of our Board or our successors may do in Europe will ever be able to ignore these policies and principles, and we would urge Synod to endorse this report in its policies and principles as a proper guideline for the future work in our Church.

BOARD FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

WALTER C. DAIB, Secretary

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 36

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE FOR EUROPEAN MISSIONS

WHEREAS, Experience has shown that it is becoming increasingly difficult to guide and administer the affairs of our European missions; and

WHEREAS, The appointment of a field representative, whose duty it would be to work more closely and directly with these several mission fields in Europe, would alleviate many of the existing difficulties; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for European Affairs in conjunction with the Board of Directors of Synod appoint a field representative for Europe as soon as conditions warrant it, and for as long a time as is necessary.

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 40

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. F. C. STREUFERT AS SECRETARY OF MISSIONS

WHEREAS, The various mission reports presented to this Convention demonstrate that the Lord has so signally blessed the mission program of our Church; and

WHEREAS, Next to the blessing of Almighty God this growth

in our mission program is largely due to the aggressive and able leadership of Dr. F. C. Streufert, who is celebrating his 20th anniversary as Secretary of Missions and who also has served as Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in North and South America as well as Executive Secretary of the Church Extension Board of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to God our deep gratitude for the service and leadership which He has given us through the service of Dr. Streufert; and be it further

Resolved, That we express to Dr. Streufert our sincere thanks for the time and service which he has so unselfishly given to our beloved Church.

Report of the Board for Missions to the Deaf

(Memorial 409)

Your Board for Missions to the Deaf has held monthly meetings during the past triennium. Many problems were solved, important decisions were made, advice and support was given to the men in their respective fields. God has been with our workers and has graciously protected them on all their missionary journeys. Thanks to God, we have not lost one man since Synod met in 1950, neither by death, nor by resignation, nor by being called out of our Mission. God has been very gracious to us. Quarterly and annual reports were submitted by each missionary. Progress is seen all along the line. Praise be to God for giving us faithful stewards of the mysteries of God.

Richly our Lord has blessed this work among the deaf and deaf-blind. The following figures will bear this out:

Year	Missionaries		Communi- cants	Baptized Adults	Confirmed	
	Full-time	Part-time			Children	Adults
1950	27	4	3,434	98	100	170
1951	29	4	3,549	72	121	177
1952	32	3	3,751	89	105	182

Contributions:

Year	Home Purposes	Outside Purposes	Totals
1950	\$45,359	\$ 6,485	\$51,844
1951	46,516	8,110	54,626
1952	53,249	15,896	69,146

Praise God for Our Goodly Number of Workers

At the time of this writing we have, thanks to God, thirty-two full-time missionaries, including the Executive Secretary, three part-time workers, one of whom also works for and among the blind. At the present time we have two vacancies, and these must be filled as soon as possible. In His grace God always has granted us men for this work, and He will provide also for our present and future needs.

Praise God for Congregations and Preaching Stations

In our Mission there are 35 organized congregations, the three largest being the Detroit congregation with 43 voters and 179 communicants, the Oakland congregation with 16 voters and 133 communicants, and the Los Angeles congregation with 20 voting and 124 communicant members. All congregations are being subsidized excepting the Milwaukee congregation with 40 voters and 106 communicants. All congregations are urged to increase their salary pledges from year to year. Salary pledges have increased 74 per cent from 1949 to 1952. Aside from these congregations there are 235 preaching stations. The collections of these stations have increased by 277 per cent from 1949 to 1952 according to our treasurer's report. These offerings are divided thus: 75 per cent for traveling expenses and salaries and 25 per cent for the District and Synod budgets. In these congregations and preaching stations our men minister also to eighty-two deaf-blind. The statistical report given above shows the increase in the number of communicants and also the number of adult baptisms and confirmations. Indeed, God has abundantly blessed the preaching of His Word also among the deaf. Many are brought to Christ. We thank Him for these blessings!

Praise God for Our Work in Schools for Deaf

In the United States there are 277 schools for the deaf with an attendance of nearly 21,000 deaf boys and girls. Among these schools are ten Catholic and two Lutheran schools, one in Detroit and the other in Mill Neck, Long Island, N. Y. By the way, these are the only Protestant schools for deaf in the United States. In 28 State schools and 17 public day schools and in two schools for mentally retarded deaf children our men conduct religious classes with a total enrollment of 1,730. In eleven State schools for white children our workers address the assemblies, reaching about 2,300 deaf, and in eight schools for colored about 870 are spoken to. Thus the precious seed of the Gospel is sown into the hearts of many deaf boys and girls.

Praise God for New Workers and Expansion

Again many changes have taken place during the past triennium. Pastor R. W. Mackensen, Missoula, Mont., was installed in Delavan, Wis., in 1950; Candidate Donald Simon, St. Louis, was installed in Columbus, Ohio, and Candidate Victor Mesebring, St. Louis, in Des Moines, Iowa. In 1951 Candidate Delbert Thies, Springfield, was ordained and installed in Memphis. In 1952 Candidate Wm. F. Reinking, St. Louis, was placed in charge of the St. Louis field; in the same year Pastor E. Rische of South Dakota was called to, and installed in, the newly created Chicago field, especially for the work among the colored; Candidate Laurence

Stacy, Springfield, was called into the Pittsburgh field. Vicar Lee Lennon, Springfield, was placed into New Orleans, later into Jackson, Miss., and served two years; Vicar L. Stacy worked one year in the Memphis field, and Vicar Donald Sallach, St. Louis, ministered to the deaf in the Jackson, Miss., field 1952-1953.

In 1950 the Milwaukee field was divided, the Milwaukee congregation being self-sustaining; Pastor R. W. Mackensen took over the other stations of the field. The Omaha field was divided in the same year, Pastor E. C. Mappes retaining the west part of the field and Candidate Mesenbring taking over the eastern part. Next the Chicago field was divided, Pastor E. Scheibert thus being enabled to do more intensive work in Chicago, while still serving three smaller stations; Pastor E. Rische took over the remaining stations, especially the work among the Chicago colored. In 1952 the Pittsburgh field was divided, Pastor H. Rohe moving to Rochester, N. Y., and Candidate L. Stacy serving in the Pittsburgh area. Also in 1952 Pastor F. G. Gyle, St. Louis, was transferred to Florida, a new field, and Candidate W. Reinking was placed into the St. Louis territory. In the same year Pastor R. F. Cordes, St. Paul, was called into the Sioux Falls, S. Dak., field; Pastor F. Possehl then was moved from the Newark area to St. Paul, and thereupon Pastor C. R. Gerhold of the Boston area accepted the call into the Newark field. This current year the Oakland field has been divided, Pastor Geo. Gaertner remaining in the Oakland area, and Pastor Theo. De Laney of the Texas-Oklahoma territory will move into the San Francisco area July 1.

At the present time three fields are to be supplied: the Boston field, vacant since August, 1952, the Texas-Oklahoma field, to be vacant in July, and the Jackson, Miss., field, which will be vacant when Vicar Sallach returns to the seminary. Calls have been extended repeatedly, but so far always have been returned. We must heed the words of our Savior: "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." Matthew 9:38.

Here we may mention that Pastor N. P. Uhlig conducts sign classes at the Springfield Seminary, and Pastor Reinking in the St. Louis Seminary. During the past triennium a number of candidates who studied the sign language in these classes were assigned to us. With the help of God we are planning to go forward. According to our five-year plan we intend to place additional men into the Kansas City, the New York, the Los Angeles, the Washington, D. C., and the Newark fields, and into Canada. Thus, by God's grace, we hope to have about forty full-time workers by 1956.

Praise God for Conferences and Regional Meetings

The Ephphatha Conference did not meet in 1950; it convened in Minneapolis in 1951 and in Detroit in 1952. A number of regional conferences were held. The Dixie Conference met several times,

could also the Northwest, the Northeast, and the Great Lakes conference.

In the Ephphatha Conference all our missionaries meet, and also the members of the Board attend. This conference is of great help and benefit to the workers in this specialized field. In the regional conferences also the laymen take part. Deaf men usually deliver papers. Some of the topics were: "The Christian and His Home," "The Christian and His Church," "The Christian in the World."

Praise God for New Chapels and Parsonages

In 1950 Trinity Church, Memphis, the Rev. V. Brugge, pastor, built a new parish house and in it set aside a room to serve as a chapel for the deaf furnished with altar and lectern. Grace Church, Fargo, the Rev. A. H. Grumm, D. D., pastor, also has given a room to the deaf Fargo congregation which is being furnished by the deaf themselves. St. Peter Church, Devils Lake, N. Dak., the Rev. L. Dierks, pastor, in its new church has included a small chapel to be used by the deaf of that city, especially by the children of the State School. May Synod remember to ask God's richest blessings upon these congregations for their thoughtfulness toward the deaf. Three thousand dollars have been assigned from the "Conquest for Christ" collection for furnishing the Devils Lake chapel. Other allocations from CFC are: \$3,000 for the rehabilitation of the St. Paul chapel, \$20,000 each for St. Louis, Rochester, and Delavan, Wis., chapel-parsonages, and a \$16,000 loan grant for the New York congregation. In Indianapolis a dwelling was purchased in which the deaf worship on the first floor and the pastor's living quarters are on the second floor; the same was done in Columbus. This could be done by securing loans from the General Church Extension Fund.

Praise God for Our Consecrated and Faithful Executive Secretary

In 1950 our Executive Secretary, the Rev. John Salvner, D. D., spent several days with Pastor H. E. Bollow of Pascagoula, Miss., who formerly served in our Mission and then took care of the field as vacancy pastor. With him he visited the two schools of Louisiana at Baton Rouge, one for white and the other for colored, also the two schools in Jackson, Miss. Many of the superintendents think highly of our work and have only words of praise and appreciation for our Mission. The same year he spent seven weeks with Pastor R. W. Mackensen in Delavan, Wis., training him for the work and then installing him. After attending the Northwest Regional Conference he visited all stations of the Spokane field.

In January, 1951, he went to Florida, stopping off in St. Louis and visiting the sign classes at Concordia Seminary and speaking

words of encouragement to them. After spending a few days with Vicar Lennon in Jackson, Miss., and also with Vicar Stacy in Memphis he journeyed on to Florida. Formerly a Methodist missionary to the deaf served all Florida cities. Upon his death his Church could find no one to take his place. Then a former Methodist worker among the deaf wrote the following to one of our men: "If the Lutheran Church has an able, consecrated man who can fill the bill, let him come in rather than to see the field deteriorate and the devil take the field." Services were held in St. Augustine in the two schools, with the adult deaf of the city, in Tampa, and St. Petersburg. These deaf rejoiced over the fact that they again had services. In the fall of the same year Dr. Salvner made a second trip to Florida. However, he first attended the dedication of our second Lutheran School for the Deaf in Mill Neck, Long Island, N. Y., visited the Newark, the Boston, the Washington, D. C., and the New York fields. Then he went on to Florida, where two services were held in the St. Augustine schools and also with the adult deaf of the city; twice he preached also in Tampa, Miami, and St. Petersburg, and once in Jacksonville and Gainesville. He put in five weeks of intensive work. In February, 1952, Pastor F. Gyle of St. Louis took over the entire field in Florida and has also started the work in South Carolina and Georgia. Our Executive Secretary also trained Pastor E. W. Rische for Chicago and Candidate V. H. Mesenbring for Des Moines.

In August, 1951, the Ephphatha Conference met in Minneapolis to celebrate the golden anniversary of our Executive Secretary with praise and thanksgiving to God in a special service which was attended by many deaf and hearing friends. By the grace of God he is rounding out 52 years in the work of bringing Christ and His salvation to our deaf fellow men.

In 1951 he attended the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in Fulton, Mo., and there met many of the superintendents and teachers of the deaf. In 1952 he went to the Northeast Regional Conference and preached at the 30th anniversary of the Pittsburgh congregation. The same year he preached also at the dedication of the Indianapolis chapel-parsonage. In the early part of this year he visited the Pacific Coast field: Los Angeles, Oakland, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane, preaching, as he always does, in the congregations and all of the preaching stations. At the Great Lakes Regional Conference he made several addresses and preached the sermon on Sunday. In Fargo a reunion service, an annual affair, was held for the benefit of deaf who live great distances away and seldom have an opportunity to attend a service and Holy Communion. He preached the sermon and addressed them at a gathering after the service.

Thanks be to God that He has been with our Executive Secre-

protected him in all his travels, given him health and strength to continue in the work, and richly blessed him in all his endeavors. God be with him also in the future!

Praise God for Opening Doors in Foreign Lands

Our attention has been directed to Japan. The 1951 Government Report on Deafness lists 41,251 totally deaf and 28,585 hard-hearing. Other reports speak of larger numbers. From a letter of a teacher of the deaf in Japan sent to Mr. Luebke, headmaster of our Lutheran School in Long Island, we glean the following: There are 83 schools for the deaf in Japan which have an enrollment of 13,392. Eight churches for the deaf are listed, seemingly not connected with any church organization: one Christian Church for the Deaf, three Christian Meetings of the Deaf-Mutes, one Christian Brethren Meeting of the Deaf-Mutes, one Keiyu-kai of the Deaf, one Prayer Friends Meeting of the Deaf-Mutes, and one Brethren Meeting of the Deaf-Mutes. From this letter we quote directly: "It will be wonderful if the Missouri Synod could send us a pastor or two to work directly for deaf people all around the country. I myself am appealing to the authorities of the Seminaries to encourage their prospective pastors to think about deaf people who are in desperate need of the Gospel in every part of the country, but so far I have not yet succeeded in getting their interest." This material has been handed over to Dr. O. H. Schmidt, Executive Secretary of our Foreign Mission Board.

God is opening the door unto us also in India. Missionary Arnold Lutz, who ministered to deaf in the States for two years before going to India, has met with teachers of a school for deaf and several deaf, one of whom he knew from his childhood days. In the 1953 March number of the *Deaf Lutheran* he makes this statement: "I am wondering what I can do to teach the first deaf person that I have ever known. May God also bring her to the knowledge of salvation!" God is evidently calling us to bring Christ Crucified also to the deaf in foreign countries. May God speed the day!

In view of the many rich blessings of the past and the opening of many doors at home and abroad God manifestly would encourage us to work among the deaf "while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."

Soli Deo Gloria

BOARD OF MISSIONS TO THE DEAF
 PASTOR WM. BUEGE, *Chairman*
 PASTOR ERNEST DREWS, *Secretary*
 MR. G. F. KRUSE, *Treasurer*
 PASTOR O. H. LOTTES
 MR. J. P. MILLER

ACTION

Concerning this mission, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 28

WHEREAS, The Spirit of God has abundantly blessed the labors of our brethren who are serving the deaf in our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we thank our Lord for His unbounded blessings upon our prayers and labors in behalf of the deaf; and furthermore be it

Resolved, To express our appreciation to the Board for Missions to the Deaf for the splendid leadership they are giving to this program.

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 29**ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO DEAF GROUPS**

WHEREAS, Throughout our country many congregations and organizations of our Church are assisting our missionaries to the deaf in their work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude those congregations which offer the use of their facilities to our deaf groups; be it further

Resolved, To express our gratitude to the Lutheran Women's Missionary League and all other groups, both national and District, which have helped to further the work of our missions to the deaf through generous contributions.

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 30**INITIATING DEAF MISSION WORK IN FOREIGN LANDS**

WHEREAS, Contacts with deaf people have been established in India, South America, Japan, and Colombia; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the Board for Missions to the Deaf to continue exploring and developing to the maximum degree the possibilities for entering upon work in promising foreign fields in consultation with the mission boards concerned and with the Board of Directors.

Report of Board for Missions to the Blind

(Memorial 410)

During the past triennium your Board for Missions to the Blind has tried to enlarge the scope of its activities by learning to know the field as it is being developed by various State and national institutions serving the blind. Accordingly, our Executive

Secretary, the Rev. Walter H. Storm, has attended several meetings with the superintendents of State schools and workers among the blind to observe their approach to blind people. Of especial interest was the meeting of Braille transcribers recently held in Washington, D. C., giving us a far better understanding of the manner in which this work should be done, with more consideration being given to the Braille readers than to the volunteer workers who desire to give their time for this noble purpose. The experiences gained through these conferences should mean much in making a greater impact upon those in need of the Word and who have not been served by our Church to date.

Shortly after the last convention the 25th anniversary of our work among the blind was observed in a large number of the congregations of our Synod. For this observance a historical pamphlet was prepared, and over 50,000 Braille alphabet cards were distributed to those requesting the same. Results were most gratifying through the response of many individuals, unsolicited contributions, and requests for services to the blind.

After the anniversary the German Braille *Bote* was again put into publication. The first issue was published in some 300 copies and was sent out from Marburg, Germany, prior to Christmas, 1950. It is a quarterly publication and as coeditor with Pastor O. C. Schroeder of Chicago we have Pastor Heinrich Huebner of our Lutheran Church in Frankfurt, Germany, who has been showing a deep interest in this work. Since the first issue appeared, the subscription of the *Bote* has grown to 472, with a slight increase being reflected each month.

Early in 1951 the old hymnal in Braille was supplanted with a new edition consisting, to begin with, of 100 of the most-sung hymns of our Church. It is prepared in a loose-leaf edition so that the blind can either take the individual sheets with them to church, affording them the opportunity to sing with the congregation, or making it possible for a larger edition later as demands may be made.

In January of 1952 the Library for the Blind was moved from Chicago to the Lutheran Building in St. Louis. At that time the Board engaged Mrs. M. Bruenig to work in the Library on a part-time basis. After eight months the volume of work so increased that she was employed full time. The Board is happy to report that Mrs. Bruenig has learned to read Braille and is able to operate the Braille typewriter, and so has increased her value to the work tremendously. During the last year the number of blind readers who regularly use the services of the Library has more than tripled, from 40 to over 178. As a result the Library has added more books.

Concurrent with the moving of the Library to St. Louis we also transferred the publishing of our *Messenger* (monthly publication) to the American Printing House of Louisville, effecting a substantial saving in the publication cost. While the subscription to the *Messenger* and the *Herald* has remained rather stable, it does reflect a considerable change in the number of readers. For example, in 1952, with a subscription list of 1,248 readers, we added 132 and removed 75. The *Herald*, published in Moon type, now has 520 readers, compared with 510 in 1949. In spite of the fact that Moon is read less, we have enjoyed this slight increase in the number of readers.

One complication has arisen in both our transcription work and also in the publication of books, namely, that State schools are now teaching children to read Grade 2 (a more advanced) Braille instead of Grade 1½ (which contains fewer abbreviations). Since 90 per cent of our books are transcribed in Grade 1½, we shall soon have to increase substantially the number of Grade 2 books to prepare for this new demand.

While in 1950 we had but one Talking Book we have slowly been increasing the number of these books available to the blind through our Library. A set of four of Dr. Maier's sermons, entitled *Living for Christ*, has been placed in Talking Records, as well as Beiderwieden's *Heaven*, Gockel's *This Is the Life*, and Kramer's *Happiness Can Be Yours*. We have also acquired several sets of the entire Scriptures on Talking Records for our Library to make the Scriptures available to our readers in Talking Book form. We are entering this field of service to the blind rather slowly to see what demands will be made, and also because the production of Talking Records is a rather costly process.

Teen Time is our Church's new magazine in Braille for children of the ages of 13 to 19, to bring the light of the Gospel to the growing generation of the blind. This mission endeavor reaches toward 6,500 children in State schools all over the country, with approximately 3,000 children within the age group of *Teen Time's* aim. As editor the Board has temporarily engaged the services of Pastor Harold Storm, son of our Executive Secretary, and assistant to his father, a graduate in journalism, who has been giving freely of his time through the generous interest of Concordia Church, Cleveland, to visit the various State schools to learn to know better the problems of blind children and then to edit this magazine in line with their interests.

With this magazine we are working under several handicaps. First, we are writing for children who, except for blindness, are completely normal with all the desires of normal children intensified. As in other children's magazines, we find it necessary to cater to these desires.

Secondly, the children who read *Teen Time* are members of all denominations or of no church, Lutheran children of our Missouri Synod constituting a very small percentage.

Accordingly, to make this magazine appealing to children and to overcome these handicaps, *Teen Time* adds to its religious articles, stories of general interest to the blind children. The magazine reports the intramural sporting events of the blind, fiction stories, and stories about the various State schools, highlighting a different school each month. Thus *Teen Time* is attempting to be all things to all children that it might gain some for the Savior.

The Board is happy to report that this method has met with outstanding success. *Teen Time* is becoming well known and well received by the students and the superintendents of the schools. As a result, its subscriptions, in three months, have grown from 234 to 450, even though the magazine is being sent only to those children who ask for it. This is better than 10 per cent of all the children of that age group. Three State schools have also introduced *Teen Time* into their regular classroom instruction.

Another phase of this work should include the sight-saving children, children who are not totally blind, but whose vision is definitely impaired. The number of these children is almost ten times that of blind children. In Ohio alone there are 1,033 sight-saving children in 35 schools. These children require printed material of eighteen- and 24-point type in order to read. This type of printing is very costly, but as an experiment *Teen Time* is also being published in this large type, the only magazine religious or secular which has entered the field.

In the near future the Board must consider re-editing the Concordia Sunday school material in Braille, and later on in large type for the blind children to participate in regular Sunday school classwork. Also the Catechism and Prayer Book shall be re-edited and reprinted.

During the course of the past triennium a number of requests have come to the Board to establish a Home for the Blind, especially for aged blind in our Church. As a result a survey was made of all our Homes for the Aged to inquire whether they would receive blind and integrate them with the residents of the homes — since such procedure is generally encouraged rather than to isolate the blind in specific homes. The response of all our Lutheran Homes for the Aged, except one, indicated a definite willingness to accept the blind, and, accordingly, the Board has felt it inadvisable to consider this thought further for the present.

In conclusion we wish to acknowledge the splendid work done again during the past three years by our volunteer workers, who have given freely of their time for the transcribing of books for our Library and other Braille literature. Especially commendable

has been the effort of the Lutheran Braille workers of California, who have done much work in transcribing portions of the Scriptures in German Braille and the various Lutheran Hour Bible Study Courses. While this group of workers has worked independently of the Board since its inception as an organization, the Board has tried to effect a co-ordination for more efficient service of our Church to the blind the world over, and we are happy to report that at the time of this writing a co-ordinated plan is being made which we are confident will prove a real blessing to the visually handicapped and to our Church.

VICTOR M. SELLE, *Chairman*
 GEORGE BRUEGGEMANN, *Secretary*
 WALTER STORM, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

As to Literature for the Blind, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 25

WHEREAS, Our publications for the blind: *The Messenger for the Blind*, the *German Bote* in Braille, *The Lutheran Herald for the Blind* in Moon type, have again brought the saving truth to the visually handicapped in many countries; and

WHEREAS, The efforts of the Board for Missions to the Blind to reach the blind in the numerous State schools have been signally blessed; and

WHEREAS, *Teen Time*, a magazine for the youth up to 18 years, has met with favor everywhere, particularly also the *Teen Time* issue presented in ink print, in 18- or 24-point type, for children whose vision is impaired (this being the only magazine of its kind in the religious and secular fields); and

WHEREAS, Talking Books, offering sermons by Dr. W. A. Maier — also such writings as *Heaven* by the Rev. G. Beiderwieden, *What Jesus Means to Me* and *This Is the Life* by the Rev. H. W. Gockel, and *Happiness Can Be Yours* by Mr. Wm. A. Kramer, have entered the homes of many blind; and

WHEREAS, Books from our Library for the Blind are increasing in demand; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Missions to the Blind be commended for its zeal in looking after the spiritual needs of the blind; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board be encouraged to continue the publication of Christian literature, books, and magazines in Braille, Moon type, large-type ink print, and Talking Books.

As to Conferences for Contact Pastors, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 26

WHEREAS, A number of Districts have appointed contact pastors to serve the interests of a deeper understanding of our people who are visually handicapped, and of integrating them into congregational life; and

WHEREAS, Most of these pastors are serving in areas where State schools for the blind are found; and

WHEREAS, The only way to effect a closely co-ordinated program and effective service to these blind is to have regular meetings of these contact pastors with the board; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse the regular meeting of these contact pastors with the Board for Missions to the Blind and encourage our Board of Directors to support such meetings.

As to **Volunteer Braille Transcribers**, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod **resolved**:

Resolution 27

WHEREAS, Volunteer Braille transcribers have given unstintingly of their time to bring blind children to Christ, their Savior, transcribing Sunday school lessons, and to lead adults to a deeper understanding of the sacred truths by transcribing Bible courses and other Christian literature; and

WHEREAS, Closest co-ordination and consolidation of effort would mean greater efficiency and even greater services to the visually handicapped; be it therefore

Resolved, That we encourage any of our members interested in work among the blind to unify and consolidate their individual efforts under the guidance and the direction of the Board for Missions to the Blind for greater service and efficiency; and be it further

Resolved, That solicitation of funds in behalf of the services of our Church to the blind be made in consultation with, and with the approval of, the Board for Missions to the Blind.

**Report of the Board for Missions
in Foreign Countries**

(Memorial 411)

As we survey the past triennium of our Foreign Mission enterprise, we note that in many aspects and areas it has the characteristics of the second phase of a Foreign Mission endeavor. No new countries were entered, unless one speaks of Formosa as such. The first surge of mission expansion had carried us into the Philippines, Japan, New Guinea, and Hong Kong. Now came that second and not so spectacular phase of digging in, of consolidating our posi-

tions, of building up regular church life and church activity, of patient instruction, of edifying the elements already gained, of organization and taking on the appearance and pattern of a living Church. This phase of the work is apt to be not so spectacular as the first advance and is characterized by a great deal of plain hard work, patient and persistent work, often somewhat discouraging, yet attended with many blessings and, in the aggregate, signalized by substantial gains.

In the past triennium the numbers of our missionaries grew from 62 American pastors, 2 male teachers, 2 male lay workers, and 10 women workers as of January 1, 1950, to 79 pastors, 5 male teachers, 5 male lay workers, and fifteen women workers as of January 1, 1953. The number of souls rose from 22,970 to 27,827, and that of communicant members from 7,389 to 9,396. It is to be noted that where our work was still new in many places, you could not expect the number of communicant members to be very large at this stage of the work. Notable advances were made toward indigenization with the organization of the Ambur Synod in India, and the Nagercoil area is near that point at this writing. In the Philippines a mission council was formed by which the native members themselves carry on mission work in the mountain province above Baguio. In many other places the native members effected better organization and assumed more responsibility. A good beginning for that was also made in a recent meeting of representatives of our Tokyo and Yokohama churches in Japan. This is reflected also in the increased contributions on the field.

For the first time in our mission history a violent death took one of our workers, when in April, 1952, Miss Betty Rose Wulf, who had proved herself a devoted and successful worker in the short time she was in India, lost her life in a plane crash at Delhi, India. After a blessed career of more than twenty years as a missionary in India, illness of a critical nature forced Missionary Daniel Chuvala to return to this country, where he passed away on February 20, 1953. Other cases of illness also caused dislocations in our work. On July 10, 1952, the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Thode reached Hong Kong from Hankow, the last of our Synod's American missionaries to come out from behind the Bamboo Curtain of present-day China. When Missionary Thode reported in person to the Board of Foreign Missions, he stated their conviction that they were literally prayed out of China. He told of the faithful and courageous effort of many of our Chinese Christians to carry on and expressed the firm conviction that Communism would not be able to crush Christianity in China. Decidedly, our work in China was not in vain.

India

Speaking a bit more in detail of the various countries in which mission work is carried on under the guidance of this Board, we may say that in India there was a steady forward march, unaffected by the various political and economic happenings, at least not in a serious way. Our missionaries repeatedly state their conviction that this is a time of opportunity for Christian work in India and also a time when such work is urgently needed. While figures do not tell the whole story, they do indicate a good bit of the story. We therefore thank God that the number of souls and communicants grew from 20,765, respectively 7,211 in 1950, to 23,642, respectively 8,589 as of January 1, 1953. A very significant growth is that of the number of native pastors, from 35 on January 1, 1950, to 77 on January 1, 1953. Together with a conscious effort at intensification and expansion in or near all our present fields, it was also possible to extend our work into new fields, such as Papanasam near Vallioor, and the Valuvanad field near the Wynaad, and reaching out also toward Bombay. Medical mission work has seen a decided advance with the coming of Dr. Bulle and nurses Gronbach and Rasch to Ambur, and a large building program under way there, made possible by a grant of \$70,000 by the Lutheran Women's Missionary League. In addition to the persons just named, the following new workers just came into India: Andrew Fritze (Ceylon), George Luecke, and Miss Adeline Rink. On the other hand, the Lord took out of busy mission activity Miss Betty Rose Wulf and Missionary Daniel Chuvala, while Missionaries R. H. Brauer, A. J. Buehner, William Landgraf, George Schroeder, and B. Strasen resigned from mission service.

China — Hong Kong

For China the last triennium was a time of most severe trial as far as our mission work was concerned. The three missionaries who were still in China when last we reported to Synod have been able to leave that country. One of these is planning to return to the work among the Chinese in Formosa and another to the work in Hong Kong. In most of the stations where we had work, there is still some church work going on, by native workers and members, though they face great difficulties. A truly amazing mission development took place in Hong Kong. From scratch three years ago, we now have 691 members there, with active work at twelve stations and about thirty different places, with one missionary and four women workers and about fifteen full-time Chinese workers, four of them regular evangelists. One of these, Paul Chang, has been ordained and is now to serve in the True Light Mission in New York. The work is carried on among regular residents of

Hong Kong and Kowloon, and then also among the refugees who have swarmed into Hong Kong literally by the hundreds of thousands, and many of these are in very destitute circumstances. In addition to the regular work of the mission, of preaching, teaching, preparing people for Baptism and Communion, there are some special features in the work at Hong Kong, namely, a determined effort at Bible training, by which people should be enabled to give very effective witness for Christ. Perhaps 200 different people, to a large extent men of rather good former training or position, have been given four to five months of training, five days a week, and some for several such terms of intensive Bible study, combined with active field work. They are to witness for Christ now already in their own areas of Hong Kong and Kowloon, but we are thinking particularly of the time when such people might be transferred either to other countries, such as Formosa and Malaya, or when they can get back into the interior of China again, as most of them hope to do. In Hong Kong there is also very effective radio work, and much effort has to go into the providing of literature. By the very nature of things, relief measures must also be undertaken, and this will also make demands upon the time of the staff although they were able to enlist some well-trained Chinese personnel for this work.

Missionary H. A. Hinz returned to Hong Kong in 1950, when Missionary Holt's health broke down and he had to return to this country. The Board is keenly conscious of the fact that we are understaffed in that area, but every effort to secure additional help has been in vain thus far, with the exception of adding Miss Ruth Proft to the staff in 1952 and have Mr. Arlo Nau, a seminary student, help out in Hong Kong for 4½ months in 1953. The Board hopes, however, to return two experienced missionaries to the Hong Kong area during the course of this year.

Formosa

Partly as a result of our work in Hong Kong, we then also felt constrained to begin work on Formosa, where members gained in Hong Kong and moving to Formosa formed nuclei for work in Taipeh and Chia-I. Miss Olive Gruen began work in Formosa in the fall of 1951, and the Rev. Roy Suelflow came there in May, 1952. The Board hopes to add two experienced missionaries to the Formosa staff this summer.

Philippines

As to the Philippines, we are grateful to God to be able to report steady progress. The last three years have seen a growth of almost 300 souls and 80 communicants. This is very commendable, considering the newness of our effort. In Manila we are estab-

ished in four strategically well-located places. Some 120 miles north is the nicely developing Binalonan field. Another 90 miles farther north is the Candon area, which has shown very fine development, for instance, an increase of four times the attendance in Sunday services. In Baguio and north from there into the mountains a splendid new mission development has taken place among the Igorots, where the Rev. Simon Bilagot, who was ordained after three years of intensified instruction by our missionaries, has been a great help, since he knows the local dialect. In Mindanao we were able to establish anchor points in Cagayan and Davao. Manpower shortage has troubled us in the Philippines, with Missionaries Buntrock, Buuck, and Wilenius leaving that field for health reasons and only one new man secured for that field in the last three years, the Rev. J. G. Scholz.

In the Philippines a very determined effort is being made to have this mission develop as an indigenous project just as much as possible, and good progress has accompanied these efforts. Nevertheless, there are certain needs which call for grants from the home church: chapels, missionary houses, jeeps, or cars, mechanical aids, help for literature, etc. Ministerial training must also be developed in that country, as indeed a modest beginning has been made.

Japan

In respect to Japan, what we said at the beginning of this report applies in a very special sense, namely, that we are now in the second, not quite so spectacular stage of digging in, of consolidating our gains, of intensifying our work on the local level, of training the members for personal mission work. In our report three years ago we said: "Thus far we have no chapels of our own." Today there is quite an array of chapels, together with a goodly number of homes for missionaries, and with our splendid center in Tokyo, which is really proving to be a center in many ways, and also a center for youth work in Sapporo on the upper island of Hokkaido. We thank God that so early in our work in Japan we are really a "going concern," a well-established church body, strategically well placed, and with plans maturing and consistently carried out for progressive work in the northern part of that country. Since our last report to Synod, when we had twelve stations and could speak of but 193 souls and 114 communicants, very good for the short time we were there, we can now report 568 souls and 459 communicants. In our services, classes, and Sunday schools, instruction for Baptism, etc., we reach many thousands of people. This is true also of the broadcast of the Lutheran Hour. We may rest assured that the Word will not return void.

Our work was aided appreciably by a grant of \$35,000 from

the L. W. M. L. for the center in Tokyo, and \$5,000 by the Gamma Delta Society for the furnishings of the same, as well as by a grant of \$20,000 on the part of the Walther League toward a youth center in Sapporo. Since our last report to Synod the following workers were added to our roster in Japan: Hugh Auw, E. J. Bergt, Ralph Bringewatt, Albert Carow, Delmar Glock, Richard Hintz, Robert Jastram, Paul Pallmeyer, Milton Popp, O. H. Theiss, Max Zschiegner; Teachers Robert Epp and Robert Neujahr; Business Manager E. H. Tewes; while Missionary Suelflow was transferred to Formosa. With the rapid development of the work and the urgency of capitalizing on opportunities at once, the Board sent ten vicars to Japan for two years, who could immediately attack the work through interpreters while the missionaries under whose guidance they were working could devote themselves more specifically to language study. These ten vicars were a very decided help.

Together with the regular work through preaching, through Bible classes and Sunday schools, through personal evangelism, there is the great development of the missions through the Lutheran Hour broadcast and the resulting correspondence Bible courses and mission follow-up calls. Three or four kindergartens are in operation. A first attempt at a regular Christian day school is getting under way at Urawa, while at Hanno we have a high school. The theological training program is also under way. First it was a Bible institute, but from April of this year forward it is a regular theological school for training native pastors on a high academic standard. Youth work, the production of literature, and the care of U. S. military and civilian personnel also is part of the work. For the latter, splendid aid has come in the person of a service center pastor in Tokyo. For Japan many needs continue, and we shall want to support this work generously also in the future, expecting that before so very long the emergence of an indigenous Church will signalize our mission efforts in Japan and that Christian influence and missionary work may go out from Japan to other nations in the Far East.

New Guinea

For New Guinea we are glad to report splendid progress, as manifested under God's blessing. From 4,000 to 5,000 people are reached every week with the Word of God; mission stations are established at four main stations and 27 outposts; some 60 boys and young men are in schools in which they are being trained to bring the Word of God to others; much effort has gone into developing an alphabet and material by which reading can be taught; more permanent buildings are being constructed; a hospital is being set up; a small experimental hydroelectric plant has been put into operation. But much more needs to be done. We need to expand our work by reaching farther out into areas that have not yet been

ouched, by intensifying the work where we are, by training native workers to take on leadership positions, and to help spread the Word. Since our last report to Synod, the Rev. Karl Stötik and Erwin Spruth have been added to our staff, Teacher George Hinlicky, Mr. Loren Wessel, Dr. Eric Hoopmann, and Miss Wanda Fricke, R. N., have been added; while Missionary A. P. H. Freund has returned to work under the Australian Board of Foreign Missions in another area in New Guinea. More manpower is needed. The Board has in mind to send a business manager out to New Guinea, since the absence of currency and the need to run everything on a community and barter basis makes for an endless amount of business transactions. At least one more nurse needs to be sent out quite soon. A jeep station wagon was donated by the Minnesota L. W. M. L., and the North Wisconsin L. W. M. L. made a very generous grant toward the furnishing of a hospital in New Guinea. Perhaps we shall also need to have a plane by and by.

Mission Work Among the Mohammedans

Speaking of Mohammedan mission work, you will recall that less than three years ago a new start was made with this work through Missionaries Gall and Otten, in the Malabar area on the west side of Southern India. After some time the Rev. Gall returned to this country. About two years ago the Rev. H. Nau returned to India, where he had served as a missionary some thirty-five to forty years earlier, this time to take up Mohammedan mission work in Vaniyambadi. He was joined there early this year by candidate Ernest Hahn. During this summer the other part of the Mohammedan mission field is to get another worker in the person of the Rev. Roland Miller, who is to team up with the Rev. Otten. Mohammedan mission work is, as we all know, a difficult undertaking, but footholds are being established, and gradually the work is getting under way. In the Rev. Otten's field a small clinic is being operated, with something similar in prospect also in the Rev. Nau's field, for that is an effective approach to the Mohammedan people. The Society for the Promotion of Mohammedan Missions has continued to interest itself greatly in this work and has come to the aid of it in a substantial manner several times.

Korea

During the Rev. Koppelman's visit to our Foreign Mission fields in 1951-52 he also had a chance to see Korea, which may, by and by, become a mission field for us. Several Korean students are at present in the U. S. A., with the thought of future activity for the Lutheran Church in Korea. One of these, Mr. Ji, has translated the Catechism into the Korean language. For this he was particularly subsidized by Jehovah Lutheran Congregation in St. Paul.

The Board for Foreign Missions was able to function without interruption, with regular monthly meetings and additional regular meetings of the Finance Committee and occasional meetings of the executive committee and special subcommittees. Changes in the Board personnel became necessary when Rev. Berner was elected to an office in the Central District, when Rev. Strieter accepted a call to Venezuela, and when the Lord called Dr. Keinath to his eternal rest. Messrs. Holt and Voertman resigned from the Board under pressure of their business affairs. The Rev. Walter A. Raedeke, Prof. L. M. Petersen, Mr. Richard K. Fox, Sr., and Mr. Paul E. Kummer became members of the Board.

We have already alluded to an official trip of visitation by the Rev. Herman H. Koppelman, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board, which lasted more than a year and in the course of which he visited New Guinea, Australia, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Macao, Formosa, the Philippines, Japan, and Korea.

In August, 1951, the office of the Board for Foreign Missions was moved into the new synodical office building, where it is on the same floor with all the other mission offices of Synod. This makes it possible to have regular meetings with the other mission executives, and this has proved very helpful for the conduct of the work.

With deep gratitude to the Lord for past blessings we want to maintain a forward look. For that reason the Board for Foreign Missions has tried to work out a plan for possible work for the next five years. Points which urgently require discussion at this convention are an adequate appropriation for our Foreign Missions, a possible extension of our work to Korea, an increase in our missionary manpower, a strengthening of our seminaries and other schools on the fields abroad. Likewise the strengthening of the mission departments in our seminaries here in this country and similar matters. Good stewardship demands that we find full employment for all the talents which the Lord places at the disposal of the missionary enterprise, that we work strenuously while it is day. Mobility and initiative must ever characterize the missionary activity of the Church, intensification and expansion must ever be maintained. The recent great gatherings, such as the "Conquest for Christ" collection, have demonstrated an awakened sense of stewardship among our people and have brought forth some excellent training in stewardship approach and application. Manpower should become available in increasing degree, and manpower and material resources are needed for the implementation of the vigorous forward march in missions. The possibilities are before us. Now it becomes a matter of decision, of devotion, of flaming zeal, of urgency and compulsion. Now let us follow through so that the momentum which has been gained is not dissipated or slowed down.

A vigorous mission outreach is of critical importance if the Church is to be kept alive, awake, throbbing with love and moving with courage, to the honor of our God and the welfare of dearly bought souls.

R. G. LANGE, *Chairman*

W. A. RAEDEKE, *Secretary*

WILLIAM ARNDT

PAUL MEHL

L. M. PETERSEN

JOHN RUNGE

LOUIS DAU

RICHARD K. FOX, SR.

PAUL E. KUMMER

LOUIS PRANGE

HERMAN H. KOPPELMANN

Ass't Executive Secretary

O. H. SCHMIDT

Executive Secretary

ACTION

Concerning our Missions in Foreign Countries, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 38

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

WHEREAS, This year of our Lord, 1953, marks the 60th anniversary of the appointment of the first Foreign Mission Board in Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has graciously showered His divine benedictions upon our several foreign missions since our first missionary entered the field in India in 1894; be it therefore

Resolved, That we raise our hearts in gratitude and praise to the Almighty for the limitless success He has bestowed upon our Church in its program of far-reaching mission activity; and be it further

Resolved, That we take cognizance of this anniversary occasion by rededicating ourselves to our glorious privilege and duty of "going into *all the world*" and "preaching the Gospel to *every* creature," to the end that the Holy Spirit may continue to "add daily unto the Church such as should be saved."

With reference to Unprinted Memorial No. 32, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 37

WHEREAS, In an unprinted memorial entitled "Mission Work in Foreign Countries" a caution is expressed against co-operation in *externals* with church groups with whom the Missouri Synod is not in fellowship lest it lead to co-operation in *essential church work*; be it therefore

Resolved, That our missionaries at home and abroad be cautioned to exercise care so that the Scriptural principles of church fellowship are observed.

Regarding the death of two former missionaries, Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 20

WHEREAS, In God's all-wise providence the blessed labors and life of the Rev. Daniel Chuvala and Miss Betty Rose Wulf were terminated by death on February 20, 1953, and on April 30, 1952, respectively; be it

Resolved, That the Convention render thanks to the Lord for all which these devout servants of the Gospel were able to do in their missionary career; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable expressions of Christian sympathy be conveyed through the Secretary of Synod to the bereaved families of the afore-mentioned workers.

Opening Mission Work in Korea

(Memorial 412)

WHEREAS, The Lord Jesus Christ gave His Church the command to preach the Gospel to all nations;

WHEREAS, The present situation in world affairs will emphasize the urgency of doing this with all vigor and speed, to work while it is day;

WHEREAS, The sympathy of the people of our Church will go forth in a special manner toward Korea at this time;

WHEREAS, Chaplains and soldier members of our Church have been in Korea and speak of the need and opportunity for Christian mission work there;

WHEREAS, The Lord has directed several Korean students into our midst who are preparing at our institutions for possible future work as missionaries in Korea if the Lord should make it possible for them to return to that country;

WHEREAS, The Lord has blessed our beloved Synod with the resources of manpower and material things to make it possible to undertake further missionary endeavors;

WHEREAS, The Board of Foreign Missions has been charged by Synod with the conduct of foreign missions especially in the Far East; therefore be it

Resolved, That permission be granted to the Board of Foreign Missions to begin mission work in Korea if they are convinced that the time and opportunity for that undertaking is at hand.

**THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD
O. H. SCHMIDT, Executive Secretary**

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 21

WHEREAS, The Lord Jesus Christ gave His Church the command to preach the Gospel to all nations; and

WHEREAS, Korea is the natural link between Japan and China; and

WHEREAS, Only a small per cent of the Korean people are Christians, and thus an open door of opportunity is presented to our Church; and

WHEREAS, The sympathy of the people of our Church will go forth in a special manner toward Korea at this time; and

WHEREAS, Chaplains and soldier members of our Church who have been in Korea speak of the need and opportunity for Christian mission work there; and

WHEREAS, The Lord has directed several Korean students into our midst who are preparing at our institutions for possible future work as missionaries in Korea, if the Lord should make it possible for them to return to that country; and

WHEREAS, The Lord has blessed our beloved Synod with the resources of manpower and material means to make it possible to undertake further missionary endeavors; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries has been charged by Synod with the conduct of foreign missions especially in the Far East; therefore be it

Resolved, That permission be granted to the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries to begin mission work in Korea when the time and opportunity for that undertaking are at hand.

Report of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association

(Memorial 413)

Submitting our first report to the venerable convention, we cannot but give expression of our profound joy and deepest gratitude to our Lord for the attention given, and the co-operation extended, by our fellow Christians to promote this our latest Synod-wide endeavor—the Lutheran Medical Mission.

It will be remembered that Synod, at its convention held at Milwaukee in 1950, at great length discussed a petition to place greater emphasis on medical missions. Synod expressed its appreciation of the interest taken and the thought given by physicians and other professional people in our midst to launch out upon an expanded program of medical missions. The convention also ex-

pressed its agreement in principle with the general objectives set forth in the general petition. Thereupon it resolved to request petitioners, together with Synod's Secretary of Missions, Dr. F. C. Streufert, and his assistant, Dr. H. A. Mayer, to study problems involved and to formulate a workable plan of operation. At the same time this committee was empowered with the execution of the synodical program of medical missions after it had secured the necessary approval of the Board of Directors and the necessary appropriation of funds from this Board. That was in 1950.

During the latter part of 1950 and early in 1951 numerous meetings were held with representatives of the two existing medical mission societies, one in Chicago and the other in St. Louis. Present were also Dr. O. H. Schmidt and Pastor H. Koppelman, Executive Secretaries from the Foreign Mission Department; Dr. K. Kurth, Executive Secretary of Negro Missions in the United States and Africa. The Rev. Justus P. Kretzmann, formerly missionary in Nigeria, West Africa, was appointed full-time Executive Secretary. In this capacity he served from December 1, 1951, to February 28, 1952. Since that date he continued to serve on a part-time basis. An office was established in the Lutheran Building at 210 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

A letter was sent to all pastors of the Synodical Conference, requesting names and addresses of medical personnel among members of our churches. The co-operation was most gratifying. The replies as of February 1, 1953, brought the names and addresses of 5,018 men and women in the medical profession.

A bulletin titled *The Cross and the Caduceus* was issued every two months and sent to all pastors and to men and women in the medical profession.

New chapters of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association were organized in Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, New York City, San Francisco, and Omaha.

Contributions were made as follows: \$500 by the St. Louis chapter for the clinic at Sapporo, Japan; \$1,000 by the Chicago chapter for Japan; and \$150 for medical supplies in the Philippine Islands. As of February 19, 1953, cash contributions were received in the amount of \$2,135.50 for membership dues; for scholarship, \$784.53; for hospitals in Nigeria, Africa, and India, \$1,255.47. Gamma Delta awarded a medical scholarship. Other groups are also making donations for this fund.

As we record the contributions made in the interest of medical missions, we, too, cannot but point with deepest gratitude to the magnanimous gift of \$70,000 of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League for the Ambur, India, hospital. May the Lord most bountifully bless them for this gift of love.

To grasp, even on a very limited, conservative, and restricted scale, the opportunities as they are opening to us in this our young medical mission program is unfortunately not as yet within the financial ability of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association.

Rather than permit the glorious work to become stagnant after such an auspicious beginning during the very short time of its existence, the Lutheran Medical Mission Association takes courage to plead the cause of this mission and requests the venerable convention to empower the Fiscal Conference and the Board of Directors to grant such financial assistance as will be needed over and above a personal consecrated effort of the members of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association.

Be it agreed that all plans for the further development of the medical mission program be presented to the Board of Directors for approval. The estimated need to meet the requirements for the ensuing year will entail an expenditure of up to \$10,000.

May it please the convention to support the request made.

THE LUTHERAN MEDICAL MISSION ASSOCIATION

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE

Dr. Charles Obermeyer, M. D.
Dr. V. E. Michael, M. D.
Dr. Albert W. Seidel, M. D.
Mrs. Margaret Westberg, R. N.
Rev. F. C. Streufert, D. D.

THE ADVISORY BOARD

Rev. O. H. Schmidt, D. D.
Rev. K. Kurth, D. D.
Rev. H. A. Mayer, D. D.
Dr. Theo. Hanser, M. D.
Dr. C. E. Stindel, M. D.

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 22

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Medical Mission Association has now been nationally organized (chapters in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, New York City, San Francisco, and Omaha); and

WHEREAS, Replies to inquiries made brought the names and addresses of over 5,000 men and women in the medical profession affiliated with our churches; and

WHEREAS, Contributions in larger and smaller amounts were received in dues for medical supplies, for equipment in hospitals, and for medical scholarships; be it therefore

Resolved, To commend the men and women of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association for the interest shown in the development of, and the support given, this work of love; be it further

Resolved, That we commend Dr. Charles E. Stindel and his associates in the Lutheran Medical Mission Association for the counsel they have given to the mission boards; and be it further

Resolved, That the various mission boards active in medical missions be encouraged to appoint the medical adviser of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association to be an advisory member to their respective boards in matters pertaining to the medical care of the missionary or pertaining to hospitals and clinics in the mission fields; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage the Board of Directors of Synod to grant continued financial assistance to this program for the coming triennium. Be it further

Resolved, That all plans for new developments in this area be presented to the Board of Directors for approval; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Lutheran Medical Mission Association be encouraged to make a concerted effort to place this undertaking on a self-sustaining basis at an early date.

Policy Regarding the Gathering of Funds by Missionaries on Furlough

(Memorial 414)

WHEREAS, The missionaries on furlough are the best representatives for their missions; and

WHEREAS, They frequently move our people to immediate generosity; and

WHEREAS, A good and wholesome stimulus to generosity is neglected if the missionary is denied the privilege of presenting his needs; therefore be it

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod

1. To allow missionaries on furlough to feel free to present special needs of their field to our congregations and societies;
2. To allow them also to gather funds for such special needs;
3. To clear the project, however, through the Mission Board;
4. That the missionary should not be bound to remit personal gifts.

SOUTH AND EAST MICHIGAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE
AT WALDENWOODS

H. J. MALESKE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 23

WHEREAS, Our missionaries on furlough are the best representatives for their respective mission fields; and

WHEREAS, They frequently move our people to greater mission-consciousness and a willingness to support the cause of missions; and

WHEREAS, The following policy concerning the lecturing activities of missionaries on furlough has been established and practiced by the Mission Boards, to wit:

"Since our missionaries receive a salary while on furlough, congregations are not expected to assume any financial obligation other than travel expense, including meals and hotel. If it is customary to give a visiting pastor an honorarium for a sermon, you will want to do no less for our missionaries who preach for you. If you take up an offering (many people expect it and gladly give a special offering for missions), this should be forwarded to the synodical Treasurer in the regular way. However, the main purpose of the lecture is not the taking up of a collection, but rather the giving out of information and inspiration which will result in more intelligent and liberal giving in the future.

"Missionaries are instructed to direct all mission gifts into the budgeted treasuries of Synod or into such projects as are authorized by the Board. No personal gifts are to be solicited either in money or in kind, directly or indirectly. However, if personal gifts are offered and given by interested Christians, they are not to be rejected."

Be it therefore

Resolved, That pastors and congregations avail themselves of the opportunity to schedule missionaries on furlough for lectures or preaching engagements; and be it further

Resolved, That the mission boards continue to publicize the availability of such missionaries on furlough through the medium of mission boards and the *Mission Call*; and be it further

Resolved, That all congregations, organizations, and groups be asked to abide by the afore-mentioned policies of the Mission Board.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

Report of the Committee on Constitutional Matters

(Memorial 501)

The committee organized by electing President W. H. Meyer as chairman and the undersigned as secretary.

The first task of the committee after the last convention was to make the changes in the By-Laws as they had been adopted by Synod. We found that these changes were so numerous, especially in the field of Higher Education, that the whole *Handbook* had to be reprinted.

The committee was called together whenever it was necessary to take up matters assigned to it or to render an opinion as requested. Our minutes record whatever action was taken.

We are ready at this time to submit the following recommendations:

1. To add to Section 2.05 a new paragraph, d: "By the President and Vice-Presidents and the Faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis:

"A. An Editorial Board for the *Lutheran Witness*.

"B. An Editorial Committee for *Der Lutheraner*."

2. In Section 8.47 after b add a new paragraph: "c. The Board shall publish Synod's publications for the blind. All publications issued by, and in the interest of, the blind shall be subject to censorship by the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis." Paragraph c would then become d, and d would become e. (In the Topical Index, under "Concordia Seminary, St. Louis," the reference to 8.47b should be omitted. It should now read: 8.47c.

3. Insert in Section 3.61 a, in the third line, after "each circuit" the words: "from among the pastors thereof" —.

4. In Section 2.07 add the words: "unless the By-Laws specifically provide otherwise."

5. In Section 2.97 the word "recommendations" in lines four and five is to read "reports." (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 514.)

6. In Section 2.121, in the second line, after the word "President," add: "from among the accredited delegates." At the end of the paragraph add the sentence: "For this purpose they may appoint tellers who need not be delegates."

7. Section 2.113 should be recast as follows:

"a. A Committee on Constitutional Matters shall be appointed by the President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents. This Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of Synod, *ex officio*."

Any overtures made to Synod asking for changes of, or amendments to, the Constitution of Synod or which in any manner change the Constitution or By-Laws, shall be submitted to the Committee on Constitutional Matters in order that it may examine the contents and language as to their agreement with the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod.

"c. At conventions of Synod this Committee shall be represented at the meetings of the committee appointed to consider Constitutional Matters.

"d. Immediately after each convention of Synod, this Committee shall amend the synodical *Handbook* in harmony with the resolutions adopted by the convention.

"e. This Committee shall also interpret the Constitution and By-Laws in cases of controversy."

(NOTE: The wording is changed only slightly, but the former Paragraph a is divided into a, b, c, and d, b becoming e.)

The Committee on Constitutional Matters is planning another meeting after the REPORTS AND MEMORIALS are out, to carry out the provisions of Section 2.113 b (as revised above).

THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS
M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following recommendation of Committee 6 on this report was adopted:

Resolution 41

This Memorial 501 embodies clarifications of the *Handbook* to which your Committee is agreed.

Your Committee therefore recommends that this Memorial 501 be adopted and that the clarifications as suggested be incorporated in the *Handbook*.

With particular reference to *By-law 2.07*, Committee 6 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 1

TERM OF OFFICE

The 1950 convention of Synod amended Article 10 B, No. 2 of the Constitution to read: "The time of service of all officers, boards, and commissions shall be fixed by the by-laws of the Constitution of Synod." This amendment was ratified by the congregations of Synod.

In order to bring the by-laws into conformity with this constitutional provision, Committee No. 6 recommends that it be

Resolved, That *By-law 2.07*, Term of Office, be amended by adding the words: "unless the by-laws specifically provide other-

wise," so that this section reads: "The term of office for all officers, boards, commissions, and committees of Synod shall be three (3) years unless the by-laws specifically provide otherwise."

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 4

AUGMENTING ELECTION COMMITTEE

Memorial 501, page 304, Section 6.

In order to expedite the election procedure, be it

Resolved, That the suggestion of the Committee on Constitutional Matters be adopted to add to Section 2.121 the following words: "For this purpose they may appoint tellers who need not be delegates. These tellers shall be certified to the Secretary of Synod by the Elections Committee," so that the whole section reads: "2.121. The Committee on Elections shall be appointed by the President prior to the convention of Synod. The Committee shall make the necessary provisions for the elections and shall conduct and supervise the elections according to Synod's regulations. For this purpose they may appoint tellers who need not be delegates. These tellers shall be certified to the Secretary of Synod by the Elections Committee."

Report of Committee on Convention Election Procedures

(Memorial 507)

Function and Scope of the Committee

The *Proceedings* of 1950, page 875, contain this report of the Committee on Elections:

"We have distributed thirty-eight slates, with an average of 450 ballots or a total of 171,000 votes. Having taken 38 ballots also means that we interrupted the proceedings of Synod some 70 times.

"We now move that the President of Synod appoint a committee which shall study ways and means of simplifying election methods.

"We are willing to convey to this committee thoughts which have come to us during these days and thoughts which others have expressed to us."

This recommendation was adopted with the following addition:

"The Committee on Nominations shall likewise aid this committee with suggestions which will be helpful to future committees on Nominations."

NOTE. — The scope of this committee was broadened to include the study of the policies and practices concerning the holding of synodical and District conventions. Cf. *Proceedings* of 1950, page 530, Memorial 513.

Paragraphs of the synodical *Handbook* studied by the Committee are the following: 1.51, 1.53, 1.57, 2.121, 2.129, 2.139, 2.141, 2.145.

Re: 1.51, Electoral Circuits of Member Congregations.

Our Committee recommends no change in this paragraph.

Re: 1.53, Election of Delegates to Convention.

Our Committee recommends that the last sentence of this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"If these proceedings have not been printed or if in the meantime changes have become necessary, the certification of election by the District Secretary or the District President shall entitle the delegates to vote, provided every lay delegate presents credentials as aforesaid."

Re: 1.57, Electoral Circuits of Advisory Members.

Our Committee recommends that the last sentence of this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"The registered name in the printed Proceedings of the District or the certification by the District Secretary or the District President shall entitle the elected representative to recognition by Synod, but without vote."

Re: 2.121, Committee on Elections.

Our Committee recommends that this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"A Committee on Elections shall be appointed by the *Praesidium* at least six months prior to the next convention. It shall consist of seven pastors, three teachers, and five laymen. The committee shall have power to augment itself. The members of this committee need not be voting delegates to the forthcoming convention. The Committee on Elections shall be responsible for the preparation of the official ballots, the balloting, and the tabulation of the votes cast."

Re: 2.127, Primary Election for President.

Our Committee recommends that this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"Balloting for candidates for the office of President shall be done no later than the second business session of the convention."

Re: 2.129, Candidates for the Office of President.

Our Committee recommends that the following sentence be added to this paragraph:

"However, if on the nominating ballot any one candidate receives 75 per cent or more of all votes cast, he shall be declared elected."

Re: 2.139, Appointment of Committee on Nominations.

Our Committee recommends that the heading of this paragraph be changed to read:

"Election of Committee on Nominations."

Our Committee recommends that this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"At each regular convention of Synod a Committee on Nominations shall be elected to serve for the next convention. The Committee on Nominations shall consist of eighteen pastors, six teachers, and twelve laymen. The various areas of Synod shall be represented on this committee. In case a vacancy on this committee occurs, the vacancy shall be filled by the *Praesidium*. The members of this Committee on Nominations need not be voting delegates to the next triennial convention, and they cannot succeed themselves in office."

Re: 2.141, Publication of Committee on Nominations.

Our Committee recommends that the heading of this paragraph be changed to read:

"Soliciting Suggestions for Candidates."

Our Committee also recommends that this entire paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"The Committee on Nominations shall solicit, by questionnaire, from all congregations of Synod, suggestions for candidates for the various offices to be filled. However, any individual member of Synod, too, may suggest suitable candidates for the various offices."

Re: 2.145, District Presidents to Suggest Candidates.

Our Committee recommends no change in the contents or wording of this paragraph.

Re: 2.147, Suggestion for Boards of Control and for Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House.

Our Committee recommends that this paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"Each District in which an educational institution of Synod is located shall propose two approved slates of candidates for the Board of Control of said institution, one of which slates shall be elected by the convention. The slate of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the District shall be placed first on the synodical ballot. Names of candidates for the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House shall be solicited in like manner."

Re: 2.151, Nominations Submitted to Convention.

Our Committee recommends that the following be substituted for paragraph 2.151:

The Committee on Nominations shall be required to obtain and have available pertinent information concerning each candidate proposed by the committee."

Our Committee recommends the addition of this new paragraph:

2.154 Publication of Lists of Candidates

The Committee on Nominations shall have its complete list of candidates for all offices published in "Today's Business" at least one day prior to the time when the convention shall be asked to approve the slate. The approved slate shall thereupon be published in the next issue of "Today's Business," and the official ballots shall be printed. At least one full day shall have elapsed after the approval of the slate of candidates by the convention before the voting begins.

Our Committee recommends also the addition of these paragraphs:

2.156 Time, Place, and Manner of Balloting

a) There shall be no balloting during convention sessions except for the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod, and to determine the rank of Vice-Presidents.

b) In the session immediately following the completion of election of Synod's *Praesidium*, the convention shall receive the report of the Committee on Nominations.

c) The Committee on Elections shall have received from the Secretary of Synod, or from the Registration Committee, a complete file of all voting delegates in attendance.

d) Voting delegates shall call for their ballot at a time and place designated by the Committee on Elections. Polling places shall be closed during the sessions of the convention. The Committee on Elections shall also officially announce a deadline to terminate the balloting, and then to announce the elections closed.

e) Tabulation of the votes shall be done in the customary manner of one reader and one tabulator working as a team.

f) The chairman of the Committee on Elections shall furnish a copy of tabulated votes of each election, certified by at least three members of the committee, to the convention chairman, to the Secretary of Synod, and to Synod's Department of Public Relations.

g) All ballots of each election shall be separately bundled and preserved until the close of the convention. The preservation or the destruction of all ballots shall be the specific duty of the chairman of the Committee on Elections.

PASTOR E. A. SCHUETT, *Chairman* (Glencoe, Minn.)

PASTOR A. G. FEHNER, *Secretary* (Mankato, Minn.)

MR. ERNEST BALKE (Tulsa, Okla.)

ACTION

With reference to this report Committee 6 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 3**NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO CONVENTION**

Covering report of Committee on Convention Election Procedure, Memorial 507, pages 311 and 312, be it

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Committee on Election Procedure, By-Laws 2.151 and 2.154, be declined, and that Handbook Section 2.151 remain in force.

As to the **Publication of Committee on Nominations**, Section 2.141, Synod *adopted* the recommendation of Committee 6:

Resolution 10

Resolved, That the recommended change of heading of Section 2.141 be declined; and be it

Resolved, That the words "inviting all members and congregations" be added to Section 2.141, so that it reads: "the names of the members of the Committee on Nominations shall be published four months before each convention of Synod, inviting all members and congregations of Synod to suggest suitable candidates for the various offices, stating the reasons for such suggestions."

As to **Convention Election Procedures**, Section 2.147, Synod *adopted* the recommendations of Committee 6:

Resolution 14

WHEREAS, The Report of the Committee on Convention Election Procedures recommends the following wording for 2.147: "Each District in which an educational institution is located shall propose two approved slates of candidates for the Board of Control of said institution, one of which slates shall be elected by the convention. The slate of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the District shall be placed first on the synodical ballot. Names of candidates for the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House shall be solicited in like manner"; and

WHEREAS, This proposal gives definite election directives to Synod; and

WHEREAS, This proposal is a reverting back to a former procedure which had been discarded by Synod; therefore your Committee

Recommends, That this substitution for 2.147 be declined. And be it further

Recommended, That 2.147 be divided into sections A and B; and that section A of this par. 2.147 be reworded to read: "The

Committee on Nominations shall solicit from the Board of Directors Officers' Conference of each District in which an educational institution is located as well as from Boards of Directors or Officers' Conferences of adjacent Districts the names of suitable candidates for the local Board of Control"; and be it further

Recommended, That 2.147 B be reworded to read: "The Committee on Nominations shall solicit names of suitable candidates for the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House from the Boards of Directors and/or Officers' Conferences of all the Districts of Synod in the United States.

As to **Time, Place, and Manner of Balloting**, Section 2.155, Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 6:

Resolution 15

Your Committee

Recommends, The following addition to Synod's *Handbook* as par. 2.155, to wit:

a) The Committee on Elections shall be responsible for the preparation of the official balloting, and the tabulation of the votes cast.

b) Tabulation of votes shall be done in the customary manner of one reader and one tabulator working as a team.

c) The chairman of the committee on Elections shall furnish a copy of tabulated votes of each election, certified by at least three members of the Committee, to the convention chairman, to the Secretary of Synod, and to Synod's Department of Public Relations.

d) All ballots shall be separately bundled and preserved until the close of the convention. The preservation or destruction of all ballots shall be the specific duty of the chairman of the Committee on Elections.

As to **Primary Election for President**, Section 2.127, Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 6:

Resolution 20

Your Committee

Recommends, That the suggested sentence: "Balloting for candidates for the office of President shall be done no later than the second business session," be added to Section 2.127, so that this section reads: "Nominations for the office of President shall be by primary election. Each voting delegate shall be entitled to one nomination for the office of President. Balloting for candidates for the office of President shall be done no later than the second business session."

As to **Election of Delegates to Convention**, Section 1.53, Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 6:

Your Committee

Resolution 21

Recommends, That the last sentence be changed to read: "If these proceedings have not been printed, or if in the meantime, changes have become necessary, the certification of election by the District Secretary or the District President or his representative shall entitle the delegates to vote, provided every lay delegate presents credentials as aforesaid."

This means only the insertion of the words: "or the District President or his representative" into Section 1.53.

As to **Electoral Circuits of Advisory Members**, Synod *adopted* the recommendation of Committee 6:

Your Committee

Resolution 22

Recommends, That the suggested sentence be changed to read: "The registered name in the printed proceedings of the District or the certification by the District Secretary or the District President or his representative shall entitle the elected representative to recognition by Synod, but without vote."

Again this merely involves the insertion of the words: "or the District President or his representative."

As to **Candidates for the Office of President**, Section 2.129, Synod *adopted* the recommendation of Committee 6:

Your Committee

Resolution 38

Recommends, That the following paragraph be added to Section 2.129 of the *Handbook*: "However, if on the nominating ballot any one candidate receives 75 per cent or more of all votes cast, the rules governing elections may be suspended, and the Secretary shall be instructed to cast a collective ballot for such candidate."

Changes in "Handbook" Suggested by the Board of Directors

(Memorial 502)

2.79. Board of Directors of Synod — Duties

e. *Now reads*: The Board of Directors shall cause regular audits to be made of all departments, boards, committees, and activities of Synod and shall cause examinations to be made of the books and records of all subsidized Districts, so far as these may relate to the subsidies received from Synod. It may at any time cause an audit to be made of any department, board, committee, or activity of Synod, independent of the audits hereinbefore provided.

e. *Be revised to read:* The Board of Directors shall cause a continuous and/or annual audit to be made of all educational institutions, departments, boards, commissions, committees, subsidized Districts and any other activity or spending agency receiving subsidy from Synod. These audits are to be initiated by Synod's Controller in consultation with the Board of Directors.

New paragraphs to be added:

t. The Board of Directors shall establish and prescribe standard practices relating to all accounting matters and procedures and the co-ordination of systems, including forms, records, reports, and procedures of every agency or organization receiving subsidy. In matters relating to educational institutions, consultation shall be had with the Board for Higher Education in establishing such standard practices so that they may conform to the requirements of accrediting associations and governmental agencies.

u. The Board of Directors, through the office of its Controller, in consultation with the Board for Higher Education, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted accounting practices, shall establish and prescribe uniform accounting methods, financial controls, and budgetary classifications for each of the educational institutions of Synod.

6.141 Uniform Accounting Methods

(to be deleted because replaced by "u" above)

The Board for Higher Education, in consultation with the Board of Directors, shall establish and prescribe, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted educational practice, uniform accounting methods, financial controls, budgetary classifications, and allocations for operating income and costs and for capital investments of each of the educational institutions of Synod.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

This memorial was withdrawn, and therefore no action was taken.

Reconsider Former Memorial re Creation of New Districts

(Memorial 503)

We memorialize Synod to reconsider the memorial of the last Synod on page 535, No. 518, dealing with matters pertaining to the creation of new synodical Districts and the consolidation of old ones.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following resolution recommended by Committee 6 was adopted:

Resolution 28

This former memorial reads:

"WHEREAS, The endless proliferation of new Districts of Synod increases the administrative machinery and overhead cost, threatens to encourage provincialism and sectionalism, makes the task of doctrinal and practical oversight almost impossible, may someday threaten the unity of Synod, and affects the availability of resources for synodical use adversely; and

"WHEREAS, New Districts may need to be created in present foreign mission fields; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the College of Presidents develop criteria to be applied to applications and petitions for the creating of new Districts and the combining of existing Districts territorially contiguous and in need of specialized services in stewardship, missions, and education, and that no new Districts be created until such criteria have been adopted by Synod. York-Seward Regional Conference, Southern Nebraska District."

Your Committee suggests the following resolution:

Resolved, That the College of Presidents be asked to set up certain criteria to be used as guidelines in establishing new Districts of Synod and report to the next convention of Synod.

Amalgamation of the Congregations of the English District with the Territorial Districts

(Memorial 504)

The Committee appointed by the *Praesidium* for the purpose of carrying out the 1950 Resolution 520 herewith makes its report.

The Committee at its first meeting adopted a threefold program:

1. To study the question of amalgamation of the congregations of the English District with the territorial Districts;
2. To make contact with the English District regarding this matter;
3. To formulate a report for the convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod assembled in Houston, Tex.

An earnest study was made of the history of the English District and of the important work the District has done for the Church. The Church received many blessings from the work of the English District during the decades when The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod was carrying out its mission chiefly through the

medium of the German language. The Committee also studied the advantages and disadvantages of having a "District at large," such as the English District, working in a great portion of the area where the other Districts of Synod do their work.

It is a matter of general opinion that eventual amalgamation will be effected. The language is obviously no longer a question. However, this is not the only subject which now needs to be considered. Tradition, for example, with its influence upon thought and action must not be forgotten.

The Amalgamation Committee of the English District was invited to the second meeting of the Committee. After a thorough discussion with the English District Committee and on the basis of its previous study, the Committee offers the following opinion and suggestion:

It is the opinion of this Committee that the matter cannot be settled in a very short time. It is the further opinion of this Committee that amalgamation should be the result of orderly historical development. Such a development can be made possible through co-operative efforts of Synod and the English District. The Committee, therefore, has one suggestion, namely, that the President of Synod appoint a continuation committee which will keep in touch with the English District and will make a report on this matter at the next convention.

OLIVER R. HARMS, *Chairman*
HERBERT BRUMMER, *Secretary*
CARL A. GEIST
ERWIN KURTH
J. J. OHLIS

ACTION

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 7

WHEREAS, It is a matter of general opinion that eventual amalgamation will be effected; and

WHEREAS, Synod has for many years urged such amalgamation; and

WHEREAS, Many congregations of the English District have within the past few years joined various territorial Districts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the co-operative efforts of Synod and the English District be continued; and be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a Continuation Committee which shall keep in touch with the English District and work toward eventual amalgamation, and shall report on this matter at the next convention.

Regarding the "Praesidium"

(Memorial 505 and Unprinted Memorial 16)

WHEREAS, With the growth of our beloved Synod more and more of its functions and activities require the full time of administrators, executive secretaries, directors, etc., together with their staffs; and

WHEREAS, This development tends to draw the administration farther and farther away from the grass roots, i. e., from the parishes of Synod; and

WHEREAS, This development, while definitely expediting the functioning of the Church, at the same time creates a serious threat of a growing bureaucracy, or even of a hierarchy, which would change the entire character of our Church, contrary to the principles based on the royal priesthood of the believers and the sovereignty of the local congregation; and

WHEREAS, The establishing of full-time administrators in many fields of Synod's work should at the same time remove more and more of the detail of administration from the *Praesidium*; and

WHEREAS, We conceive Synod to be an advisory body and not a congregation of congregations, and consequently principles applying to the call of a pastor do not apply to the election of synodical officials; and

WHEREAS, The plan which we shall propose has proved successful in the administration of other large church bodies, i. e., in the Presbyterian Church with its Moderator; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition Synod to elect a committee of members of Synod who are not a part of the *Praesidium* or of its various boards, which committee is to study the feasibility of establishing the policy that members of the *Praesidium* shall be pastors of parishes within Synod, thereby maintaining them as a part of the grass roots of Synod;

That the same committee be instructed to consider the feasibility of limiting the terms of office of this *Praesidium* to one term; also the feasibility of the Committee on Nominations to propose candidates for the *Praesidium*;

That it be understood that in the event of such a change in the administration it shall not apply to the present, incumbent, full-time members of the *Praesidium*.

GREATER CHICAGO PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE ENGLISH DISTRICT
WILLIAM EIFRIG, *Chairman*
CARL L. RUTZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, The duties of the President of Synod are specifically outlined and limited in the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod; *cp.* Art. XI b in the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, The threats of a bureaucracy, or even a hierarchy, are just as imminent in any other kind of administration as that mentioned in this memorial; and

WHEREAS, The present type of administration of Synod doubtlessly has received much thought and consideration not only by the Committee on Constitutional Matters, but by the Committee which thoroughly revised the By-Laws within recent years; and

WHEREAS, These committees after much study have found the present system of administration still satisfactory; and

WHEREAS, This memorial's proposal of a different manner of nominating the *Praesidium* removes it farther still from the grass roots; therefore your Committee

Recommends, That this Memorial 505 and Unprinted Memorial 16 be declined.

Change Arrangement re Full-Time Vice-President

(Memorial 506)

We memorialize Synod to alter the existing arrangement whereby the First Vice-President automatically is full-time Vice-President. We believe that better purposes would be served if Synod would first elect its four Vice-Presidents without indicating the rank. After consultation with the Vice-Presidents, the President of Synod would recommend to the Synod which of the four should serve full time for the ensuing triennium. Thereupon the Synod would proceed by preferential ballot to determine the ranking and thereby the line of succession.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 9

WHEREAS, The present procedure in determining the rank of the Vice-Presidents according to the rules established in the By-Laws of Synod is fair to all; and

WHEREAS, The method proposed by Memorial 506 tends to remove this fair procedure from the electorate and place it as an additional and unnecessary burden into the hands of the President; therefore your Committee

Recommends, That Memorial 506 be rejected.

Installation of Voting Machines

(Memorial 508)

We memorialize Synod to consider the installation of voting machines at conventions to reduce the work of the Committee on Elections in the counting of votes.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Synod *adopted* the recommendation of Committee 6:

Resolution 16

WHEREAS, The duties of the Committee on Elections have been defined in the suggested new paragraph 2.155, and do not require voting booths; and

WHEREAS, The installation of voting machines because of the constant amending of the Nominations Committee's report would really serve no good purpose, rather be highly impractical; and

WHEREAS, The memorial is rather vague and indefinite as to the procurement of voting machines either by rental from whatever municipality in which the convention is meeting, or by direct purchase for transporting to, and use by, subsequent conventions; therefore your Committee

Recommends, That Memorial 508 be declined.

General Personnel Policies for Staff Employees, etc.

(Memorial 509)

Resolved, To memorialize Synod to establish a general personnel policy for staff employees of boards and agencies with offices in the synodical office building.

This general policy is to be developed by the Board of Directors after prior consultation with the boards, officers, and employees involved.

The policy is to include salary and wage scales with graduated service increments, provisions for tenure, promotion, vacations, sick and service leaves, dismissal, retirement, pension, and other employee welfare and benefit provisions.

statement of this policy shall be available for public inspection and for examination by any present or prospective synodical employee.

The Board of Directors shall provide for annual revision of policy, and at least triennially it shall be reviewed by the General Conference.

THE WEST MISSOURI PASTORAL CONFERENCE
A. F. C. PFOTENHAUER

ACTION

Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 6:

Resolution 17

Since a definite policy for staff employees even now is being followed under Section 2.79 f of Synod's *Handbook*, your Committee *Recommends*, That Memorial 509 be declined.

Authorize President to Approve Executive Secretaries, etc.

(Memorial 510)

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod to make explicit and general the executive function of the President of Synod by authorizing him

1. To recommend men approved by him when executive secretaries or officers with equivalent authority and responsibility are to be called or appointed by the various synodical boards, commissions, and committees. (The boards of control of the various colleges and seminaries are to be exceptions, since he already has a major voice in the selection of the executive heads of these schools.)

2. To approve in advance the recommendations made to these same boards, commissions, and committees by their respective executive secretaries or officers, when men are to be called or appointed as assistants or associates in their respective synodical offices.

The respective boards may set up desirable standards of competence, experience, and training and may secure the names of possible nominees by all legitimate means, but they shall call or appoint from the persons thus recommended or approved by Synod's President.

The Committee on Constitutional Matters shall adjust the pertinent regulations of Synod to conform to this provision.

THE WEST MISSOURI PASTORAL CONFERENCE
A. F. C. PFOTENHAUER

ACTION

Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 6:

Resolution 18

WHEREAS, The Memorial lacks clarity, be it

Resolved, That Memorial 510 be declined; however, instead of Memorial 510 your Committee

Recommends, That Synod authorize and instruct its Committee on Constitutional Matters to add to every paragraph in the Handbook governing the appointment of Executive Secretaries and Assistants the words: "with the approval of the President of Synod." (See Handbook 8.81 a.)

Auxiliary Agencies Within Synod

(Memorial 511)

WHEREAS, For certain understandable reasons many congregations have denied themselves the privilege of giving adequate support to the various "auxiliary agencies" in Synod; and

WHEREAS, Our experience clearly indicates that congregations show greater interest and financial support when the agencies present a unified budget and a co-ordinated appeal for support; and

WHEREAS, We have learned that congregations respond more readily and liberally when they have the assurance that the programs and the budgets of the agencies have been approved by a responsible and capable review board; and

WHEREAS, We are of the opinion that congregations have a right to request all agencies which appeal to them for financial support to channel their appeals through their designated representatives; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod, assembled in Houston, Tex.,

1. Instruct the Council of Lutheran Agencies (should the Council be approved) to urge upon its members the co-ordination of their appeals and budgets as soon as possible.

2. Instruct its Board of Directors to be responsible for an annual review and approval of the programs and budgets of the "auxiliary agencies," which review is to be completed before any or all of said agencies solicit the congregations not located in their synodical District for financial support.

3. Instruct the Council of Lutheran Agencies (should the Council be approved), or its individual members, to respect the wishes of the congregations of any District concerning the manner and time of solicitation for support.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
CARL M. ZORN, Secretary

ACTION

Synod adopted the report of Committee 6 in this matter:

Resolution 19

WHEREAS, The contents of Memorial 511 are being taken care of by the recommendations of Committee 13, which is reviewing Memorial 626 and which covers all matters contained in Memorials 626 and 511; your Committee

Reports, That Memorial 511 has been referred for final actions to Committee 13, in connection with Memorial 626.

**"Handbook" Changes for Department
of Public Relations**

(Memorial 512)

12.01 Personnel and Appointment

The Department of Public Relations shall be administered by a Board of seven members, three pastors, three laymen, and one member of the faculty of one of our teachers' colleges. This board shall be appointed triennially by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the President together with the Vice-Presidents.

12.03 Functions and Duties

a. The department shall be responsible for the work of Synod's public relations organization, co-ordinating the efforts of Synod and its ancillary organizations to develop greater understanding of Synod, its doctrine and its work, among the public.

b. The department shall disseminate factual information on Synod and its work through all accepted means of communication.

c. The department shall present the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day.

d. The department shall answer attacks against our Church.

e. The department shall co-ordinate and conduct Synod's relations with governmental agencies, promoting the interests of Synod while safeguarding constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State.

f. The department shall be responsible to the President of Synod for policy and action but shall be related to the Board of Directors of Synod in financial and all other matters.

12.05 Executive Secretary

An Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for Public Relations, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be Synod's Director of Public Relations. He may be released from office by the Board for Public Relations, with the consent of the Board of Directors.

12.07 Headquarters

The Board for Public Relations shall establish and maintain headquarters for its Executive Secretary in one of the nation's principal cities to be determined by the Board in consultation with the Board of Directors.

12.09 Budget

The Board shall annually submit a budget to the Board of Directors of Synod for recommendation and for reference to the Fiscal Conference, which shall allocate funds for the department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

OSWALD C. J. HOFFMANN, D. D., *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Synod *adopted* the following proposal of Committee 6:

Resolution 34

Change the present reading of *Handbook* Section 12.03 to conform to reading proposed in Memorial 512, page 315, and as they now appear amended in "Today's Business":

a) The department shall be responsible for the work of Synod's Public Relations organization, co-ordinating the Public Relations efforts of Synod and its auxiliary organizations to develop greater understanding of Synod, its doctrine and its work, among the public.

b) The department shall disseminate factual information on Synod and its work through all accepted means of communication.

c) The department shall present the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day.

d) The department shall answer attacks upon our Church.

e) The department shall co-ordinate and conduct Synod's relations with governmental agencies, except those assigned to other departments of Synod directly, promoting the interests of Synod while safeguarding constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State.

f) The department shall be responsible to the President of Synod for policy and action but shall be related to the Board of Directors of Synod in financial and all other matters.

Section 12.05, *Handbook*, should be changed to conform to proposed paragraph 12.05 in *Proceedings*, page 315, with the addition of the words "subject to the approval of the President and the Board of Directors of Synod."

Section 12.09, *Handbook*, should be amended to read: "The Board shall annually submit a budget to the Board of Directors of Synod for recommendation and for reference to the Fiscal Conference."

Procedure in Calling Teachers

(Memorial 513)

Immanuel Lutheran Congregation, in regular meeting assembled on March 12, 1953, and after due consideration of the problems involved, adopted the following resolution and begs leave to submit the same for your careful study and possible favorable action:

WHEREAS, The present practice of calling parochial school teachers at all times of the year tends to cause considerable distractions in the schools of those who accept a call during the current school term, thus disrupting the orderly progress of the school in addition to the vacant position already disrupted; and

WHEREAS, Under present circumstances many teachers who accept a call in mid-term feel somewhat embarrassed about remaining to the end of the school term after acceptance of their call; and

WHEREAS, This practice frequently gives rise to feelings of resentment and dissatisfaction with our parochial school system; and

WHEREAS, A uniform procedure in this matter could do much to foster and increase the good will of many of our members toward our parochial schools, and would in no way affect the divinity of the call; be it therefore

Resolved, that we, Immanuel Lutheran Congregation of Sheboygan, Wis., bring this problem to the attention of Synod, respectfully suggesting that Synod advise and encourage its congregations wherever possible to follow this or a similar uniform procedure:

When calling a teacher to fill a vacancy, the calling congregation should stipulate that the teacher called is not expected to leave his present position until the end of the current school year. If this were the general practice in Synod, the teacher involved would feel no reluctance to stay and finish the school year. The congregation whose teacher received the call would certainly welcome such an arrangement, both because that would keep the school in normal operation, and it would give the congregation ample time to provide for a replacement.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
Sheboygan, Wis.

H. J. A. BOUMAN, *Pastor*

ACTION

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 26

WHEREAS, A congregation extending a call early in the school year creates a difficult situation for the other school; and

WHEREAS, The teacher who accepts such a call early in the school year might disrupt that congregation; and

WHEREAS, Synod, as an advisory body, can pass no rule in matters related to the acceptance of a call; and

WHEREAS, The law of Christian love must always guide all our actions; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod encourage congregations and teachers to remember the law of Christian love when dealing in matters of a call or transfer.

**Revision of Section 14.03 re Communing
Lodge Members**

(Memorial 514)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is firmly opposed to lodges or societies of an unchristian or anti-Christian character and has laid down certain principles and practices in dealing with this question in Section 14.03 of the By-Laws to its Constitution, which it earnestly urges pastors, congregations, and Districts to observe; and

WHEREAS, Paragraph f of Section 14.03 states that it shall be the practice in Synod not to administer Holy Communion to members of such lodges and paragraph g of Section 14.03 states that a conscientious pastor may make exceptions to this practice in unusual cases; and

WHEREAS, Instances are known where congregations have admitted such lodge members to communicant membership as exceptional cases under paragraph g, in the hope that such closer relationship with the Christian congregation and regular participation in the Sacrament will convince them in time of the irreconcilable conflict between such lodges and Christianity, with the result that they will renounce their lodge membership; and

WHEREAS, Such procedure would seem to be due to a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the intent and spirit of Section 14.03 and in conflict with Synod's position;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned voting members of various congregations in Baltimore, Md., affiliated with The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, hereby

Petition Synod to make its position unequivocally clear as to the true intent of paragraphs f and g of Section 14.03 by revising the same so that they shall hereafter read as follows:

It is, and shall be, the practice in Synod not to administer Communion to members of such lodges nor to admit such to communicant membership in our congregations.

A conscientious pastor may in cases which present unusual circumstances, rendering their classification difficult, administer Holy Communion to a person who is still outwardly connected with such lodge. But in such a case the pastor shall earnestly beware of fascinating and giving offense, and to this end he shall freely and conscientiously consult with his church council and congregation, his brethren in the ministry, and with the officials of Synod, in the case may be. It is not intended, however, that such exceptions may include the administration of Holy Communion publicly to non-members of the congregation who are members of lodges or societies of an unchristian or anti-Christian character or the actual admission of such persons to communicant membership in our congregations.

EMIL A. HOPPENSTEADT IVAN E. TUHY
of Calvary Lutheran Church

HENRY F. KRUELLE JOHN W. SCHERER
of Bethlehem Lutheran Church

HERBERT F. KUENNE ERNEST F. FADUM
C. LOUIS McCLEAN
of Martini Lutheran Church

E. HOWARD ASENDORF
of Redeemer Lutheran Church

ALBERT G. GEIGER
of Mount Olive Ev. Lutheran Church

CARL H. KRUELLE
of Lutheran Church of Our Savior

WILLIAM C. L. RACH
of Immanuel Lutheran Church

ACTION

Committees 6 and 7 jointly recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 5

WHEREAS, This memorial has been presented by a group of consecrated laymen who are earnestly concerned that Synod's established practice over against "lodges or societies of an unchristian or anti-Christian character" should be maintained; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee in conjunction with Committee 6 on Constitutional Matters has examined the merits of this memorial; therefore be it

Resolved, That in conformity with Synod's position concerning lodges (14.03 a-e), in agreement with general practice in Synod, and in the interest of clarification, paragraph f of this section of the By-Laws of Synod be amended to read: "It is, and shall be, the practice in Synod not to administer Holy Communion to members of such lodges *nor to admit such persons to communicant membership in our congregations*"; and be it

Resolved, That paragraph g be not amended at this time, but that the President of Synod appoint a committee which in consultation with the Commission on Fraternal Organizations shall rewrite paragraph 14.03 g, with the purpose of more clearly defining the nature of the exceptions to the general rule which is stated in paragraph f, and report to the next convention.

Membership of Synod's Board of Directors

(Memorial 802)

WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors, composed of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer of Synod, by virtue of their office, and three pastors and five laymen, is charged by Synod to be its legal representative and custodian of its property; and

WHEREAS, It is also charged with many other duties, as set forth in twenty-one paragraphs of Section 2.79 of Synod's *Handbook*; and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1950, by adopting Section 2.81 as a completely new Section to "F. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD," further increased the duties of the Board of Directors of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The present arrangement of representation on the Board of Directors of Synod is not in accordance with the democratic principles of our Church, since no provision is made for regional representation, nor representation on a per-communicant basis; and

WHEREAS, A much better understanding between Synod and Districts could be brought about through a more equitable representation of the Districts on Synod's Board of Directors; be it therefore

Resolved, That in Synod's *Handbook*, Section 2.71, "Membership," be amended to read: "The Board of Directors shall be constituted as follows: The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer of Synod by virtue of their office, and one pastor or layman from each District of Synod in the United States and Canada with a total communicant membership of twenty-five thousand or over, to be elected according to Synod's rules"; be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Nominations place in nomination candidates in such a manner that, if possible, an equal number of pastors and laymen be elected; be it finally

Resolved, That this change become effective with the 1956 convention of Synod.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

Committee 6 reported:

Resolution 24

PREAMBLE: There is, of course, every reason to commend the Board of Directors, Minnesota District, for its deep interest in, and zeal for, preserving the genuine democratic principles of our Church, as well as in bringing about a better understanding between Synod and Districts.

WHEREAS, However, the functions of the Board of Directors are administrative rather than legislative; and

WHEREAS, An increase in the size of the Board of Directors would rather retard than increase the efficiency of the Board of Directors in its administrative functions; and

WHEREAS, This proposal of limiting selection of membership of the Board of Directors to Districts of 25,000 communicants or over, would deprive Synod of talented men serving capably now; and

WHEREAS, This proposal itself would seem to negate the democratic principles of our Church by depriving Districts of less than 25,000 communicants of representation on the Board of Directors; therefore your Committee

Recommends, That Memorial 802 be declined; and that future Committees on Nominations keep in mind presentation of slates of candidates for membership on the Board of Directors from different areas of Synod.

ACTION

This matter was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Matters.

Woman Suffrage in the Church

(Unprinted Memorials 21 and 47)

Concerning this matter Committee 6 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 27

WHEREAS, It is a general principle of Holy Scripture that woman should not usurp authority over men in the home and in the church; and

WHEREAS, Synod has based its position in the field of woman suffrage in the church on this general principle of the Bible, as expressed in various passages, including 1 Cor. 14:34 and 1 Tim. 2:11, 12; and

WHEREAS, However, there is a sincere difference of opinion among clergy and laity concerning the full and correct application of these texts to the question of woman suffrage in the church, as indicated by Unprinted Memorials 21 and 47; and

WHEREAS, Many women of our Church are eager to be of greatest service to their Lord in the church; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee of five members to prepare for the next convention a thorough exegetical study of 1 Corinthians 14, 1 Timothy 2, and all other applicable texts as they relate to the question of woman suffrage in our congregations; and be it further

Resolved, That, in the meantime, our congregations be urged to continue the present practice of our Synod in restricting the privileges of voting membership to qualified male communicants.

NOTE: Synod by a rising vote expressed its esteem for the women of the Church and their work.

Report of Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research

(Memorial 1010)

ACTION

Concerning this report, printed in Section II, Committee 6 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 29

WHEREAS, The Committee on Allocating Research Funds now has projects of scholarly research under way which will require several more years to finish; and

WHEREAS, Additional and new projects are under way for future scholarly research; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Committee on Allocating Research Funds become a standing committee of Synod; be it further

Resolved, That the *name* of this Committee be: Committee for Developing Scholarly Research; be it further

Resolved, That the *membership* of this Committee be composed of two pastors, two professors, and one teacher; and be it further

Resolved, That the *functions* of this Committee be as follows:

1. To consider research projects that may be proposed by

members of Synod, to approve those that meet certain standards, to allocate funds for the carrying on of these projects;

2. To initiate research in the following areas: a) Biblical research, b) Reformation research, c) Church History, d) subsidizing when necessary the production of pertinent theological literature, e) church problems of today;

3. To allocate funds to underwrite the scholarly work of pastors, teachers, and of retired professors, when such projects meet the standards set by the Committee for Developing Scholarly Research; and be it finally

Resolved, That a new section, defining the name, the membership, and the functions of this Committee be added to the *Handbook*.

Another recommendation by Committee 11 was also adopted:

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, Additional funds are requested for the work of scholarly research; therefore be it

Resolved, That in addition to the sums already available, Synod encourage the Fiscal Conference to include in the annual budget the sum of \$15,000 to carry on special research projects.

Action of Synod in Milwaukee, 1950, Declaring the Adoption of the "Common Confession," Is Null and Void

(Memorial 614 and Protest of Pastor J. R. Sheppard)

1. The motion before the convention read: "*Resolved*, That we accept the *Common Confession* as a statement of these doctrines in harmony with Scriptures." (1950 *Proceedings*, p. 585.)

2. When the vote was taken, the chairman announced that a "scattered nay vote" was heard.

3. Before the motion was called, various speakers had earnestly contended on the floor of the convention that in several articles the *Common Confession* was devoid of Scripturalness.

4. In the "Constitution of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod" Article VIII C reads: "All matters of doctrine and of conscience shall be decided only by the Word of God."

5. As a case of discipline in a congregation a nay vote makes excommunication by a majority vote null and void, so here also the "scattered nay votes" cast in "matters of doctrine and of conscience" have made the action taken by majority vote null and void.

GUSTAV H. STEFFEN

ACTION

Committee 6 recommended the following resolution, which was adopted with 17 negative votes:

Resolution 31

The memorial and protest contend that the negative votes cast against the adoption of the *Common Confession* at the 1950 convention render the action of the majority null and void because a unanimous vote was required.

Committee 6 has been informed by Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters that protests against the adoption of the *Common Confession* had been previously made on the same grounds to the President of the Synod and referred by him to the Committee on Constitutional Matters for an opinion. This Committee originally rendered an opinion under date of May 18, 1951, in which it made the following statements:

1. "Article VIII C of our Constitution states: 'All matters of doctrine and of conscience shall be decided only by the Word of God. All other matters shall be decided by a majority vote. In case of a tie vote, the President may cast the deciding vote.' This article safeguards doctrine and conscience by declaring that no doctrine is decided by man or by vote.

2. "Dr. Pieper's *Dogmatics*, Vol. III, p. 495, states: 'Abstimmungen in Sachen der Lehre haben nur den Zweck, festzustellen, ob alle die Lehre des goettlichen Worts erkannt haben und ihr zustimmen; nicht haben sie den Zweck durch Stimmenmehrheit oder auch durch Einstimmigkeit ueber die Richtigkeit einer Lehre zu entscheiden.'

"We note that the correctness of a doctrine is determined neither by a majority vote nor by a unanimous vote, but solely by the Word of God.

"Consequently, when Article VIII C deals with matters of doctrine and conscience, it says nothing about a unanimous vote, thus clearly indicating that when matters are decided by the Word of God, it is not a demand for a unanimous vote; hence the two are not identical. 1 Cor. 1:10 properly belongs where it appears as a reference in Article III of the Constitution and with Eph. 4:3-6 is a plea to conserve and promote the unity of the true faith."

The Committee then quoted the resolution for the adoption of the *Common Confession* and called attention to the fact that the doctrinal position of the Missouri Synod is sufficiently safeguarded with reference to the *Brief Statement*, and the provision for possible clarification and expansion.

The Committee further pointed out that at no time during the discussion on the floor was there any evidence of disagreement of doctrine itself among the members of the Missouri Synod, and that in the absence of protests before the Chair declared the resolution adopted, the decision of the Chair was not a violation of Article VIII of the Constitution.

The Committee closed its opinion with the following paragraph: "The vote at Milwaukee on the acceptance of the *Common Confession*, which was certainly a 'matter of doctrine and of conscience,' can be considered constitutional only if it is definitely understood that those who voted for and those who voted against the manner in which the doctrines are expressed in the *Common Confession* have gone on record as to their position in the matter. That is their constitutional right. The vote is not to be considered binding on the conscience of anyone who voted against the adoption of the *Common Confession* for the sake of his conscience, inasmuch as Synod by resolution (*Proceedings*, p. 586) has given an opportunity for further discussion of all questions with regard to the *Common Confession* with the Committee on Doctrinal Unity."

As a result of this opinion, a lengthy criticism was received from one of the protestants, and the Committee on Constitutional Matters upon giving further consideration to the matter realized that its original opinion had been misunderstood in several respects and rendered a revised opinion dated September 28, 1951.

The Committee changed the last sentence of paragraph 2 as follows: "Therefore, when Article VIII C deals with matters of doctrine and conscience, it says nothing about a unanimous vote or majority vote, but demands that all such matters are decided by the Word of God."

The Committee rewrote paragraph 6 as follows: "The vote at Milwaukee on the acceptance of the *Common Confession* cannot be considered as violating the conscience of anyone inasmuch as Synod by resolution (*Proceedings*, p. 585 f.) has given an opportunity for further discussion of all questions regarding the *Common Confession* with the Committee on Doctrinal Unity."

Committee 6 has given careful consideration to the original and revised opinions of the Committee on Constitutional Matters and to the following conditions and circumstances accompanying the adoption of the *Common Confession*:

1. That no objection was voiced on the floor that anything contained therein was contrary to Scripture. All objections were addressed to choice of words and adequacy.
2. That before final announcement of adoption by the President no one protested that adoption by majority vote was contrary to the Constitution.
3. That no one protested on the ground that the *Common Confession* contained false doctrine.
4. That no one protested on the floor on the ground of violation of conscience.

5. That no one requested from the floor that his name be recorded as opposed to adoption on any of these grounds.

Committee 6 is convinced that the action of the 1950 convention in adopting the *Common Confession* is not rendered null and void by reason of the few scattered nays against adoption; therefore be it

Resolved, That the opinion of Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters dated September 28, 1951, be approved; and be it further

Resolved, That Memorial 614 and Protest of Rev. J. R. Shepard be declined.

When Is a Unanimous Vote Required?

(Unprinted Memorial 59)

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod adopted this resolution with 21 negative votes:

Resolution 32

This memorial refers to this congregation's Unprinted Memorial 62 to the 1950 convention asking that Synod reject the *Common Confession* "as doctrinally ambiguous, inadequate, and confused," to its letter of January 13, 1951, asking whether it is the position of the officers of Synod that, in spite of lack of unanimity of action, the *Common Confession* is now constitutionally adopted and that all members' rights and equity in Synod are now governed by this adoption. It refers also to paragraph 6 of the original opinion of Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters dated May 18, 1951, and to paragraph 6 of the revised opinion dated September 28, 1951; also to letter of the President dated April 26, 1952, advising that Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters "is convinced that, considering the circumstances in this particular case a unanimous vote was not necessary. It has not thereby declared that a unanimous vote is never required. It has expressed no opinion on this point since the facts did not require it to do so." The memorial states that the congregation is not clear as to what "the circumstances in this particular case are which eliminate the necessity of a unanimous vote on this "matter of doctrine and conscience" and requests an answer to the following questions:

1. In what circumstances is a unanimous agreement on matters of doctrine and conscience required by God's Word and the synodical Constitution?

2. Does this opinion mean that the Committee and the President hold that unanimous agreement must be required for final acceptance of the *Common Confession*?

With reference to the "circumstances of this particular case," Committee 6 refers to its report on Memorial 614 and protest of Rev. J. R. Sheppard, which lists the circumstances.

With reference to question 1 of the Memorial, Committee 6 is of the opinion that this is an abstract question to which it is impossible to give an answer at this time since it is not possible to anticipate circumstances which may develop or occur in the future;

With reference to question 2 of the Memorial, Committee 6 is of the opinion that the opinion of Synod's standing Committee on Constitutional Matters does not hold that unanimous agreement must be required for final acceptance of the *Common Confession* since the question of final adoption was not before it. As with question 1, an answer to this question is not possible at this time. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod decline to answer these two questions in Unprinted Memorial 59 at this time.

Do All Matters of Doctrine and Conscience Still Require Unanimous Agreement?

(Memorial 607)

WHEREAS, Article III of the Constitution of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod states that the first object of Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)"; and

WHEREAS, Article VIII C expressly states: "All matters of doctrine and conscience shall be decided by the Word of God. All other matters shall be decided by a majority vote"; and

WHEREAS, The Western District in 1862 declared: "Matters of doctrine and conscience can be disposed of only by unanimous agreement according to the Word of God and the Confessions of the Church, Is. 8:2" (*Die rechte Gestalt*, p. 61; cf. *Theol. Quarterly*, Vol. I, p. 405; Walther, *Pastorale*, p. 372); and

WHEREAS, The Central District declared in 1875: "When a controversy in doctrine arises, then it is ungodly to settle the controversy by a majority vote" (quoted in Kansas District, 1901, p. 30); and

WHEREAS, Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters in an opinion, dated May 18, 1951, declared: "The vote at Milwaukee on the acceptance of the *Common Confession* was certainly a 'matter of doctrine and conscience'" (II, 6); now therefore be it

Resolved, That St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Congregation of Morrison, Ill., hereby requests The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., to answer the question: Is unanimous agreement to the Word of God still required for final disposition of all matters of doctrine and conscience within the Missouri Synod?

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION OF MORRISON, ILL.
HAROLD DENIG, *Chairman of Congregational Meetings*
MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following report of Committee 6 was adopted:

Resolution 33

This memorial refers to a paragraph in the opinion of Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters dated May 18, 1951, which paragraph, however, was later revised in the opinion of the Committee dated September 28, 1951. The memorial asks Synod to answer the following question: "Is unanimous agreement to the Word of God still required for final disposition of all matters of doctrine and conscience within the Missouri Synod?"

Your Committee submits the following answer: In view of the provision of Article VIII C of the Constitution that all matters of doctrine and conscience shall be decided only by the Word of God, it is obvious that at all times we should strive for unanimous agreement to the Word of God.

However, due to the fact that not only matters of doctrine, but also of conscience are involved, the application of the principle to any given situation or resolution before the convention is subject to the circumstances surrounding the case.

No case of casuistry can be answered in advance.

Duties of the College of Presidents

(Unprinted Memorial 46)

The 1950 convention at Milwaukee referred to the College of Presidents the following memorial of the York-Seward Regional Conference, Southern Nebraska District:

"That between conventions the College of Presidents be the ranking policy-forming group of Synod;

"That its decision and policies be a matter of public record;

"That the Delegate Synod review the actions taken by the College of Presidents since its previous convention; and

"That this convention direct a careful listing of the duties of this College." (*Proceedings* 1950, page 533.)

Since this is a matter which deals with the possible grant of

ity to the College of Presidents not held by this body
ously and which should, therefore, be studied by a group other
the College of Presidents, which is directly concerned;
College of Presidents, therefore, *recommends* to Synod as-
sembled in convention at Houston, June, 1953, that this memorial
be referred to a special committee appointed by the President
of Synod.

COLLEGE OF PRESIDENTS

G. W. LOBECK, *Secretary*

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 35

WHEREAS, The question of making the College of Presidents
the ranking policy-forming group of Synod during the interval
between conventions deals with a possible grant of authority not
held by this body previously, and should, therefore, be studied
by a group other than the College of Presidents; be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a special com-
mittee to study this whole matter as presented in the 1950 *Proceed-
ings*, page 533, and report to the next convention.

Certification of Delegates

(Unprinted Memorial 65)

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 36

WHEREAS, Considerable confusion took place in the certification
of lay delegates; and

WHEREAS, The certification forms required by the registration
desk were not distributed in advance; and

WHEREAS, Getting these blanks signed by the District President
was often difficult and time-consuming, and in some cases, vir-
tually impossible; and

WHEREAS, All regular delegates had definite proof of their
selection by virtue of the fact that their names appeared in printed
material published by Synod, such as the *Lutheran Witness* and
the pocket directory distributed to each delegate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the procedure for certification of delegates be
studied by the Committee on Constitutional Matters; and be it
further

Resolved, That a simplified procedure be developed under
which lay delegates and pastors are certified by the same pro-
cedure; and be it finally

Resolved, That this simplified procedure be incorporated in the
Handbook.

Regulations for Executive Secretaries

Committee 6 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 37

WHEREAS, Executive secretaries and assistants serving various boards have been and are now serving; and

WHEREAS, In some instances regulations defining their duties have not as yet been drawn up; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitutional Matters be authorized to draw up such regulations whenever none exist.

Authority to Establish Full-Time Offices in Synod

(Unprinted Memorial 37)

Committee 6 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 39

In answer to the question proposed in Unprinted Memorial 37, be it

Resolved, That Synod continue to reserve to itself the authority to establish full-time offices in Synod.

Changes in "Handbook" in Section 8.27

Upon recommendation of Committee 6 Synod resolved:

Resolution 40

WHEREAS, Greater emphasis should be laid on evangelism in our churches; therefore be it

Resolved, That paragraph a of 8.27 remain as it now reads; and be it further

Resolved, That a new paragraph, numbered b, be added to read as follows: "The Board shall work closely with the District Mission Boards and the congregations of Synod in order to promote an intensive program of all phases of Evangelism throughout Synod, and offer such helps and assistance as may be needed." And be it further

Resolved, That the paragraphs b, c, and d become paragraphs c, d, and e.

Boundary Line Between the Atlantic and Eastern Districts

(Unprinted Memorials 63 and 55)

Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 6:

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, This matter was carefully reviewed with the Presidents of the two Districts concerned; and

WHEREAS, These officials suggested that the matter would be decided between the two Districts; therefore be it

Resolved, That this matter be turned over to the District officials involved and be submitted by them to the 1956 convention Synod for ratification. Cp. *Handbook* 3.02.

Constitutional Matters in the Report of the Board of Directors

Upon recommendation of Committee 6 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 23

Covering this part of the report of the Board of Directors, we wish to inform the Convention that No. 22 has been referred to Committee 13. Cf. page 545, *Reports and Memorials*, Memorial 1009. No. 23 has also been referred to Committee 13. Cf. page 514, *Reports and Memorials*, Memorial 821. No. 25 has been referred to Committee 10. Cf. page 500. No. 26 has been referred to Committee 10 also. Cf. page 496, *Reports and Memorials*.

Covering No. 21, page 457, your Committee offers the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Regulations governing Retirement Plan for Lay Employees, formerly in the *Handbook* under Section 10.61—10.93, were removed from the *Handbook*, since these regulations are of interest to a small group only and must often be changed; and

WHEREAS, The administration of this plan is under the complete direction of the Board of Directors of Synod according to the resolution of the 1947 convention of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That this action be ratified.

Concerning No. 24, page 457 — *Handbook* Section 2.79 h, your Committee recommends adoption, and that Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters be authorized and directed to put this provision into its proper place in the *Handbook*.

Covering No. 27, page 458, your Committee offers the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The duties outlined in Section 9.27 b of the *Handbook* are the responsibility of the Treasurer of Synod; be it therefore

Resolved, That Section 9.27 b of the *Handbook* be repealed.

VI. INTERSYNODICAL AND DOCTRINAL MATTERS

Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity

(Memorial 601)

In conformity with a resolution of the Milwaukee Convention a Committee on Doctrinal Unity, consisting of Pastors George Maassel, Geo. J. Meyer, and Werner H. Jurgens; Profs. Walter A. Baepfer, Martin Franzmann, and Alfred O. Fuerbringer; and Messrs. Walter Blume and Herbert A. Knopp, was appointed in the fall of 1950. The members of this committee, with the exception of Pastor Jurgens, who in September, 1952, asked to be excused from further service, have, throughout the triennium, carried out the task assigned to them to the best of their ability and herewith make their report to Synod.

I

We wish to acknowledge the grace of God, whose aid we always implored for our task and who, we are convinced, guided us in its execution. We are grateful for the presence of Dr. J. W. Behnken at all our meetings and that of Dr. Herman Harms at practically all of them. Both of these leaders of our Church took a deep interest in the work of the committee and were of great help to us. We also wish to acknowledge the interest, understanding, and help of many of the members of our Synod who gave us advice and encouragement and supported us with their prayers. We wish to express our appreciation to the representatives of the other synods of the Synodical Conference for their willingness to meet with us and discuss in a fraternal spirit the problems that confronted us. While we did not reach agreement with all of them on all points, we are hopeful that this may yet come to pass. The very friendly and cordial spirit of the members of the American Lutheran Church with whom we met and the honesty with which they faced some rather difficult situations served to make our task lighter.

II

In accordance with the instructions of Synod the committee has served as a clearinghouse and a steering committee with regard to matters affecting the negotiations with the American Lutheran Church and, especially, the *Common Confession*. At its first meeting, held on December 4, 1950, the committee carefully studied all of the resolutions of the Milwaukee Convention pertaining to its sphere of activity. The committee recognized Synod's declaration that the *Common Confession* as adopted at Milwaukee composed the doctrinal differences of the past. At the same time it was aware that Synod made provisions for clarifications of, and

tions to, the *Common Confession* in case further study or developments made them necessary or advisable. Therefore the committee has made itself available to all who wished to consult and as a result met with individual members and groups of members of our Church, listened to their presentations, and endeavored to answer their questions. Members of the committee have appeared before conferences and District conventions and have answered whatever correspondence was directed to them in these matters.

III

The committee has also had meetings with representatives of the other synods of the Synodical Conference to discuss the *Common Confession* in a very thorough manner. (Other intersynodical matters do not belong to our sphere of activity.) In meetings held in January, 1951, and in April, 1951, and attended by representatives of all the constituent synods, attention was focused on the sections of the *Common Confession*, as adopted at Milwaukee, regarding which some need for clarification was felt. Upon invitation several members of the committee were present at the convention of the Wisconsin Synod, held at New Ulm, Minn., in August, 1951, and at the convention of the Slovak Church, held in Detroit in the same month.

The Norwegian Synod resolved at its convention in June, 1951:

WHEREAS, The matter of the *Common Confession* has been placed before our Synod by our sister synod, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, for our consent to the course of action outlined in the resolutions of the Missouri Synod, be it

Resolved, That we cannot give our consent to the *Common Confession* as a settlement of doctrinal differences between the Synodical Conference and the American Lutheran Church, for the following reasons:

The *Common Confession* does not reject the errors of the American Lutheran Church. The document does not reject the false doctrine which has been expressed in the American Lutheran Church, that some parts of Scripture are not divinely inspired. John 10, 35; II Tim. 3, 16. On the contrary, when describing the origin of Scripture the *Common Confession* uses the expression "content and fitting word," which is acceptable to many of those who also accept the false doctrine aforementioned.

Secondly, although the justification of all mankind in Christ (objective justification, Rom. 4, 5; 5, 18) has been openly denied within the American Lutheran Church, yet the *Common Confession* does not definitely state that God has declared all mankind to be righteous in Christ.

Thirdly, the error of the American Lutheran Church, that some people are converted to Christ while others are not, because the converted offer only a natural resistance, while others offer willful resistance, — this error is not rejected in the *Common Confession*. Rom. 3, 22, 23.

Fourthly, the *Common Confession* does not reject the error taught in the American Lutheran Church, that God elected His people to eternal life in view of their foreseen faith. Acts 13.48.

Fifthly, the *Common Confession* does not reject the error in the American Lutheran Church, that the Means of Grace belong to the essence of the Holy Christian Church. Eph. 2.19; Acts 2.38; Matt. 26.38. (The saints in heaven do not need the remission of sins.)

Sixthly, The *Common Confession* does not wholly reject such errors in the doctrine of the Last Things as the American Lutheran Church is tolerating, as, for example, that the Papacy may not be the Antichrist until the last day: (II Thess. 2.8); that an unusually large number of Jews will be converted to Christ in the future (Acts 7.51; Rom. 8.7), and that there will be some kind of millennial reign of Christ (II Tim. 3.1).

These are examples sufficient to show that the *Common Confession* is not a settlement of the differences.

We therefore earnestly entreat our sister synod, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, to reconsider its adoption of the *Common Confession* and to reject it as a settlement of its doctrinal differences with the American Lutheran Church.

We further entreat The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to discontinue negotiations with the American Lutheran Church except on the basis of a full acceptance of the "*Brief Statement*," (Titus 3.10.)

Concern for the truth and for the continuation of our fellowship with the Missouri Synod on the doctrinal basis which we have enjoyed in the Synodical Conference through these many years moves us to draw up these resolutions. We desire our fellowship on the basis of right doctrine and practice to continue. God grant that the unity which once prevailed in the Synodical Conference may be restored by a steadfast adherence to the Scriptural principles that have united us.

The Wisconsin Synod received a *Review of the "Common Confession"* prepared at the request of its Standing Committee on Church Union. This *Review* finds "a number of serious omissions in the articles [of the *Common Confession*]' dealing with the doctrines that have been in controversy" (VI: Justification, VII: Conversion, IV: Election, V: Means of Grace, IX: The Church, XII: The Last Things) and adds that a statement on the doctrine of the Sunday ought to be included. The pertinent resolutions of the Wisconsin Synod are as follows (*Proceedings, 31st Convention*, pp. 147 to 148:

1. Be it *Resolved*, That we concur in the findings of the Standing Committee on Church Union as found in the document *Review of the "Common Confession,"* and herewith make them our own.

2. Be it further *Resolved*, That we inform The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod that we not only find the *Common Confession* to be inadequate in the points noted (cf. *Review of the Common Confession*), but that we also hold that the adoption of the *Common Confession* by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod involves an untruth and creates a basically untruthful situation,

that this action has been officially interpreted as a settlement of differences which are in fact not settled.

3. And be it further *Resolved*, That we ask The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to repudiate its stand that the *Common Confession* is a settlement of the doctrines treated by the two committees (Mo.-ALC.)

4. And be it further *Resolved*:

a. That we direct the attention of our sister Synod of Missouri to the position which the American Lutheran Church has taken in the *Friendly Invitation* of March 4, 1947, with the remark contending for "an area where there exists an allowable and wholesome latitude of theological opinion on the basis of the teaching of the Word of God," and that we indicate to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod that this position of the American Lutheran Church challenges the clarity and therefore the authority of the Scriptures (Ps. 119:105). This can only cause confusion and disturbance in the church. Therefore negotiations should be suspended.

b. That we further indicate to the sister Synod of Missouri that not until the American Lutheran Church recognizes this as the basic problem which must first be considered and settled, will the obstacle to the renewal of doctrinal discussions have been removed. (Cf. *Convention Proceedings of the Joint Synod, 1939*, page 61, 2b and c.)"

The Slovak Church adopted this resolution:

WHEREAS, The *Common Confession* of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and of the American Lutheran Church has been placed before the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod for the purpose of securing the consent of our Church to the course of action of our sister Missouri Synod as outlined in its resolutions; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this request, the *Common Confession* under the prayerful guidance of the Holy Spirit and in the fear of God has been diligently studied by our Pastoral Conferences and thoroughly examined and discussed daily at the sessions of the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church in convention assembled; and

WHEREAS, The Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the basis of this thorough study has come to the conviction that the *Common Confession* does not contain anything contrary to the Word of God and the Confessions of the Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, The Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church regards the *Common Confession* as sufficient basis for further negotiations with other Lutheran bodies toward the attainment of true unity of doctrine and practice; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church express its agreement with the doctrines set forth in the *Common Confession* and grant its consent to the course of action as outlined in the resolutions of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

It added the following note:

Although the *Common Confession* has been adopted by unanimous vote of the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church we hereby wish to bring to your attention a few pertinent observations which may help you in arriving at any clarification or expansion of the *Common Confession*. (Followed by seven suggestions for improved wording.)

A further meeting with representatives of all of the Synodical Conference groups was held in April, 1952. At this time the tentative draft of Part II was discussed.

At the convention of the Synodical Conference held at St. Paul, Minn., in August, 1952, the following resolution was adopted (*Proceedings, 42d Convention*, pp. 159f.):

WHEREAS, Not all brethren of the Synodical Conference are persuaded that the *Common Confession* is adequate as a settlement of the doctrinal differences between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, as provided for by the Missouri Synod *Convention Proceedings*, p. 585, has prepared a tentative Part II of the *Common Confession* to meet the objections raised against the *Common Confession*; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Synodical Conference postpone all further action with reference to the *Common Confession* until said Part II has been completed and presented to the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference and to the American Lutheran Church."

When the final draft of Articles VIII and IX of Part II of the *Common Confession* had been completed, another meeting was held with representatives of Synodical Conference groups. This meeting took place in Milwaukee in January, 1953. The Norwegian Synod was not represented, but its committee agreed to hold a meeting with the Missouri Synod representatives on April 15, 1953, which at the time of this writing is still in the future.

IV

The main portion of the committee's work was the completion of the *Common Confession*. All of the suggestions made to it relative to the wording of Part I were carefully weighed by the committee and discussed also in joint session with the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church. The members of the latter group were very sympathetic to the requests of members of the Missouri Synod and the other Synodical Conference synods for additional statements, spelling out more clearly some of the statements in Part I. They stressed, however, that in order to avoid confusion, these clarifications should be incorporated in the planned Part II, which should then be made one document with Part I. In all, six plenary meetings of both committees and as many meetings of the editorial subcommittee were held. The tentative draft of Articles I to VII and Article X of Part II (present numbering) was printed in the church papers of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church in April, 1952, and printed copies were mailed to all pastors of both Churches shortly thereafter. The final draft of the entire document was submitted to all pastors in April of this year.

The American Lutheran Church, meeting in Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1950, adopted Part I of the *Common Confession*. At its convention in Waverly, Iowa, in October, 1950, it received Part II in its tentative form as a progress report.

It is the committee's conviction that the entire *Common Confession* as now presented to the convention is an adequate statement of doctrine and practice, which, if also Part II is adopted by The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church, will be a blueprint according to which, with the help of God, full unity in doctrine can be attained and agreement in practice can be achieved between the two Churches.

In accordance with another resolution of the Milwaukee Convention a meeting bringing together the committees, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and District Presidents of the two Churches was held in February of this year. About 70 men were present at this three-day meeting. The history of the union movement involving the two Churches was reviewed, and the *Common Confession* was discussed, with special emphasis on church fellowship and anti-Christian organizations. As in all of the other meetings of the two committees, the discussion was very frank, but friendly. This meeting, in our opinion, constituted a major step forward. The group resolved that further meetings of this kind should be held in order to corroborate and verify the unity in doctrine and bring about unity in practice as well as eventual church fellowship.

Throughout the triennium your Committee was not unaware of the fact that the American Lutheran Church is contemplating an organic merger with the four other bodies of the American Lutheran Conference. The document which is to form the doctrinal basis for this union is entitled the *United Testimony on Faith and Life*. While the American Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Evangelical Lutheran Church have adopted the *United Testimony* and are willing to enter the proposed merger, the Augustana Synod at its meeting in June, 1952, indicated that it would not participate in the present merger, and the Lutheran Free Church, also meeting in June, 1952, would not commit itself to the goal of organic union. Your Committee had slated discussion of the *United Testimony* for the agenda at several joint meetings with the committee of the American Lutheran Church, but lack of time prevented the realization of this discussion. In case the proposed merger comes to pass, an entirely new situation will have arisen, which will require the attention of our Synod.

V

Your Committee herewith officially presents to this convention the *Common Confession*, as augmented in accordance with the provisions of the Milwaukee Convention.

The Common Confession (Parts I and II)

Foreword to Part I

The common confession of faith is the composite work of two committees: the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, authorized and empowered to prepare such a statement by its 1947 convention, and the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church, authorized and empowered to negotiate with The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod for the same purpose by its 1948 convention. These two committees voted in joint session on January 7, 1949, to request a joint subcommittee consisting of Dr. Edward C. Fendt, Dr. John H. C. Fritz, Dr. Bernard J. Holm, and Rev. Werner H. Jurgens to prepare the preliminary draft of such a confession. This draft was written by these men in Chicago, Ill., on August 29 and 30, 1949. Revisions were offered in sessions of the two official committees meeting separately (the American Lutheran Church committee in Chicago on September 15, 1949, and The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod committee in St. Louis on September 16, 1949). On October 21, 1949, the joint subcommittee embodied these revisions in the document and submitted the revised draft to all the members of the two committees. On December 5 and 6, 1949, the two committees met jointly and approved the copy herewith submitted.

This confession of faith, unanimously approved by the two official committees as their report to their Synods, is hereby respectfully submitted to the Synods for adoption.

*The Committee on Doctrinal
Unity of The Lutheran Church—
Missouri Synod*

Dr. W. Arndt, Chairman
Dr. John W. Behnken
Dr. John H. C. Fritz
Dr. F. H. Brunn
Prof. Walter Baepler
Rev. Geo. J. Meyer
Rev. W. H. Jurgens
Mr. H. W. Knopp

*The Committee on Fellowship
of the
American Lutheran Church*

Dr. Em. Poppen, Chairman
Dr. Edward C. Fendt
Dr. Bernard J. Holm
Dr. L. Ludwig
Dr. W. L. Young
Mr. Carl E. Schock
Augmented by the Executive
Committee of the American
Lutheran Church:
Dr. Wm. Sodt
Dr. Julius Bodensieck
Dr. H. L. Yochum

Chicago, Illinois, December 6, 1949

**Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity
of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
and of the Committee on Fellowship
of the American Lutheran Church**

In order to give expression to our common Christian Faith, we hereby declare the following to be our mutual conviction and testimony:

I. GOD

We believe and teach:

The one and only God is the God who has revealed Himself to us as the Creator of the world and its Preserver, to whom the entire creation and all creatures are subject, who is the Lord and Ruler over all things. Through the Holy Scriptures He has revealed Himself to us as the Righteous and Holy One and also as the God of our salvation from sin and death. He has designated and manifested Himself as the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the work of creation, redemption, and sanctification. We therefore confess our faith in this Triune God, three distinct Persons in the one Godhead.

- (2) All men can know of the existence and activity of God, deriving such knowledge from the creation of the world, their own conscience, and history. But who God is, how He is minded toward man, and what He has done for man's salvation from sin, can be known only from God's revelation of Himself in Jesus Christ through the Holy Scriptures. In Jesus Christ, God became incarnate. "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the Only-Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth," John 1:14.

Cf. Acts 14:15-17; 17:24-31; Romans 1:19-20; 2:14-15; 1 Corinthians 2:10-14; Ephesians 2; Colossians 1; 2 Timothy 3:14-17; Hebrews 1-2.

II. MAN

We believe and teach:

- (1) God in the beginning created man in His own image to live according to His Law which God had written into man's heart; but man disobeyed God and thereby became a sinner, alienating himself from God, and bringing sin and death upon himself and all his posterity. "As by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned," Romans 5:12. Therefore all men are born into this world with original sin; and being unable to observe God's divine commands, they willfully continue to transgress God's holy Law in thoughts, words, and deeds. Man as sinner has delivered himself

into the bondage of sin and of the devil, from which man cannot free himself by his own powers. From this desperate condition and tyranny only God can set man free.

Cf. Genesis 1—3; Psalms 51 and 130; Romans 1—7; Ephesians 4:24; Hebrews 2:14-18.

III. REDEMPTION

We believe and teach:

- (1) God from eternity decreed to send, and in the fullness of time did send, His Son to fallen man as Savior, to fulfill the Law in the sinner's stead and to suffer the sinner's punishment in his stead. Christ "was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our justification," Rom. 4:25. God "laid on Him the iniquity of us all," Is. 53:6. Christ entered into death in order to bring man, held in the grip of death, unto life with Himself. In His victory over death He brings to man a life of freedom from death. God by raising Christ from the dead proclaimed to the world that He has accepted the atonement for man's sin as completed and that Christ, the risen and exalted God-Man, shall reign as Lord forever.

Cf. Isaiah 53; Matthew 20:28; Luke 24; John 11 and 14; Acts 2:22-36; 1 Corinthians 15; 2 Corinthians 5:14-21; 1 Timothy 2:4-6; 1 Peter 1:18-25.

IV. ELECTION

We believe and teach:

- (1) God from eternity, solely because of His grace in Christ and without any cause whatever in man, elected as His own all those whom He makes and keeps members of His kingdom and heirs of eternal life. The Holy Spirit by the Gospel has called us and assured us of our status before God, testifying to us that He has chosen us for Himself in Christ from the foundation of the world, and by the imputation of Christ's righteousness has given us the assurance that He will present us faultless before the throne of His glory.

Cf. Acts 13:48; Romans 8; Ephesians 1; 1 Peter 1:1-9.

V. MEANS OF GRACE

We believe and teach:

- (1) God has willed that the knowledge and benefit of Christ's redemption from sin be brought to man through His means of grace, namely, through the Gospel in the Word and in the Sacraments. Through these means he not only offers but actually bestows His grace in Christ unto forgiveness of sins and a life of fellowship with Him.
- (2) *The Word.* Through the Holy Scriptures, which God caused to be written by men chosen and inspired by Him, God instructs and assures us regarding His will for us. The Holy Scriptures

- constitute His Word to men, centering in the revelation of Him-
 self in the person and work of Jesus Christ for our salvation.
 Through the Holy Scriptures God continues to speak to men in all
 ages until the end of time. He speaks as the infallible and un-
 changing God, whose message to mankind never changes. Since
 the Holy Spirit by divine inspiration supplied to the holy writers
 content and fitting word, therefore we acknowledge the Holy
 Scriptures in their entirety as the inspired Word of God. His Holy
 Spirit testifies in our hearts that His Word is true, that He will
 keep all His promises to us, and that our faith in Him is not in vain.
- (3) We therefore recognize the Holy Scriptures as God's inerrant
 Word, and this Word of God alone shall establish articles of faith
 (cf. Smalcald Articles, Part II, Art. II). We pledge ourselves to
 teach all things taught in the Holy Scriptures, and nothing but that
 which is taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.
- (4) The Holy Scriptures teach both Law and Gospel, but the chief
 content of the Holy Scriptures is the Gospel. The Law enters into
 the service of the Gospel by bringing man to a knowledge of his
 sins and by convincing him that he is under God's judgment be-
 cause of his sins, and by telling the believer what fruits of faith
 he should produce.
- (5) *Baptism.* In the Sacrament of Baptism, God adopts men as His
 children. In Baptism, God confers the benefits of Christ's redemp-
 tion and graciously bestows the washing of regeneration and new-
 ness of life. We recognize it as the Lord's will that men should be
 baptized even in their infancy, knowing that the promise of God
 also applies to little children.
- (6) *The Lord's Supper.* In the Sacrament of the Altar, Christ
 gives us His body, offered up for us, and His blood, shed for us,
 to eat and to drink for the forgiveness of sins, the strengthening of
 our faith, and the increase in holiness of life. In this Sacrament we
 receive Christ's body and blood orally as well as spiritually. All
 communicants receive Christ's precious body and blood together
 with the bread and wine, but only the believers obtain the blessings
 of the Sacrament. Christ is not only present at the celebration of
 the Sacrament, but in this Sacrament He enters into the most inti-
 mate communion with the members of His Church, bringing to
 them His body and His blood by which He made atonement for
 their sins.

Cf. The Word: 1 Corinthians 1—2; 2 Timothy 3:14—4:5;
 1 Peter 1; 2 Peter 1:12-21.

Baptism: Matthew 28:18-20; John 3:1-13; Acts 2:37-39; Ro-
 mans 6; Titus 3:4-7.

Lord's Supper: Matthew 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:
 19-20; 1 Corinthians 10:16-17; 11:23-29.

VI. JUSTIFICATION

We believe and teach:

- (1) By His redemptive work Christ is the Propitiation for the sins of the whole world; hence forgiveness of sin has been secured and provided for all men. (This is often spoken of as objective justification.) "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the Word of Reconciliation," 2 Corinthians 5: 19. Hence no sinner need be eternally lost on account of his sins. God offers this propitiation and reconciliation freely to all men through His means of grace. There is nothing in sinful man or in what he may do to merit God's declaring him righteous. God justifies the sinner solely on the basis of Christ's righteousness, which He imputes to the sinner through the Gospel and which the sinner accepts by faith. Such faith is wrought in man by the Holy Spirit. Through this faith we not only receive from God but also retain the blessed assurance of our righteousness in His sight for Christ's sake.

Cf. Romans 3—5; Galatians 2: 16—3: 29; Colossians 1; 1 John 2: 2.

VII. CONVERSION

We believe and teach:

- (1) The sinner's conversion takes place when God brings the contrite sinner to faith in Christ as his Savior. This change of heart with respect to sin, and this reliance upon Christ for salvation from sin, is the work of God the Holy Spirit, without any co-operation whatsoever from sinful man. "No man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost," 1 Corinthians 12: 3b.

Cf. Acts 5: 31; 26: 18; Ephesians 2: 1-9; Jeremiah 31: 18-19; Ezekiel 11: 19-20.

VIII. SANCTIFICATION

We believe and teach:

- (1) The believer in Christ can no longer enjoy living in sin, but he is prompted and enabled by the love of God in Christ and by the indwelling Holy Spirit to live according to God's commandments and to be minded toward all things as God is minded. "I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me," Galatians 2: 20.
- (2) We therefore, out of gratitude to God, seek to glorify Him by abounding in good works, without which faith is dead. In glorifying God we seek to serve Him and our neighbor in love, as He directs us in both tables of His Law.

- (3) In this present world the Christian can never attain perfect holiness, because sin inheres in him until death. But we strive for the goal that is set before us and by daily contrition and faith make progress in our Christian life. We look forward to the life to come, when we shall be cleansed of every defilement of sin and shall share with Christ His perfect life.

Cf. Romans 12:2; 1 Corinthians 6:9-11; 2 Corinthians 5:14-15 and 7:1; Ephesians 2:10; Philippians 2:13 and 3:12; Colossians 1:10 and 2:6; 1 Thessalonians 4:3; Titus 2:11-14; 1 Peter 1:15; 1 John 3:7-9.

IX. THE CHURCH

We believe and teach:

- (1) All believers in Christ constitute the one, holy, Apostolic (in agreement with the Apostles' doctrine), and catholic (universal) Church. Jesus Christ is its Head. Through the means of grace He calls all its members into fellowship with Himself and also unites the members in fellowship with one another.
- (2) To all members of His Church the Lord has given all the rights and prerogatives set forth in His Word. Every Christian has the right of direct access to God without a human mediator.
- (3) To the Church has been given the commission to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments. It is therefore the duty of Christians to unite in local congregations for this purpose. In such local congregations the presence or activity of any unbelievers or hypocrites does not nullify the power of the Word of God. The efficacy of the means of grace does not depend on the faith of the administrant, but inheres in the Word of God itself.
- (4) In this present world, Christ does not promise His Church any earthly reign over the affairs of men. His Church will remain a kingdom of the cross until His return for Judgment; but He will sustain it according to His promise: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it," Matt. 16:18b.
- (5) It is the duty of the Church to be faithful to its Lord and His Word in all its testimony, to be steadfast in its confession of His truth at all times, and to avoid and combat error. It is the duty of the Church to mold and keep its practice in conformity with the Lord's directives in the Holy Scriptures. Therefore we dare not condone error or have altar and pulpit fellowship and unscriptural co-operation with erring individuals, church bodies, or church groups that refuse to be corrected by God's Word. We must also be alert and susceptible to the Lord's leading to establish and maintain fellowship with those whom He has made one with us in the faith and to seek to win the erring and wayward for unity in the true faith. We are mindful of our Lord's intercessory prayer

that we, who are His brethren, may be one, even as He and the Father are one.

Cf. Matthew 28; John 8:31-32; 15; 17; 20:22-23; Romans 12:3-8; 16; 1 Corinthians 1:10; 3:12; Ephesians 2; 4:1-16; 5:6-11; Colossians 1; 1 Timothy 6; 1 Peter 2:9-10; 1 John 4:1; 2 John 9-10.

X. THE MINISTRY

We believe and teach:

- (1) The ministry of the Word and Sacraments exists by divine ordinance. God continues to call men into this holy office and entrusts the spiritual welfare of His congregations to these pastors as His gifts to the Church. It is the will of God that congregations choose as their pastors only such men as have the qualifications outlined in the Holy Scriptures. Pastors are required by God to be faithful and as faithful pastors are entitled to the love and respect of their congregations.

Cf. Acts 20:28; Romans 10:12-18; 1 Corinthians 4:1-2; 2 Corinthians 4; Ephesians 4:11-15; 1 Timothy 3; 5:17; Hebrews 13:7-17.

XI. THE LUTHERAN CONFESSIONS

We believe and teach:

- (1) The Lutheran Confessions (Book of Concord, 1580) are true exhibitions of the truths of the Holy Scriptures. Therefore it is rightly required that every pastor and congregation in the Lutheran Church subscribe to and uphold the doctrines taught in these Confessions without any omission, deviation, or reservation.

XII. THE LAST THINGS

We believe and teach:

- (1) The Church of Jesus Christ will exist and endure on earth, according to the promises of Christ, until His return for Judgment. When Christ returns for Judgment, He will raise up all the dead—all believers in Him to eternal life, and all others to everlasting damnation.
- (2) Among the signs of His approaching return for Judgment the distinguishing features of the Antichrist, as portrayed in the Holy Scriptures, are still clearly discernible in the Roman Papacy, the climax of all human usurpations of Christ's authority in the Church. We hold it to be an error to teach anything as a sign of Christ's second advent not promised or foretold in the Holy Scriptures, such as the expectation of a mass conversion of the Jews, a preliminary resurrection of martyrs, and a visible millennial reign of Christ on the earth before the Day of Judgment.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again in a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time, wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations; that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ; whom having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory; receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls," 1 Peter 1:3-9.

- (4) "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is," 1 John 3:2.

Cf. Matthew 16:18; John 5:28-29; 6:40; 18:36; Romans 11; 2 Thessalonians 2:1-10; 1 John 2:18; Revelation 20.

Foreword to Part II

Part II of the *Common Confession* was prepared in a period of two years by the members of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the Committee on Union and Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church after Part I was adopted by these two Synods. Part II is intended as a supplement to Part I, and the two parts in reality form one doctrinal statement. Neither part is to be regarded as complete in itself or unrelated to the other. Part II was written to bring clarification where misunderstanding of Part I was encountered, as well as adding some doctrines which were omitted in Part I. The aim of the joint committee was to let the Holy Scriptures speak authoritatively and with finality in all matters discussed and summarized, so that past controversies might be allayed and future controversies avoided.

The entire *Common Confession* does not claim to be a complete review of the Christian faith and life, but it manifests common insights and emphases in our understanding and formulation of many Christian doctrines as held and taught in our churches. It constitutes a common and united devotion to the Word of God as the teaching of our churches in our times.

Part II as unanimously adopted by our two official committees

in our last joint meeting in Chicago, Ill., on February 9, 1953, is therefore being submitted to our Synods for thorough discussion and, if found in harmony with the Holy Scriptures, for adoption.

*The Committee on Doctrinal
Unity of The Lutheran Church—
Missouri Synod*

Dr. Walter A. Baepfer, Chairman
Dr. John W. Behnken
Prof. Martin Franzmann
Prof. Alfred O. Fuerbringer
Dr. Herman Harms
Pastor George Maassel
Pastor George Meyer
Mr. Walter Blume
Mr. Herbert Knopp

*The Committee on Union
and Fellowship of the
American Lutheran Church*

Dr. Henry F. Schuh, Chairman
Dr. E. J. Braulick
Dr. Edward C. Fendt
Dr. Bernard J. Holm
Dr. Leonard Ludwig
Dr. H. W. Siefkes
Mr. L. E. Fisher
Mr. Fred Lentz
Dr. W. L. Young

**Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity
of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
and of the Committee on Union and Fellowship
of the American Lutheran Church**

In the belief that our common conviction and testimony regarding the Christian faith as expressed in the *Common Confession* must express itself in the life and corporate activity of the Church, we submit the following statements as indicative of, and normative for, Christian life in our congregations and Synods:

THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD

I. THE CHURCH'S MISSION

- (1) **Company of the Reborn** The Church, as the company of those who are born again, is the salt of the earth and the light of the world. It confronts a mankind which without the gracious working of the Holy Spirit is totally corrupt in trespasses and sins, is completely blinded to the will of God, and willfully resists every endeavor of God to save it from destruction. It is the privilege of the Church to proclaim in word and deed the glorious redemption of all men in Christ. God "will have all men to be saved and to come unto the knowledge of the truth," 1 Timothy 2:4. It is the duty of the Church to testify that salvation is wholly and solely in and through Christ. "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved," Acts 4:12.

(2) **Communion of Saints** The Church, as the communion of saints, enjoys fellowship with God and is nourished and sustained by His presence and by His activity in the means of grace. God speaks to the assembled congregation in the Word and the Sacraments, and the assembly of believers responds in hymns and prayers of adoration, intercession, petition, and thanksgiving to God. Through the Word and the Sacraments God constantly assures the Church of its status before Him and enables it to fulfill its function in the world. The Church thus enabled is commissioned by God to "show forth His salvation from day to day," to "declare His glory among the heathen, His wonders among all people," Psalm 96:2-3.

(3) **Beloved of God** The Church, as the beloved of God, reflects its love for God by ministering to all men, especially to those of the household of faith. Following the example of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Church seeks and works for the complete well-being of all men. "This commandment have we from Him, that he who loveth God love his brother also," 1 John 4:21.

Matthew 5:13-16; Ephesians 2:1; 1 Corinthians 2:14; Romans 8; 2 Corinthians 5:18-21; 1 Peter 2:9-10; 1 Timothy 2:3-6; Matthew 28:18-20; Ephesians 2:8-10.

John 14:23; Exodus 20:24; John 8:31-32; 1 Timothy 2:1; Philip-
pians 2:15-16; 2 Timothy 1:7-14; 4:1-5.

Matthew 25:31-40; Galatians 6:10; 1 John 4:7-21; Luke 10:25-37.

ii. THE CHURCH'S RESOURCES

- (1) **Presence of God** The Lord, who commissions the Church to preach the Gospel to every creature, promises to be with it unto the end of the world. He sends His Spirit to dwell in the Church forever and to bring to its remembrance all things which Christ as its Head has said and still says in the Scriptures. As the Church faithfully proclaims His Word, Christ's promise, "He that heareth you, heareth Me," is fulfilled, Luke 10:16. He to whom all power is given in heaven and in earth has promised to grant whatsoever the Church needs and asks in His name.
- (2) **Means of Grace** As the Good Shepherd Christ guides and guards the Church through perils and assaults in a hostile world, and the Holy Spirit as the Chief Builder cleanses and sanctifies the Church as the habitation of God. Through the means of grace, the Gospel in the Word and Sacraments, the Holy Spirit calls, gathers, enlightens, sanctifies the whole Christian Church on earth, and keeps it in union with Jesus Christ in the one true faith, and thus directs and enables it to do the will of God. Where these means of grace are in use, there God builds His Church.

- (3) **God's Gifts** The Lord always bestows His gifts on the Church in a generous and abundant measure. He gives to the Church pastors after His own heart who preach God's Word and administer the Sacraments in the name of the Christian congregation. He also calls and equips other workers for their respective and diverse ministrations of love in every generation.
- (4) **Assurance of Victory** God's Word never returns unto Him void, but always accomplishes that which He pleases and prospers in the thing whereto He sends it. Through the Gospel in the Word and Sacraments He is at work in and through the Church to call men from sin and death and to make them heirs of everlasting life. Those who believe in Him enjoy fellowship with Him forever, are made laborers together with God in the work of His kingdom, and by their faith triumph over the world. "For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world; and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith," 1 John 5:4.

Matthew 28:18-20; John 14:26; 16:23-24.

John 17; Ephesians 5:25-27; 2:14-22; 2 Timothy 1:9; Romans 1:16.

Acts 1:8; Ephesians 4:7-16; Romans 12:4-8; 1 Corinthians 12-14; Acts 6:1-7; John 13:12-15.

Isaiah 55:10-11; 2 Timothy 3:14-17; John 5:24; 8:31-32; Acts 2:38-40; Galatians 2:20; 1 Corinthians 3:9; 2 Corinthians 6:1.

iii. THE CHURCH AND ITS MINISTRATIONS

- (1) **Universal Priesthood** All members of the Church are royal priests. In calling a pastor to preach the Word of God and to administer the Sacraments on their behalf, the members of a local congregation exercise their royal priesthood and by no means relinquish it. The privilege and the responsibility of ministering to the saints of God remain the privilege and responsibility of all the members of the Church.
- (2) **Individual and United Activity** From the exercise of this ministry no one is exempt. Every Christian, man or woman, old or young, rich or poor, skilled or unskilled, learned or unlearned, as God gives power and opportunity, is to edify the Church of God; to feed the lambs and the sheep; to instruct and encourage others; to visit the sick and help the needy and distressed; to seek, admonish, rebuke, forgive, and restore the erring; to judge and remove false teaching; to endeavor to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace; to speak in defense of all the saints, being ready to give an answer to anyone concerning the hope that is in them; and to support with prayers and gifts the exercise of this ministry in areas and spheres which he himself

reach. Christian congregations and synods take counsel and cooperate with each other in seeking God-pleasing and effective ways to perform the work the Lord has assigned to all members of His Church.

- (3) **Universal Application** The blessings of this ministry are meant for all races and conditions of men. From these blessings no one may be excluded, since no one is excluded from the forgiveness spoken by God to the world in the death and resurrection of His Son Jesus Christ. Christian love, having its source in that forgiving love of God, is spontaneous and unrestricted and knows no barrier of race, class, or color, even as Christ is the Propitiation not only for our sins, but also for the sins of the whole world.

1 Peter 2: 9; Revelation 5: 9-10; 2 Corinthians 2: 10.

Romans 12; 1 Corinthians 12; 14: 29; Jeremiah 23: 9-40; Ephesians 3: 14-21; 4: 1-6; 1 Peter 3: 15; 1 John 4: 1-6.

2 Corinthians 5: 19; Colossians 1: 19-22; 1 John 4: 7-21; Hebrews 9: 26; Acts 17: 24-28; 1 John 2: 2.

iv. THE CHURCH AND THE HOME

- (1) **Marriage** God has ordained and blessed the estate of marriage and has established the relation of mutual helpfulness and love between husband and wife. Marriage is intended by God to be a lifelong union. "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder," Matthew 19: 6.
- (2) **Parents and Children** In love and wisdom God has blessed the marriage state with the privilege and responsibility of parenthood. "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth," Genesis 1: 28. "Children are an heritage of the Lord," Psalm 127: 3. Parents are responsible for their children and should rear them in the fear and admonition of the Lord. God has established the home as the foundation of society and the training school for Christian character. Over against the sins of impurity, infidelity, neglect, and all other causes that may lead to divorce, the Church emphasizes the sacredness of the home and the blessedness of the parent-child relationship.
- (3) **Christian Home** The Church under the impulse of Christ's Gospel counsels the youth, encourages Christian companionship, upholds purity of life, and teaches God's will regarding courtship and marriage. The Church upholds the all-inclusive character of the home, where the old and the new generations meet together in love and esteem. To rear children in the fear of God and to care for aged and infirm members of the family remain the responsibility of the family.

- (4) **Family Worship** Christians enjoy the blessings of the family altar, where God's Word is read and the entire household unites in prayer. Christian parents present their little ones to be baptized as early as possible and regularly bring their entire household to the house of God for worship and spiritual growth and understanding. When parents fail to recognize and discharge their duties as God's representatives in the home, God will hold them responsible for any resulting delinquency of their children. Christian parents remember Joshua's example, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord," Joshua 24:15.

Genesis 2:18-24; Ephesians 5:22-33; Matthew 19:3-9; 1 Corinthians 7:10-16.

Psalms 127; Ephesians 6:1-4.

Ecclesiastes 11:19-12:1; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18; 2 Timothy 2:22; Malachi 4:6; 1 Timothy 5:4.

Genesis 18:19; Deuteronomy 6:6-9; Colossians 3:16; Mark 10:14; Hebrews 10:23-25; Ephesians 6:3.

v. THE CHURCH AND VOCATION

- (1) **Christian Vocation** Every earthly relationship is sanctified through fellowship with God, and for the Christian, whatever his vocation may be, the whole of life is a sacred stewardship from God. The Church, therefore, recognizes and proclaims the dignity of all labor that glorifies God and serves the welfare of man. All believers are responsible servants of God; and their time, talents, and treasure are a sacred trust from God, to be employed for Christ in their respective vocations. As a steward of God the individual Christian constantly faces the question, "Is my vocation God-pleasing?" The choice or change of his vocation must be prompted not by selfish gain, but by a desire for better service to God and man according to the abilities which God has granted to him. The Church reminds its members to heed the divine injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," Ecclesiastes 9:10, in the assurance that a good and perfect kind of life is one which has for it the commandment of God.
- (2) **Management and Labor** In the relation of management and labor the Church is obligated to proclaim to its people with strength the twin admonitions, "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven," Colossians 4:1. "Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye service as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God; and whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men, knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance; for ye serve the Lord Christ," Colossians 3:22-24. The emphasis in

agement-labor relation should not be on selfish or unfair on depriving others of the benefit of their labors, but on Christian service to the neighbor and the community.

(1) **God blesses such labor and through it provides the necessities of life for the individual and his dependents, the things that are good and beautiful, and maintenance of good government. Above all, He supplies the resources for the support and extension of His kingdom and the forces for that Christian charity which has compassion upon neighbor and promptly and personally supplies his need. The Christian views the fruits of his labor as blessings bestowed upon God and as a trust to be administered to the glory of God.**

Timothy 4:4-5; Colossians 3:17; 1 Corinthians 10:31; 2 Thessalonians 3:10-13.

Proverbs 3:5-10; 1 Timothy 6:17-19; James 5:1-6; Philippians 2:1; 1 Thessalonians 4:11-12; Matthew 7:12.

Psalm 145:15-16; Ephesians 4:28; 1 Corinthians 9:14; Galatians 6:9-10; Matthew 25:31-40; 1 Corinthians 4:7; 1 Chronicles 29:10-19.

vi. THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION

- (1) **The Great Commission** The Church continues to heed Christ's charge to go into all the world and to make disciples of all men, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever Christ has commanded.
- (2) **Bible in Education** The Church has the duty to provide for all its members throughout their lives the best possible instruction in the Holy Scriptures. The Holy Scriptures are God's verbally inspired Word, that is, God moved men to write what He wanted recorded in the words which He wanted employed. They alone constitute God's inerrant Word to men. They alone are "able to make" men "wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus," 2 Timothy 3:15. They alone train men in holy living. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works," 2 Timothy 3:16-17.
- (3) **Christ-Centered Education** The Church places all the arts and sciences in the service of God and therefore brings the Word of God to bear on education at all levels for all professions and occupations. It insists that education for a God-pleasing life must be Christ-centered. Therefore it considers incomplete any program of education which omits as its paramount consideration the existence and activity of the Triune God in the world. The Church corrects such programs with its own program

of teaching the truths revealed by God in His Word. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," Matthew 6:33.

Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:15-16; Isaiah 40:9; John 14:6-23; 8:12.

2 Peter 3:17-18; 2 Timothy 3:14-17; Psalm 78:1-8; John 10:35; 6:63; Isaiah 40:8; 1 Peter 1:23-25; 2 Peter 1:19.

Psalm 19:7-14; 111:10; Acts 17:24-28; 1 Corinthians 1:18-31; 1 Timothy 4:8.

vii. THE CHURCH AND GOVERNMENT

- (1) **God and Government** The Church recognizes governmental authority as ordained of God, as subject to the will of God, and as designed to seek the good of its citizens. It is the function of such government as God's representative to punish those who do wrong, to approve those who do right, and to protect all from injustice. The Church supports such government by admonishing its members to obey the laws, to pay taxes, and to render personal service in time of peace and war as the government may require, provided only that "we ought to obey God rather than men," Acts 5:29.
- (2) **Christian and Government** The Church calls upon its members to pray and work for good government. They are enjoined not only to keep themselves unspotted from the evils of the world, but are also called upon to work as citizens for the eradication of evil practices in government. To assist in the nomination and election of honest men to public office, to promote the enactment and enforcement of proper and salutary legislation, to encourage Christian men and women to hold public office, and to support all officers in the faithful exercise of their duties, remain responsibilities of all Christian citizens. The liberty of Christian witness should not be abused to heap disrespect upon the incumbents of government offices, however frail these officers may be. The Church constantly prays "for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty," 1 Timothy 2:2. God's Word requires that government officers administer their high trust with integrity, sobriety, and humility, for they shall be judged by God.
- (3) **Christian and War** The Church recognizes war as an evil and emphasizes that sins, both personal and national, are the cause of war, and earnestly stresses the need of repentance. If repentance does not take place, the judgment of God may become evident in war. In times of war as well as in times of peace the Church proclaims the will of God for all men, combats the passions of hatred and revenge, and always seeks to alleviate the suffering

used by war. Christians, while careful not to provoke war or resort to war, nevertheless in times of war have the responsibility to defend their country when in danger or under attack from its enemies.

Romans 13; 1 Peter 2:13-17; Titus 3:1-2; Matthew 22:15-22.

Jeremiah 29:7; 1 Timothy 2:1-4; Romans 13:6-7.

Matthew 5:43-48; James 4:1-2; 1 Timothy 2:1-6; Romans 12:1-2; Luke 3:14; Matthew 5:9.

viii. THE CHURCH AND CHURCH FELLOWSHIP

A. The Basis, Nature, and Extent of the Church

- (1) **Church Universal** - All believers in Christ, and only believers in Christ, are members of the one, holy, Apostolic, Universal Church. They are made and kept members of this Church solely through the gracious work of God. God is at work wherever His Word is preached and His Sacraments are administered. It is in the one Christ, who comes in the Word and the Sacraments, that the Church Universal possesses its unity.
- (2) **Church Unity** The oneness of the Church is not a goal to be achieved or a task to be completed. It is a unity that belongs to the essence of the Church because the one Christ, the Lord of heaven and earth, is its Head. Either a man belongs to this one Church, or he does not. Either the Church is the one Church, or it is not the Church. This union with Christ as the Head also brings about the union of believers with one another. The uniting power of the Gospel becomes manifest both in local congregations and groups of congregations throughout Christendom.
- (3) **Marks of the Church** The means of grace (the Gospel in the Word and the Sacraments) are the only genuine marks of the Church, and by them Christ through the Holy Spirit creates and preserves faith in the hearts of men. Through them the Church manifests itself on earth. The Gospel in the Word is not to be thought of as an inarticulate possession of the truth, but as a real proclamation of the Christ for us, the declaration of God's forgiveness for the sake of Christ, our Substitute, "who was delivered for our offenses and raised again for our justification." Likewise, it is not mere knowledge about the Sacraments which constitutes a mark of the Church, but the actual administration of them according to the institution of Christ. Without the Gospel in preaching and Sacraments it would be impossible to speak of the Church, for then the Church would be non-existent.

Acts 16:30; Mark 16:16; Galatians 3:26-28; Romans 10:9-17.

Ephesians 4:1-16; Acts 2:41-47; Romans 12:4-5.

1 Peter 1:23-25; Romans 10:17; 1:16; Matthew 28:19-20; Mark 16:15-20; Matthew 26:26-28; Luke 22:19-20; 1 Corinthians 11:23-26.

B. The Basis, Nature, and Extent of Church Fellowship*1. Church Fellowship as a Fellowship of Faith*

- (4) **Authority of the Scriptures** Fidelity to the source and norm of Christian doctrine, that is, submission and obedience to the Word of God, the Holy Scriptures, is required on the part of all members of the Church. If a person (or group of persons) by God's grace and the guidance of the Spirit acknowledges the Holy Scriptures as his only authority in all matters of faith and life and conforms thereto, and does not deny, contradict, or ignore any word of God in the Holy Scriptures, he is to be regarded and acknowledged as a brother in the Lord and a fellow worker in the Kingdom of God. Not to recognize him as such constitutes a denial of Christ's work in the brother and leads to schism in the Church.
- (5) **Disruptions of the Fellowship of Faith** On the other hand, teaching otherwise than the Word of God teaches, setting up dogma contrary to, or without warrant from, the Word of God, as well as neglecting or omitting any part of the Word of God, creates divisions in the Church and disrupts its unity. To overlook divergences from the Word of God in the teaching and life of other Christians, to tolerate false teaching and practice contrary to Scripture, and to be silent in the face of denials of the Word of God likewise contribute to the disruption of the unity of the Church.

Matthew 28:20; John 8:31; 1 Corinthians 10:16-17; Acts 4:32; 9:27-28; 1 Corinthians 3:11.

Acts 18:24-28; Galatians 2:11-14; Matthew 18:15-18; Romans 16:17-20; Matthew 16:6; Ephesians 5:11.

2. Church Fellowship as a Fellowship of Confession

- (6) **Function of the Confessions** The Church's response and witness to the Word of God, particularly in the face of denial and attack, finds expression in the confessions of the Church. Loyalty to the Ecumenical Creeds and the Lutheran Confessions is therefore essentially fidelity to the Holy Scriptures. We hold to them not merely because they have been formulated and accepted by the Church as the expression of its faith, but because they constitute the right understanding and exposition of the Scriptures. The Scriptures remain the norm by which every confession must be interpreted and judged.
- (7) **Primacy of the Gospel** This confessional loyalty is of particular importance with reference to the witness of the Confessions to the central theme of the Scriptures, the Gospel. Agreement in the Gospel is fundamental to church fellowship, for the Gospel constitutes the center from which all teachings of the Scriptures are to be viewed. Ultimately all the doctrines of the

Scriptures have an organic connection with the central theme of the Scriptures, which is the Gospel. A denial of any teaching of the Scriptures involves a mutilation of, and departure from, the complete Gospel, and it is for this reason that a full and common adherence to the Holy Scriptures is an indispensable requisite for church fellowship. It is impossible to recognize as equally valid confessions as are mutually contradictory. The validity of a confession is established not by the mere claim that it is in harmony with the Scriptures, but by the fact that it is in actual agreement with them and is a faithful restatement of the Gospel and the central theme of the Scriptures.

- (8) **Confessing the Truth** The Lord directs His Church in every age to determine how the testimony to the truth of His Word can be given most effectively, so that all men may hear and know the authority of that Word in such matters. In order to protect the flock of Christ against errorists, it may be necessary to give this testimony in their presence, or it may be necessary to testify by withdrawing from them. There is no warrant in the Scriptures to disregard error and errorists. The Lord makes it the duty of the Church to expose the error to the errorists on the basis of the Holy Scriptures and thus seek to win the erring brethren by love. If the Church's admonition of love remains unheeded, separation as a final endeavor of love becomes inevitable, for even in withdrawal or excommunication for reasons of heresy and apostasy the real purpose is not to exclude the erring brother forever from the fellowship of faith, but to win him back into such fellowship.

Hebrews 10:23; 1 Peter 3:15; Galatians 1:8; 1 Corinthians 1:10.

1 Corinthians 3:11; Galatians 1:8; 2 John 9-11; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18; Romans 1:16-17; Isaiah 8:20; Matthew 28:20.

Matthew 7:15; Acts 17:11; 1 Timothy 6:3-5; Titus 3:10; Romans 16:17-20; 2 Thessalonians 3:6, 14, 15; 1 Corinthians 5:4-5; James 5:19-20; 2 Cor. 2:6-10.

3. Church Fellowship as a Fellowship of Love

- (9) **The Bond of Love** Church fellowship is characterized by love for the brethren. Following the example of the Lord, who gave Himself for the Church, the members of the Church are to "consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works"; "forbearing one another in love, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." As Christ loved the Church, so His followers are enjoined to love one another. This love for one another has compelling implications for church fellowship. Christian love yearns for fellowship with the brethren, shuns the loneliness of separation, and is nourished and sustained by the

personal relationship of Christ with the Church and the members of the Church with Christ and with one another. It is the nature of Christian faith and love to be expressed in fellowship with brethren.

- (10) **Speaking the Whole Truth in Love** Christian love for the erring brother is clothed in humility and candor. Humility demands that a Christian remember that he, too, is frail and that his judgment of a brother may be partial and erroneous. Lovelessness, arrogance, and arbitrariness have no place in the treatment of an erring brother. Great and grievous sins of maltreatment of the erring brother may lie concealed behind a screen of avowed faithfulness to the truth. Candor demands that fellowship or the avoidance of fellowship be motivated and fortified by all the relevant teachings of the Word of God. Neither separatism nor unionism may be validated by using selected Scriptural admonitions out of proper context to prove it correct and by disregarding other relevant Scriptural admonitions. It is required of brethren to listen to each other's testimony, to respect each other's conscience, and to judge all relationships in the light of the entire Scriptures.

John 15:9-17; Romans 12:3-21; Ephesians 4:16; Hebrews 10:25.

Galatians 6:1; Acts 18:24-28; Matthew 18:15-18; Acts 9:26-30; Luke 9:49-50; Romans 14:1; Galatians 6:1-5; 2:11; Acts 20:27; 2 Corinthians 13:8.

4. Church Fellowship as a Fellowship of Work

- (11) **The Lord's Behest** A fellowship of faith, confession, and love will find expression in a fellowship of work. Such behests of the Lord to the Church as "Go ye," "Pray ye," "Labor ye," are commands not only for individual, but also for joint or corporate activity. The work of proclaiming the Gospel in word and deed is the task both of the individual Christian and of Christians joined together. However, such co-operation among Christians, based on the fellowship of faith, confession, and love, should not be confused or identified with co-operation in external matters. If such co-operation in external matters is not contrary to the Holy Scriptures or the Lutheran Confessions, it becomes a matter of Christian freedom and may be undertaken for reasons of good stewardship and efficiency.
- (12) **One Lord — One Task** The Lord has given many gifts to the Church, not for the edification of a few, but for the edification of all. The Lord has assigned tasks to the Church for which He enlists the co-operation of all its members with Himself and with one another. It would be a misreading or a misunder-

ing of the Gospel to insist that each Christian or each group of Christians must work entirely alone or that each Christian serve the Lord in his own self-chosen way. Such an attitude results in division, suspicion, and poor stewardship. One of the purposes of the Gospel is to bring Christians to serve the Lord together in the Lord's way.

- (13) **Word —** This fellowship of work can become a reality only when a fellowship of faith, confession, and love exists. It is only when Christians confess the same faith and are agreed to let the Word of God be authoritative and normative in all matters of faith and life that a real fellowship of work can result. God's Word requires that Christians "stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

John 13:13-17; 17:18; Galatians 6:2; Matthew 28:19; Luke 10:2; Romans 15:26-27.

1 Corinthians, chs. 12-14; 16:1.

John 15:1-5; Ephesians 4:13-16; 2 Corinthians 6:1; Philippians 1:27.

IX. THE CHURCH AND ANTI-CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS

- (1) **Church Under Cross** The Lord has warned His disciples that as long as this world stands, the Church will be under the cross. Christ's name will be mocked by unbelievers and His authority usurped by impostors within and without Christendom. As for the faithful members of the Church, the warning of their Lord always applies: "If they have persecuted Me, they will also persecute you," John 15:20. The Church as the company of God's faithful witnesses will continue under bitter attack and at times must endure grievous tribulation.
- (2) **Church in Combat** In the face of these onslaughts of the enemies of Christ, the Church must stand firm in the faith. It does more than bear and suffer. It unmask, condemns, and combats with the sword of the Spirit all religions and sects which alter or displace the redemption wrought by Jesus Christ by their own devices or efforts; all organizations and movements which seek to deprive God of His sovereignty; and all humanistic and secularistic philosophies which exalt the powers of man and refuse to give to God the glory that is due Him.
- (3) **Church in Witness** The Church must be alert to detect such anti-Christian propaganda everywhere, even where it appears in moralistic and pseudo-Christian form, as in those lodges and fraternal orders which explicitly or by omission remove Christ from His position of mediatorship between God and man and thus deny the central teaching of Scriptures, that salva-

tion is solely and wholly through Christ. Over against the teaching of such organizations the testimony of the Church must be clear and unequivocal. By proclamation and by salutary discipline all men must be shown and must be made to face the fact that they cannot serve two masters. To compromise with work-righteousness is to endanger the whole Church; and each and all must share the labor of safeguarding the faithful, of extricating those who have become involved in organizations which proclaim salvation by works, and of denying fellowship to those who stubbornly refuse to yield to the Word of God by continuing in their anti-Christian affiliations. Synods as well as Christian congregations cannot remain indifferent or inactive in the exercise of salutary discipline necessitated by such divided loyalty. This task, like all the tasks of the Church, must be done in holy fear and in holy love.

Mark 12:1-12; Matthew 16:24-28; 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12.

Ephesians 6:10-19; Romans 1:18—2:16; 1 Corinthians 1:18-31.

Galatians 1:8-9; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18; Matthew 18:15-18; 6:24; 7:21-27.

x. THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD TO COME

- (1) **Church in Eternity** The Church in all its activities in the world remembers that its life in Christ is eternal. The fact that the Church exists, that men believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, is due ultimately to the eternal election of God, who "hath chosen us in Him [Christ] before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before Him," Ephesians 1:4. "God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth, whereunto He called you by our Gospel, to the obtaining of the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ," 2 Thessalonians 2:13-14. God by His Word and Sacrament calls men to faith and keeps them in that faith unto the end. Remaining humbly and gratefully conscious of its origin in God's elective will, the Church is preserved from the fatal delusion that it is a self-caused and self-sustaining institution; and the individual member lives and works in the blessed assurance that nothing shall separate him from the love of God in Christ Jesus, our Lord.
- (2) **Church in Time** The Church remembers also that it is the beginning of the new world in the midst of the old, that the goal of all its working and striving is not in this present world, that it is the body of the Christ whose Kingdom is not of this world, the Christ who is to come. Since we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, the Church's life is marked by an alert and responsible expectancy and striving, and measures all its actions by the inescapable and just judgment of Christ upon those actions. Such a life cannot fail to be a life of daily repentance.

(3) Church
in Triumph

The Church's expectancy of its Lord's return is also a joyous hope: the Bridegroom who will return has even now made the Church's life the evening before the feast. This solemnly joyous expectancy frees the Church from a sole and desperate concern with things earthly and temporal; it makes the Church free to act spontaneously according to the promptings of the love that is the pulse beat of its faith. Despite all the seeming triumphs of Satan, the Church possesses for its work in the world a serene courage and an undisturbed vision and assurance of victory. "In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us."

Ephesians 1:3-14; Romans 8:28-39; John 10:27-28; Luke 12:32.

Ephesians 2:19-22; Colossians 3:1-2; Luke 12:42-48.

Luke 21:28; Matthew 25:1-13; 1 Corinthians 7:29-31; Romans 8:31-39; Revelation 22.

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VI

In connection with our report we submit the following recommendations:

1. We request that Part II of the *Common Confession* as here presented be adopted and that Synod declare that Parts I and II hereafter be regarded as one document.

2. Since Part II of the *Common Confession* was drawn up in compliance with a resolution of the Milwaukee Convention, we repeat a recommendation made and adopted three years ago with regard to Part I (*Proceedings, 41st Convention*, pp. 586, 587). The constitution of the Synodical Conference provides that fellowship with another church body cannot be established by any one of its constituent synods without the consent of every synod in the Synodical Conference. The American Lutheran Church, moreover, in 1938 in its Sandusky Resolutions, declared itself ready to place the agreement reached with the Missouri Synod before its sister synods for approval and acceptance. Therefore we recommend that after favorable action has been taken by the American Lutheran Church and The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod on Part II of the *Common Confession*, the indicated procedure pertaining to sister Synods on both sides be followed and that the President of Synod be requested to take whatever steps are proper on our part to secure such action.

3. We ask Synod to declare that in its dealings with the other synods of the Synodical Conference it wishes to keep in mind and to remind the other synods of Article 4 of the constitution of the Synodical Conference, which reads:

The purpose of the Synodical Conference of North America shall be: to give outward expression to the unity of spirit existing among the constituent synods; to encourage and strengthen one another in faith and confession; to further unity in doctrine and practice and to remove whatever might threaten to disturb this unity; to co-operate in matters of mutual interest; to strive for true unity in doctrine and practice among Lutheran church bodies.

4. Since Synod has now had a committee of this kind for 18 years, and in view of the widespread union movements in world Lutheranism, we recommend that Synod authorize the appointment of a Committee on Doctrinal Unity for the new triennium. We

further recommend that this committee be given the status of a standing committee and be so listed in paragraph 2.05 of the *Synodical Handbook*; its duties should be delineated and listed under section H of Chapter II of the *Handbook*.

5. We also recommend that this convention request and authorize further joint meetings of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and District Presidents of both Churches, together with the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church and the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

6. Inasmuch as several steps remain to be taken before church fellowship can be established between us and the American Lutheran Church, we recommend that the resolution of the Milwaukee Convention given on page 587 of the *Proceedings* be reaffirmed: "When by the grace of God everything necessary for fellowship has been accomplished, this fact is to be announced officially by the President of Synod. Until then no action is to be taken by any member of Synod which would overlook the fact that we are not as yet united."

VII

We close with the prayer that our gracious God may guide and bless the efforts put forth to achieve and keep a unity of doctrine and practice that is pleasing to Him. We ask it for our entire Synod, for all with whom we are now in fellowship, for those with whom we are negotiating, and for as many others as it may please Him to bring into contact with us.

WALTER A. BAEPLER, *Chairman*

WALTER BLUME

MARTIN FRANZMANN

ALFRED O. FUEBRINGER, *Secretary*

HERBERT W. KNOPP

GEORGE MAASSEL

GEO. J. MEYER

ACTION

Synod took up matters pertaining to the *Common Confession*, Parts I and II. In this connection Memorials 619 and 620 were considered as well as Unprinted Memorials 58 and 23 a.

Postpone Action on Part II of the "Common Confession"

(Memorial 619)

WHEREAS, Part II of the *Common Confession* proposed by the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Committee on Unity and Fellowship of The American Lutheran Church is being submitted to the convention of The

Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in June, 1953, for approval or revision or rejection; and

WHEREAS, This document is intended as a basis for fellowship between the two above-mentioned synods and hence is one of the most and far-reaching importance; and

WHEREAS, Any document of such importance should be thoroughly studied, not only by all pastors, but also by the congregations and pastoral conferences; and

WHEREAS, Part II of the *Common Confession* has not as yet (March 16, 1953) been released for general publication;

Therefore the undersigned circuit conference is of the humble opinion that there will not be sufficient time for all pastors and congregations to thoroughly study this document, nor for any of the spring pastoral conferences to give it the due consideration it deserves, and that hence the delegates representing our Church at the 1953 convention will not have been able by that time to ascertain the convictions of their respective Districts concerning this document. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Vancouver Circuit Conference of the Alberta and British Columbia District hereby petition our honorable Synod to postpone any action on the proposed Part II of the *Common Confession* until the 1956 synodical convention.

VANCOUVER CIRCUIT CONFERENCE

REV. C. BEIDERWIEDEN, *Visitor*

REV. F. GABERT, *Member*

REV. E. BICKEL, *Member*

1953 Convention Take No Action on "Common Confession," Part II

(Memorial 620)

Since Part II of the so-called *Common Confession* has not been in our hands long enough for sufficient study before the last date on which overtures are accepted for print, on or about April 8, 1953, be it therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the 1953 convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to take no action on Part II of the *Common Confession*.

THE LUTHERAN UNITY COMMITTEE
OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT

J. R. SHEPPARD, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this matter the following resolutions were adopted on recommendation of Committee 3:

Resolution 6

We acknowledge with deep gratitude to God the work done by our Committee on Doctrinal Unity in collaboration with the Committee on Union and Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church in preparing Part II of the *Common Confession* and the progress which thus has been achieved.

WHEREAS, However, Part II of the *Common Confession* in its present form did not become available to members of Synod until two weeks after Easter, 1953; and

WHEREAS, The time allowed was not sufficient to permit our congregations, pastors' and teachers' conferences, and individuals to acquaint themselves thoroughly with this document; and

WHEREAS, Our sister synods of the Synodical Conference have not had sufficient opportunity to study and evaluate Part II of the *Common Confession*; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention postpone action on Part II of the *Common Confession*.

Resolution 7

The Committee on Doctrinal Unity in its report to this Convention (page 350, *Reports and Memorials*) has requested that Parts I and II of the *Common Confession* henceforth be regarded as one document.

WHEREAS, Part II of the *Common Confession* is intended as a supplement to Part I; therefore be it

Resolved, That for purposes of study, Parts I and II of the *Common Confession* hereafter be treated as one document with the understanding that Part II has not yet been adopted.

(Adopted with one negative vote.)

Besides Memorial 608, in which the Norwegian Synod asked that the *Common Confession* be rejected, Synod considered the following memorials on the same matter.

Antitheses in the "Common Confession"

(Memorial 612)

WHEREAS, The Lord has thus far blessed The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church in their mutual efforts to gain doctrinal unity on the basis of Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, It is possible for error and misunderstanding to creep into our Church through the *Common Confession*, since no antitheses are stated; and

WHEREAS, The Formula of Concord states: "Since for the preservation of pure doctrine and for thorough, permanent, godly unity in the Church it is necessary, not only that the pure, wholesome

be rightly presented, but also that the opponents who teach otherwise be reprov'd, 1 Timothy 3 (2 Tim. 3:16)" (*Concordia Tri-*
Of Articles in Controversy, p. 855); and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of The Lutheran Church—Mis-
Synod states (Art. VIII C): "All matters of doctrine and of
ence shall be decided only by the Word of God," cf. also
1:10; Eph. 4:3; be it therefore

Resolved, That we thank the Lord for the progress which He
thus far granted; and be it further

Resolved, That we request Synod:

1. To direct its Unity Committee in conjunction with the cor-
responding committee of The American Lutheran Church (should
the negotiations continue) to draw up antitheses which are to be
cluded in, or added to, the *Common Confession*;

2. To accept the final draft of the *Common Confession* with
additions only after all *Scriptural* objections have been removed.

THE BIBLE CLASS OF ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
Belvidere Township, R. 3, Goodhue, Minn.

BERNARD KEHREN

MARTIN WIEBUSCH

DONALD BURFEIND

CLARENCE BOESCH

REINHOLD R. KEHREN

LE ROY MICKELSON

CALVIN H. BOLLUM

ROBERT D. STAFFORD

WALTER KEHREN

REYNOLD KOHRS

GERALD BURFEIND

PAUL C. MUELLER, *Pastor*

Re "An Evaluation of the 'Common Confession' — Section V"

(Memorial 613)

**Resolution from the Minutes of the Central Regional Pastoral
Conference, Northern Illinois District, Assembled at Bensenville,
Ill., February 10—11, 1953**

Resolved, That a copy of the paper "An Evaluation of the
Common Confession, Section V, Means of Grace, Paragraphs on
The Word," accepted by the conference, shall be filed with the
Secretary of Synod.

Amendment: That Dr. Theo. Dierks be authorized by the con-
ference to submit said paper to the Houston Convention.

The amended resolution was adopted.

WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

(The conference paper was delivered to the Floor Committee.)

Reconsider the Adoption of the "Common Confession"

(Memorial 615)

The Central Regional Pastoral Conference of the Northern Illinois District on February 11, 1953, adopted a memorial requesting the Houston Convention to "reconsider" the adoption of the *Common Confession* by the Milwaukee Convention in 1950. The enclosed paper formed the basis for such resolution. However, since a final decision on adopting the paper *as such* was not made by the conference for lack of time—the matter will be taken up again at the fall conference—it was suggested that the undersigned submit this paper to the Houston Convention for consideration.

THEO. DIERKS

(The conference paper was delivered to the Floor Committee.)

Reconsider Resolution 14 of the Milwaukee Convention

(Memorial 616)

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod stated "that the *Common Confession* shows that agreement has been achieved in the doctrines treated by the two committees" (*Missouri Synod Proceedings*, 1950, p. 585); and

WHEREAS, The Missouri Committee on Doctrinal Unity informed representatives of the sister synods in the Synodical Conference that the *Common Confession* constitutes "settlement of those doctrinal controversies that were before the Church up to the time of the adoption of the *Common Confession*" (*Minutes of Committee on Doctrinal Unity*, April 10, 1951); and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the Synodical Conference provides that fellowship with another church body cannot be established by any one of its constituent synods without the consent of every synod in the Synodical Conference; and

WHEREAS, Two of the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference have objected to the *Common Confession* as a settlement of doctrinal differences between The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church (*Wisconsin Synod Proceedings*, 1951, p. 147; *Norwegian Synod Report*, 1951, p. 54); and

WHEREAS, The Central Regional Conference of the Northern Illinois District is of the considered opinion that Part I and the "tentative Part II" of the *Common Confession* are an insufficient and inadequate basis for church fellowship with the American Lutheran Church; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Regional Conference of the Northern Illinois District hereby requests The Lutheran Church — Mis-

Synod, in convention assembled in Houston, Tex., to recon-
 sider Resolution 14 adopted by a majority of the Milwaukee Con-
 ference (*Proceedings*, 1950, p. 585).

THE CENTRAL REGIONAL PASTORAL CONFERENCE
 NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
 WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

Reject "Common Confession"

(Memorial 617)

WHEREAS, Our congregation holds firmly to the Scriptural doc-
 trine and practice of Old Missouri; and

WHEREAS, We feel it our duty, as Scripture says, in matters
 pertaining to church union with other church bodies, to insist that
 we be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the
 same judgment" (1 Cor. 1:10); and

WHEREAS, We have studied the *Common Confession* and find
 wanting not only in clarity as to its use as a basis for unity of
 doctrine with the American Lutheran Conference, but also that
 it fails to measure up to its necessary standard for use by laymen
 to be clear, concise, and Scriptural; and

WHEREAS, We find the *Common Confession* adopted in Mil-
 waukee as not clearly defining and ruling out unscriptural doc-
 trines and teachings of the American Lutheran Conference on
 inspiration, election, objective justification, the ministry, the
 Church, on last things, and on the Antichrist, which things are
 clearly taught in Scripture; and

WHEREAS, We feel that much confusion has resulted by the
 manner in which the *Common Confession* was adopted at the con-
 vention and that the status of the document as a church confession
 is not clear to the laymen even today; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reject the *Common Confession* as a docu-
 ment effecting any degree of union between The Lutheran Church
 — Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Conference.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, CUBA, MO
 FRED H. OBERKROM, *Vice-President*
 PAUL R. NOEL, *Secretary*

Reconsider 1950 Vote on Part I of "Common Confession"

(Memorial 618)

WHEREAS, There is some dissatisfaction among members of
 Synod with the doctrinal statement adopted by majority vote in
 1950, now known as Part I of the *Common Confession*; and

WHEREAS, The addition to Resolution 14 (Milwaukee Convention *Proceedings*, p. 585) indicates that the convention itself was aware of some deficiencies, stating, e.g.: "Not all phases of the doctrines of the Scriptures are treated in the *Common Confession*," and: "Further study of future developments may show the need of clarification or expansion of the *Common Confession*"; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Constitution (Art. VIII, Par. C) clearly states that "All matters of doctrine and of conscience shall be decided only by the Word of God. All other matters shall be decided by a majority vote," thus indicating that a unanimous vote is required in doctrinal matters; and

WHEREAS, It is admitted that the vote of the Milwaukee Convention, supported as it was by a large majority, was nevertheless not unanimous (see *Lutheran Witness*, Vol. LXIX, No. 14, p. 215: "On this issue the convention overwhelmingly passed the following set of resolutions"; also *Lutheran Witness*, Vol. LXIX, No. 15, p. 228: "Only a few votes were cast against the proposed resolutions");

Therefore we, the undersigned, on behalf of the pastors of the Vancouver Circuit of the Alberta and British Columbia District respectfully request Synod to reconsider the 1950 resolutions on the *Common Confession*.

FRED L. GABERT

L. H. GIERACH

E. F. BICKEL

Our Confession and Petition

(Memorial 621, Point 2)

Together with two sister synods of our Synodical Conference we reject the *Common Confession* because it fails to meet, and leaves unsettled, the doctrinal differences between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church.

Unprinted Memorials 35 and 23 were also considered in this connection.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod resolved:

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, Part II of the *Common Confession* supplements and expands Part I; and

WHEREAS, Future study of Part II of the *Common Confession* may clarify possible misunderstandings encountered in Part I; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention take no action on overtures pertaining to Part I of the *Common Confession*; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all pastors, teachers, and laymen to privately, in conference, and in adult Bible classes the measures as referred to in the *Common Confession* in its present asking the Holy Ghost for our Savior's sake to enlighten us these teachings through His gracious Word, encouraging the membership to report their Scriptural findings to our Synod's Unity Committee in sufficient time to have them included in their written report to the next convention.

With regard to the *Committee on Doctrinal Unity*, Committee 3 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 11

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has had a Committee on Doctrinal Unity for many years; and

WHEREAS, Widespread union movements in world Lutheranism warrant the continuation of such a committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention authorize the appointment of a Committee on Doctrinal Unity for the next triennium; and be it further

Resolved, That "this committee be given the status of a standing committee and be so listed in paragraph 2.05 of the synodical *Handbook*"; and that its duties "be delineated and listed under Section H of Chapter II of the *Handbook*."

Suspend Discussions with the American Lutheran Church

Memorial 609 asked that we suspend the doctrinal discussions with the American Lutheran Church until that body in convention clearly and unequivocally has declared itself against unionism as defined in the *Brief Statement* and has begun to put this principle into practice.

NOTE: This has been our position since 1939, and we are convinced that we have shown with sufficient clarity that it is correct according to the Scriptures. It will not be necessary to refer to the Sandusky Resolutions, the quotation from the "Friendly Invitation," the declaration for "Selective Fellowship," and the associations which the American Lutheran Church has continued to maintain and new ones which it has recently entered.

Re Fellowship with the American Lutheran Church

(Memorial 622)

WHEREAS, Synod in adopting the report of its convention committee No. 19 in 1929 "emphasized that future discussion" with synods constituting the American Lutheran Church "be contingent on the following two conditions:

"a. That the move toward fellowship between the Ohio and Iowa Synods, on the one hand, and the Norwegian Lutheran Church" ("the party of the Norwegian Opgøer") "on the other, be first adjusted according to the Word of God;

"b. That future deliberations proceed from the exact point of controversy and take into account the pertinent history" (*General Proceedings*, 1929, p. 112 f.); and

WHEREAS, A contrary course has shown itself to be obstructive to true unity; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Synod restate and put in practice the principles on which it conditioned discussions toward possible fellowship with synods constituting the American Lutheran Church; and be it further

Resolved, To apply these principles also to the present move toward fellowship between the American Lutheran Church and other Churches of the American Lutheran Conference and of the National Lutheran Council.

PAUL H. BURGDORF

ACTION

Concerning this matter Committee 3 recommended, and Synod resolved, with 10 negative votes:

Resolution 15

WHEREAS, Progress toward unity of doctrine has been achieved through discussion on the basis of God's Word by representatives of the American Lutheran Church and The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod; and

WHEREAS, Meetings of the Committee on Union and Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church and the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod afford opportunity to give testimony to the truth; and

WHEREAS, The committees on doctrine, the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and District Presidents of the two Churches in a joint meeting in February of this year resolved that further meetings of this kind should be held; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod is planning to discuss with the representatives of the American Lutheran Church the document entitled "United Testimony on Faith and Life," which is to form the doctrinal basis for the proposed merger between the American Lutheran Church and other churches of the American Lutheran Conference (*Reports and Memorials*, p. 324); and

WHEREAS, One of the major objectives of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America is "to strive for

unity in doctrine and practice among Lutheran church bodies" (Constitution, Article IV); therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention urge the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to continue discussions with the representatives of the American Lutheran Church; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention authorize further meetings of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity, the President, Vice-Presidents, and District Presidents of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod with corresponding representatives of the American Lutheran Church.

This also answered Unprinted Memorial 55.

Communication from the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States

(Memorial 608)

The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

In Convention at Houston, Texas

June 17 to 27, 1953

DEAR BRETHREN:

The fact that in the Synodical Conference we have these many years enjoyed the blessings and comforts of a full unity in doctrine and practice compels the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States to tell you frankly that it is our firm conviction that your body for a number of years has been deviating to an ever-increasing extent from the position we have so long held and defended together and thereby has most seriously disturbed our God-created relation and has placed our two Synods on opposite sides on a number of important issues, making it impossible for us to join you in the new course you have taken.

Our Synod made an earnest effort to prevail on the convention of the Synodical Conference to settle our controversies according to the Scriptures, but, as you know, without avail.

Our Synod is, therefore, addressing itself to your convention of 1953, earnestly pleading with you to remove the offenses of which we have for years complained to the Committee on Intersynodical Relations, to the Synodical Conference, and to your convention as well, and so to restore mutual confidence and truly brotherly co-operation.

That we are not misinterpreting your resolutions and actions during the past years is attested by utterances heard from other Lutherans, by some leaders in your Synod, and by the protests of dissenting individuals and groups of your brethren, as well as by

the fact that some have actually renounced membership in the Missouri Synod for "the sake of conscience."

For the sake of the truth and our common good we ask you to do the following in order to preserve the Synodical Conference and to make it possible for us to continue our affiliation with you and our joint labors in the service of our Lord:

1. Rescind the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we rejoice and thank God that the *Common Confession* shows that agreement has been achieved in the doctrines treated by the two committees . . . and be it further

"Resolved, That if the American Lutheran Church, in convention assembled, accepts it, the *Common Confession* shall be recognized as a statement of agreement on these doctrines between us and the American Lutheran Church."

NOTE: A statement of our reasons for rejecting the *Common Confession* as inadequate is in the hands of President Behnken.

In this connection Synod considered a

Report from the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church

(Unprinted Memorial 55)

At its convention in Mankato, May 29 to June 4, 1953, the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church adopted the following resolution:

"We adopt the report of our Union Committee and send it to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., in 1953."

The committee report referred to in this resolution reads as follows:

"The Union Committee of the Norwegian Synod had occasion during April of this year (1953) to reiterate the stand of our Synod on the *Common Confession* (cf. Norwegian Synod resolutions on doctrinal matters, 1951) at a meeting of our committee with the Missouri Synod committee in Milwaukee. At this meeting our resolutions of 1951 (cf. above) were discussed and defended by our committee.

"Our committee believes, without reservation, that our Synod has acted wisely and in a God-pleasing manner by its resolutions of 1951 (which are being presented to the Missouri Synod convention this year) and by its overture to the Synodical Conference in 1952. In asking the Missouri Synod to discontinue negotiations with the American Lutheran Church except on the basis of a full acceptance of the *Brief Statement*, Titus 3: 10, our Synod is justified, not only for the reasons given in the previous resolutions, but also

use of our sister synod's (Missouri's) own resolutions of 1941 which her union committee is instructed as follows: 'Since the Synodical Conference has asked us "earnestly to consider the possibility of bringing about the framing of one document of agreement," and since it has become quite evident that it is not only desirable, but necessary to have one document, our committee is instructed to make every possible effort that such one document be prepared.'

"Accordingly, our Synod in all good faith acted on the *Common Confession* as a complete document which was ready and prepared for our conscientious study and reaction. We did not act on the document as then being incomplete or as though the Missouri Synod regarded it as the first rung in reaching doctrinal agreement with the A. L. C. That we were right in regarding it as we did has been proved by the Missouri Synod's own official committee, which stated to us that as of June, 1950, the *Common Confession* was an adequate and satisfactory settlement of the doctrines there treated. At its 1950 convention, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod also adopted the following statement (Resolution 14): 'Resolved, that we rejoice and thank God that the *Common Confession* shows that agreement has been achieved in the doctrines treated by the two committees.' We have since had no indication of any kind from the Missouri Synod's committee or the officials that there has been any recession from this position. In disregard of this first instruction, a tentative Part II of the *Common Confession* has been prepared 'to meet the objections raised against the *Common Confession*.' (*Proceedings of the Synodical Conference*, 1952, page 160.)

"The Missouri Synod resolutions, 1941, continue (italics ours): '... in preparing this one document, our committee prayerfully and carefully consider all the misgivings and objections that have been expressed in memorials presented to this convention or otherwise; and that *this document be so clearly written that there can be no misunderstanding in reference to the meaning which the words are to convey.*'

"Our Synod's resolutions of 1951 and overture to the Synodical Conference in 1952 show that this instruction also has not been fulfilled in the *Common Confession*. The Synodical Conference *Proceedings* of 1952, pages 159, 160, also emphasize this point. 'Not all brethren of the Synodical Conference are persuaded that the *Common Confession* is adequate as a settlement of the doctrinal differences between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church.'

"The Missouri Synod resolutions, 1941, continue (italics ours): 'In calling for one document, we do not mean to dispense with any

doctrinal statement made in our *Brief Statement* — for we believe that it correctly expressed the doctrinal position of our Synod — but we concede that, for the sake of *clarification* under the present circumstances, some statements may need to be *more sharply defined or amplified.*'

"For the same reasons as above, we hold that this instruction also has been ignored. The doctrinal statements of the *Brief Statement* have not been 'more sharply defined or amplified' in the *Common Confession*. We have already shown in our 1951 resolutions that, whereas before there was clarity in the *Brief Statement*, there is now ambiguity in the *Common Confession*. Now some of the doctrinal statements of the *Brief Statement* have actually been dispensed with in the *Common Confession*. If this is not so, then the A. L. C. should have no difficulty in accepting the *Brief Statement* as it stands. However, we have not been given even the assurance that the A. L. C. would accept the *Brief Statement* unconditionally, if asked to do so.

"In view of the fact that the *Brief Statement* (one document) was accepted unconditionally by all the constituent groups of the Synodical Conference and is 'so clearly written that there can be no misunderstanding in reference to the meaning which the words are to convey,' and since the Missouri Synod does 'not mean to dispense with any doctrinal statement made in our *Brief Statement*,' we recommend the following resolution for adoption:

"We reaffirm our 1951 resolutions regarding the *Common Confession* and regarding continued negotiations with the American Lutheran Church, also for this reason (besides other reasons we have given), that the original purpose of a new confession, as defined by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in 1941, has not been fulfilled."

C. M. GULLERUD, *President*

W. C. GULLIXSON, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod resolved, with 12 negative votes:

Resolution 19

WHEREAS, The Norwegian Synod and the Wisconsin Synod have expressed their misgivings about Part I of the *Common Confession* (*Reports and Memorials*, pages 320—322; 357, 358); and

WHEREAS, The addition to Resolution 14, pages 585, 586, of the *Proceedings* of the 1950 convention makes explicit provision for additional statements to clarify the *Common Confession*; and

WHEREAS, Part II of the *Common Confession* is intended as a supplement to Part I; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, at its 1953

Convention in Houston, Tex., resolved that "for purposes of study, Parts I and II of the *Common Confession* hereafter be treated as one document with the understanding that Part II has not yet been adopted"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request also our sister synods in the Synodical Conference, for purposes of study to treat Part I and Part II of the *Common Confession* as one document.

What Is a Doctrine?

This question was raised in Unprinted Memorial 69 a. Committee 3 recommended, and Synod resolved, with three negative votes:

Resolution 22

WHEREAS, The Committee on Doctrinal Unity must by the very nature of its work deal with the question "What Is a Doctrine?" and

WHEREAS, This is a theological question which concerns also the faculties of our two theological seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That this question be referred to the Committee on Doctrinal Unity and the faculties of our two theological seminaries for joint study; and be it

Resolved, That the results of this study be made available to all pastors, teachers, and congregations of our Synod.

Lutheran Men in America

(Unprinted Memorial 69)

This memorial refers to a document entitled "A Brief Study of the 'Lutheran Men in America of Wisconsin'" prepared by the Intersynodical Relations Committee of the Synodical Conference and adopted by the Synodical Conference in convention assembled at St. Paul, Minn., August 12 to 15, 1952.

Representatives of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod who assisted in the preparation of this document were Dr. J. W. Behnken, Dr. H. Harms, and Dr. J. H. Meyer.

There being considerable confusion as to the validity of the conclusions reached in the document, since the statement is made that the President of our Synod acted without proper authority, and that the acceptance of the document by the Synodical Conference has no pertinent relation to our Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, we respectfully request that our Synod ratify the document in question, which will be found printed in full in the *Proceedings of the Forty-second Convention of the Ev. Luth. Synodical Conference*, pages 149 to 156.

CHAS. W. NIELSEN, Eagle, Wis.

ALFRED H. KNIEF, Milwaukee, Wis.

ACTION

Committee 3 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

WHEREAS, Your Committee has received information that the matter of "Lutheran Men in America of Wisconsin" is at present being dealt with by a committee in the Milwaukee area; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention take no action in this matter, but implore the help and blessing of God upon the efforts to resolve this matter in a God-pleasing manner.

No Union as Yet with the American Lutheran Church

(Memorial 601, Recommendation 6)

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 16

WHEREAS, Our Committee on Doctrinal Unity states (p.351, *Reports and Memorials*) that even in the event of the adoption of Part II of the *Common Confession* by our Church, "several steps remain to be taken before church fellowship can be established between us and the American Lutheran Church"; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm the resolution of the Milwaukee Convention given on page 587 of the *Proceedings*: "When by the grace of God everything necessary for fellowship has been accomplished, this fact should be announced officially by the President of Synod. Until then no action is to be taken by any member of Synod which would overlook the fact that we are not as yet united."

Overture to the Ev. Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod *resolved*:

ESTEEMED BRETHREN:

WHEREAS, At its convention in St. Paul in August of 1952 our Synodical Conference resolved to postpone further action on the *Common Confession* until Part II "has been completed and presented to the constituent Synods of the Synodical Conference and to the American Lutheran Church"; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at its convention in Houston, Tex., in June, 1953, resolved to postpone action on Part II of the *Common Confession*; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Evangelical Lu-

Synodical Conference of North America again to postpone on the *Common Confession* until Part II has been acted by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at its convention

Report of Committee on Doctrinal Unity, Paragraph VII

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod unanimously adopted:

Resolution 21

WHEREAS, The entire program of our Church "to achieve and maintain a unity in doctrine and practice that is pleasing to the Lord" depends for its success on the power and guidance of our gracious God alone; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention adopt as its own the prayer which our Committee on Doctrinal Unity closed its report, namely: "We close with the prayer that our gracious God may guide and bless the efforts put forth to achieve and keep a unity in doctrine and practice that is pleasing to Him. We ask it for the entire Synod, for all with whom we are now in fellowship, for those with whom we are negotiating, and for as many others as it may please Him to bring into contact with us."

Re the Report of the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice

(Memorial 602)

On account of the many implications of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice, issued as "A Report to the *Praesidium*," August 15, 1951, and for which it was stated that "The *Praesidium* will submit this report to the next convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod," be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the 1953 convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod that this report be referred back to the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice.

THE LUTHERAN UNITY COMMITTEE
OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT

J. R. SHEPPARD, *Secretary*

Committee 3 also considered Memorial 621, points 1 and 3,

Our Confession and Petition

We herewith present for your earnest and prayerful consideration

Our Confession and Petition

Bound by the clear Word of God, 1 Cor. 1:10; Eph. 4:3, by the historic Confessions of the Lutheran Church, to which all members of Synod are obligated, and by the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*—a faithful confession of the teachings of Holy Scripture and the Missouri Synod, we declare:

1. We reject the Presidency's report of the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice of August 15, 1951, because it surrenders the Scriptural confession of our Synod and espouses Iowan errors heretofore properly rejected by the Missouri Synod—on the Church, the Last Things, Antichrist, and Open Questions.

2. Together with two sister synods of our Synodical Conference we reject the *Common Confession* because it fails to meet, and leaves unsettled, the doctrinal differences between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church.

3. We reject the unretracted "A Statement" issued in Chicago in 1945, because it champions unscriptural teaching and practice.

For the reasons stated we request Synod

1) To reject the report of the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice in its present form,

2) To reconsider and set aside the majority action of the Milwaukee Convention regarding the *Common Confession*, and

3) To resolve according to the Word of God the issues raised by "A Statement" by rejecting the false teaching and practice advocated in "A Statement," which are disturbing and disrupting our confessional fellowship. That the Presidency's Theses have not adequately resolved the issues is indicated by the fact that members of Synod and entire pastoral conferences have found parts of the Theses unacceptable because they are not in full accord with the Word of God.

ERNEST T. LAMS

BOARD OF DEACONS AND OTHER
OFFICIALS, ST. PETER'S
CHURCH, MORRISON, ILL.

G. HUEBENER
FREDERICK F. BREUER
B. F. PRANCE
T. C. APPELT
PAUL H. BURGDORF

TRINITY EV. LUTH. CHURCH
CRETE, ILL.

E. A. BRAUER
RONEY FRIEDRICH

ARNOLD SCHAINOST

ERNEST KUHLMAN

H. W. HITZEMAN

JULIUS A. PETERS

CARL FRENERT

GLEN KUMM

ANGELUS KOESTER

ARTHUR C. DAHMS

AUGUST C. WAECHTER

J. F. BOERGER, SR.

MARCUS WAGNER

PAUL L. KRETZMANN

HARRY H. SMITH

G. B. SEAGER

W. GEORGI
A. T. KRETZMANN
A. C. J. OESCH
GEO. HENES
ARTHUR KUHLMAN
CHESTER BUMANN
E. W. RISCHÉ
WILLIAM O. DOERR
NORISS PETERS
ARNOLD HENES
HENRY KOESTER
JOHN C. KOESTER
MARVIN E. BLUME
EDWIN H. SCHURICHT
MRS. H. J. GRIFFIN

FIRST EV. LUTH. CHURCH
HANNA, IND.

JOHN DABLE
LYLE E. MUELLER
HENRY N. MUELLER
MARTIN J. MUELLER
CARL UNERTL
WALTER SCHROEDER
EDWARD MUELLER
GUSTAV WONOSKI
ERVIN J. KRAMER
PAUL G. KOCH
CLIFFORD E. MILLER
H. G. GROTHMANN
CALVIN H. BOLLUM
WALTER KEHREN
ARTHUR F. H. WIEGERT
SIEGBERT W. BECKER
THEO. DIERKS
C. A. NOFFKE
NORMAN J. HUNTER
CLIFFORD E. HAZLEY
F. J. REUTER
HENRY A. QUITMEYER
ELEANOR VOELZ
WILBUR BLUME
HERMAN BLUME

VERNON HATTENDORF
THEO. KRETZMANN
LOUIS G. ELGERT
HENRY OETJEN
REINHOLD PETT
EDWARD LAMPIEN
EDWARD DABEL
EVAN W. RUPP
RAYMOND I. HOWARD
CARL G. WINTER
STEPHEN MARECEK
LOUIS J. ROEHM
CARL BLOEDEL
EDWARD MILLER
E. H. BUEGER
REINHOLD R. KEHREN
BEN KEHREN
ERNEST C. SCHUTT
WILLIAM WEHRS
ARTHUR W. OETTING
FRANCES E. DAHLGREN
WALTER C. BRAND
ELEANOR R. HAZLEY
MRS. F. J. REUTER
CARL W. KNORR
MRS. CARL VOELZ
ADOLPH E. ULLRICH
EDWARD SCHURICHT
ARCHIE MEYER
ALBERT W. DITTBERNER
A. V. KUSTER
WALTER PETT
NORMAN PETT
JOHN OETJEN
FRED ZUHLKE
MARTIN T. PETT
ROBERT PETT
RALPH W. ARNDT
VERNON H. HARLEY
ELINOR M. ZORN
WM. J. MILLER
DONALD L. MILLER
FREDERICK H. HITZEMANN

GERALD BURFEIND	G. ELBERT
DONALD BURFEIND	VICTOR G. STORBECK
ADOLPH KOESTER	EDWIN J. BECKER
WILHELMINE MOLLER	HENRY T. GESLING
O. H. LINNEMEIER	TRINITY EV. LUTH. CHURCH
HOWARD A. HUNTER	OAK PARK, ILL.
J. KENSEY CLARKSON	E. L. KREFT
OSWALD SKOV	J. L. HOELTER
DOROTHEE BUENGER	E. A. FANDELL
CARL VOELZ	WM. L. STREU
MRS. R. L. MEENTEMEYER	W. E. PERLICK
ROSCOE L. MEENTEMEYER	ARTHUR A. BRAUER
MRS. TRYGVE P. AMUNDSEN	HELENE M. LUEBKE
TRYGVE P. AMUNDSEN	RICHARD F. BLUM
EDWARD OLDENBURG	ERNA F. BLUM
HENRY BLIEVERNICH	JOHN M. RHAME
H. C. GADE	JOHN H. LUCKSTEAD
H. W. ROMOSER	LAWRENCE A. BURGDORF
HAROLD O. FICHTE	OTTO SCHULTZ
E. H. GRAVES	C. J. SCHUTH
ELMER A. BURGDORF	HARRY GRAF
EDWIN JASCHINCKY	HAROLD MARTENS
ELSIE L. BACKUS	EDWIN MENKE
F. L. TRESKOW	ANNE WEHRS
GERHARD F. VOELZ	GERTRUDE A. BURGDORF
MARVIN PIEPENBRINK	HENRY J. LUCKITZ
ERWIN H. SCHULTZ	EDWARD J. WULF
WILLIAM POLZIN	ANDREW H. BUELL
H. PREKEL	J. BUENGER
JOHN E. BLUM	F. E. BARTLING
O. F. FICHTE	R. A. FRICK
L. B. RAETHER	GEORGE STADT
FRANK C. LIETZ	HENRY BOHL
KARL H. RABEY	HENRY PFINGSTEN
F. O. TILSNER	OLGA A. LUEBKE
JOHN SEDORY	

ACTION

Committee 3 brought in the following report, which was adopted with one negative vote:

Resolution 10

The 1950 convention of Synod passed the following resolution with reference to a number of memorials which had been submitted to Committee 3 of that convention:

WHEREAS, The memorials under consideration contain personal accusations and other matters, all requiring extensive investigation; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee, for lack of time, could not effectively act on these matters at this convention; be it therefore

Resolved, To refer the charges to Synod's regularly set-up channels for action." (*Proceedings*, p. 659, 1950.)

Complying with this resolution, the *Praesidium* referred the pertinent memorials to the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice. (Cf. list on page 7 of the Report of the A. C. D. P.)

In August, 1951, the *Praesidium* received the report of the A. C. D. P. and after study disseminated it under the date of January 25, 1952.

Memorial No. 602, p. 352 of the 1953 *Reports and Memorials*, requests that the above-mentioned report of the A. C. D. P. be referred back to this Committee.

Memorial No. 621, p. 366, petitions Synod to reject the report of the A. C. D. P. in its present form because, in the opinion of the signers of the memorial, this report does not present "the Scriptural confession of our Synod" on the Church, the Last Things, Antichrist, and Open Questions.

Unprinted Memorial No. 35. In paragraph 1 the author rejects . . . the report of the A. C. D. P. and "requests Synod to join him in the repudiation" of this document.

Unprinted Memorial No. 61 discusses a "visible side" of the Church, "the doctrine of the Antichrist," "Conversion of the Jews," and "Resurrection of the Martyrs" with special reference to the *Brief Statement* and the report of the A. C. D. P. The authors of this memorial claim that the report of the A. C. D. P. rejects "doctrinal statements of our *Brief Statement*" and petition Synod to uphold the *Brief Statement* over against all contrary positions and statements, such as they claim are to be found in the report of the A. C. D. P.

In response to these memorials your Committee calls attention to the report of the President of Synod to this Convention on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, in which he indicated that after the report of the A. C. D. P. was made public, a number of pastors requested a meeting with the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod and with members of the A. C. D. P. In his report the President of Synod stated: "Two meetings were held. The matter is not completed. God willing, another meeting is to be held. It is hoped that this will bring the matter to a God-pleasing conclusion."

WHEREAS, The matters referred to in Memorials 602 and 621 and in Unprinted Memorials 35 and 61 are still under discussion; therefore be it

Resolved, That all criticisms and suggestions in these memorials be referred to the *Praesidium* for further consideration and action.

As to Memorial 621 (3) and Unprinted Memorial 35, I, Committee 3 recommended, and Synod *resolved* with two negative votes:

Resolution 17

WHEREAS, According to the *Proceedings* of Synod in 1947 (page 523) "A Statement" as such is no longer a basis for discussion"; and

WHEREAS, Issues raised by "A Statement" have been and are being submitted for study to pastors and congregations on the basis of materials and theses supplied by the President; and

WHEREAS, The convention of 1950 (cf. *Proceedings*, page 658) encouraged the President to use the reactions submitted in connection with these theses for the furtherance of agreement on the issues raised; and

WHEREAS, The President has informed your Committee that he is dealing with reactions submitted in connection with the theses sent out under his direction; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention refer the matter contained in Memorial 621 (3) to the *Praesidium* for consideration and for the purpose of obtaining "furtherance of agreement" on the issues raised.

Set Up a Commission on Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice

(Memorial 603)

Various questions of doctrine and practice are causing serious dissension in our Synod.

This is borne out by the synodical reports of recent years, and especially by the fact that some members have left our Synod in protest and have organized the Orthodox Lutheran Conference.

Attempts to settle these questions of doctrine and practice by means of discussions in convention committees, discussions on the convention floor, and by resolutions of Synod have failed to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice. Other attempts likewise have proved inadequate.

At Synod's conventions much of the time is taken up with business matters, leaving too little time for questions of doctrine and practice.

There is also too much temptation to use unscriptural methods first, winning votes by techniques of oratory rather than by Scriptural persuasion; secondly, persuading delegates to follow a leader rather than following the voice of Christ giving spiritual instructions out of Scripture; thirdly, applying group power pressure rather than relying solely on the persuasiveness of Scripture; fourthly, arbitrarily limiting debate rather than providing free and full opportunity for adequate application of Scripture; fifthly, calling for a vote while delegates are still in the process of deciding rather than giving them ample opportunity to become convinced by Scripture; and, sixthly, deciding the issue by majority vote rather than by unanimous assent to the teaching of Scripture.

To let things drift would be sinful.

To call a special session of Synod to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice would be difficult. Because of the large number of men in a convention of Synod and because a convention would have to work under a definite time limit, this method of trying to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice might prove cumbersome, inefficient, or even unworkable.

Still, it should not be impossible to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice. We recognize Holy Scripture as our sole authority on doctrine and practice. We acknowledge that the doctrinal decisions of the Lutheran Confessions are binding upon our consciences for the reason that they agree with Scripture. We also accept the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod* as a Scriptural statement binding upon our consciences. If everyone concerned will make the necessary effort to be consistent and to conform to these standards of doctrine and practice, Scriptural peace can be restored.

One possibility that commends itself is that of setting up a *Commission on Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice* and instructing this commission to use procedures which will give Scripture free and full opportunities to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice.

Under the circumstances, with so many persons involved in differences of doctrine and practice, such a commission may perhaps work most effectively if persons representing conflicting positions in a certain controversy are brought together in a *Concord Committee*, say, of five to nine members, with from one to three of each party serving on the Concord Committee. Acceptance of a position on a Concord Committee would constitute a promise, first, to be guided by the Lutheran Confessions, secondly, to uphold the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod* without any reservation whatsoever, and, thirdly, to give Scripture free and full opportunity to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice.

It may be advisable to set up separate Concord Committees for different phases of doctrine and practice; for instance, one Concord Committee on doctrines, including the doctrine of the Church, the doctrine of Fellowship, and the doctrine of the Last Things; another Concord Committee on restoring Scriptural peace in our midst regarding the so-called *Common Confession*; another one restoring Scriptural peace between us and the Orthodox Lutheran Conference; and another on restoring Scriptural peace between us and the Wisconsin Synod and the Norwegian Synod.

The work of such Concord Committees needs supervision and critical review. This would make it advisable to have a *Board of Review*. The duty of this Board of Review would be to supervise the work of the Concord Committees, and to be responsible for a thoroughgoing critical examination of reports of the Concord Committees. This reviewing of reports should preferably consist of two phases. The first is that the Board of Review critically examine a report and get necessary changes made by the Concord Committee concerned. The second phase is that the report, after examination and emendation by the Board of Review, be sent to all pastors and congregations of Synod for examination, criticism, and suggestions for improvements, such criticism and suggestions to be turned over to the Concord Committee concerned for consideration and possible adoption. After a report of a Concord Committee has gone through this procedure the first time, it would be wise to repeat the procedure; for it is extremely important that our pastors and congregations have confidence in the work done by the proposed Commission on Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice.

It would seem wise to set up a *Council* within the Commission to serve as an extra check against the human tendency to deprive Scripture of free and full opportunities to restore Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice. The task of the Council would be to examine reports of Concord Committees after these reports have been given final approval by the Board of Review. Two things should be checked by the Council: 1) Is the report Scriptural throughout? 2) Is the report adequate as a document to be used in restoring Scriptural peace on the issue concerned? If the report is found to be satisfactory, the Council would then submit it to the Commission with a recommendation that the report be approved and recommended to Synod for adoption.

The Commission would then take up the report for consideration and action, either approving it and recommending it to Synod for adoption or referring it back to the Concord Committee concerned.

In order to co-ordinate the various activities of the Commission it may be advisable to set up a small *Executive Committee*. While the Concord Committees, the Board of Review, the Council, and the Executive Committee should preferably be limited to about five to nine members each, it would seem advisable that the Commission have a larger number of members in addition, including the President of Synod, the Vice-Presidents of Synod, all District Presidents, and a goodly number of members at large consisting of pastors, teachers, and laymen.

Scriptural doctrine is basic for all our activities in Christ's Kingdom, and any deviation from Scripture may, like leaven, penetrate into every phase of our activities. Scriptural practice should be according to the will of our Lord; and unscriptural practice may result in loss of souls and finally in loss of the Gospel. It would seem wise, therefore, that the proposed Commission meet at least once a year, first, for the purpose of considering the general cause of establishing, promoting, and preserving Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice; secondly, for the purpose of considering the work of its Executive Committee, the Council, the Board of Review, and the Concord Committees, especially reports submitted for approval and for recommendation to Synod; and, thirdly, for the purpose of filling vacancies occurring on its staff between conventions of Synod.

I herewith respectfully petition Synod, first, to set up a *Commission on Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice*; secondly, to draw up regulations for this Commission; thirdly, to elect the members of this Commission at the convention in June; and, fourthly, to refer to the Commission all questions of doctrine and practice regarding which Scriptural peace has not yet been restored in our midst.

ARNOLD H. GEBHARDT

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 4

WHEREAS, Provision for maintaining Scriptural Peace in Doctrine and Practice has already been made, synodical *Handbook* 2.117 a; be it

Resolved, That Synod take no action in the matter of Overture 603.

Joint Study of Scriptures to Remove Disturbances

(Memorial 604)

1. Since there is much confusion in the Church caused by the bitterness in our polemics and the emphasis on philosophy and formalism;

2. Since the liberals do not think it necessary, and the conservatives often consider it useless, to study the Scriptures together to remove the confusion;

3. Since we know of no other way to achieve true unity than through His gracious Word, and since God wants all men to be saved and *come unto the knowledge of the truth* and miracles are performed in bringing errorists to the truth; therefore we urge the

4. *Re-emphasizing* of the urgency of jointly studying the Scriptures to remove the disturbances, asking the Holy Ghost to lead us to realize more fully that this is the only guide in what we believe and how we live;

5. And to this end encourage our men to testify wherever they have the opportunity. Compare Acts 17:1 ff., and Jesus' association with publicans, sinners, and Pharisees.

ARTHUR E. BECK, Pastor
Henning, Minn.

ACTION

Committee 3 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, Joint study of the Scriptures is the God-given way of keeping and restoring true unity in the Church; be it

Resolved, That Synod urgently recommend joint study of the Scriptures to her members everywhere and at all times, but particularly where the Church is disturbed by differences in doctrine and practice.

Is It Contrary to Scripture to Speak of a "Visible" Manifestation of the One, Holy Christian Church?

(Memorial 623)

Resolution from the Minutes of the Central Regional Pastoral Conference, Northern Illinois District, Assembled at Bensenville, Ill., February 10—11, 1953

Resolved, That a copy of the paper "Whether or Not It Is Contrary to Scripture to Speak of a Visible Manifestation of the One Holy Christian Church," accepted by the conference, shall be filed with the Secretary of Synod.

Amendment: That Dr. Theo. Dierks be authorized by the conference to submit said paper to the Houston Convention.

The amended resolution was adopted.

WALTER H. RENGSTORF, Secretary

(The conference paper was delivered to the Floor Committee.)

The President's Theses on "The Church"

(Memorial 605)

Resolution from the Minutes of the Central Regional Pastoral Conference, Northern Illinois District, Assembled at Bensenville, Ill., February 10—11, 1953

Resolved, That a copy of the paper "The President's Theses on the Church," accepted by the conference, shall be filed with the Secretary of Synod.

Amendment: That Dr. Theo. Dierks be authorized by the conference to submit said paper to the Houston Convention.

The amended resolution was adopted.

WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

(The conference paper was delivered to the Floor Committee.)

An Evaluation of the President's Theses on Fellowship

(Memorial 606)

Resolution from the Minutes of the Central Regional Pastoral Conference, Northern Illinois District, Assembled at Bensenville, Ill., February 10—11, 1953

Resolved, That a copy of the paper "An Evaluation of the President's Theses on Fellowship," accepted by the conference, shall be filed with the Secretary of Synod.

Amendment: That Dr. Theo. Dierks be authorized by the conference to submit said paper to the Houston Convention.

The amended resolution was adopted.

WALTER H. RENGSTORF, *Secretary*

(The conference paper was delivered to the Floor Committee.)

ACTION

Concerning these three memorials Committee 3 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 9

WHEREAS, The questions proposed in these essays are under discussion by the *Praesidium* in connection with the report of the A. C. D. P.; therefore be it

Resolved, That these essays be referred to the *Praesidium* for consideration.

To Reconsider Synod's Position on Joint Prayer, etc.

(Memorial 610, 3)

Reverse your resolution on "Scouting," and reconsider your position on "Joint Prayer," as well as your answer to the "Questions" our Synod addressed to yours in 1949.

NOTE: President Behnken has the necessary documents.

We hope that you will find it possible to discuss these issues on the floor of the convention and that all of your delegates will learn all of the facts. May the gracious Lord guide you and give you the spiritual strength to do His will.

We are requesting this action on your part only because we are seeking the restoration of our previous relationship on the basis of the position we once held jointly and from which we find ourselves unable to depart.

If we are invited to do so, we will be glad to send a delegation of our Committee on Church Union to expatiate on the matters which we have set down briefly.

Praying for peace and brotherly understanding and for true unity in the Synodical Conference,

THE EV. LUTH. JOINT SYNOD OF WISCONSIN
AND OTHER STATES

JOHN BRENNER, *President*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod resolved, with seven negative votes:

Resolution 14

Since the request in Memorial 610 concerning Joint Prayer is general and indefinite, your Committee proceeded on the assumption that references are to Synod's position on Joint Prayer at intersynodical conferences as expressed in the proceedings of the Saginaw Convention (*Proceedings*, p. 521) and reaffirmed by the Chicago Convention (*Proceedings*, p. 517). Your Committee suggests the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Such prayer at intersynodical meetings does not pretend that doctrinal unity exists where it does not exist, nor intimate that doctrinal differences are unimportant, but rather implores God, from whom true unity in the spirit must come, for His blessing, in order that unity may be achieved in those things where it is lacking; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod declare that it does not consider Joint Prayer at intersynodical meetings unionistic and sinful, "provided such prayer does not imply denial of truth or support of error" (*Proceedings* of the 1947 Chicago Convention, page 517).

"Lutheran Witness" Statement

(Unprinted Memorial 35)

Committee 3 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 3

Unprinted Memorial 35 takes exception to a statement in the *Evangelical Lutheran Witness* of March 31, 1953, page 9 (109). The statement is: "A sovereign congregation, which has voluntarily joined Synod, will also voluntarily abide by the regulations of Synod."

WHEREAS, Committee 3 finds the above statement wholly correct and in accord with the principles of Christian love by which individual Christians and Christian congregations should be guided in their relationship to Synod; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod declare its agreement with the statement in question and decline to take any further action in this matter.

Reconsider Our Answer to Questions of the Wisconsin Synod

(Memorial 610, 3)

(Quoted above)

Committee 3 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 18

1. In 1949 the Wisconsin Synod addressed a letter to our Synod in which it asked for an answer to certain questions on matters of doctrine and practice. (Missouri Synod *Proceedings* 1950, pp. 666, 667.)

2. Upon instruction of the 1950 convention the *Praesidium* of our Synod answered the questions put to our Synod in the letter of the Wisconsin Synod. (Missouri Synod *Proceedings* 1950, p. 669, Resolution 13.)

3. At its convention in 1951 the Wisconsin Synod declared the answers of our *Praesidium* to be unsatisfactory. (Wisconsin Synod *Proceedings*, 1951, p. 148.)

4. In 1952 the Wisconsin Synod appealed this matter to the Synodical Conference, whereupon the Synodical Conference passed a resolution urging "the Missouri Synod to take the steps necessary to bring about a God-pleasing disposition" of these matters. (*Proceedings* of the Synodical Conference, 1952, p. 157, II; p. 160.)

5. The Wisconsin Synod now appeals to this convention to "reconsider the reply" of our *Praesidium*. (Memorial 610.3, *Reports and Memorials*, 1953.)

6. Your Committee has studied

- a) the questions addressed to our Synod;
- b) the reply of our *Praesidium* to these questions;
- c) the action of the Wisconsin Synod at its 1951 convention; and

- d) the action of the Synodical Conference on the appeal of the Wisconsin Synod (cf. *Proceedings*, Synodical Conference, 1952, pages 157—160).

Your Committee believes that the letter of the *Praesidium* correctly states the Scriptural principles in the matters concerned; however,

WHEREAS, Not only matters of doctrine, but also the application of Scriptural principles to exceptional cases are involved in Memorial 610.3; and

WHEREAS, Such cases cannot be adequately considered on the floor of the Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention ask the *Praesidium* to continue to "take the steps necessary to bring about a God-pleasing disposition of the matters" mentioned in this memorial; and that the Wisconsin Synod be informed of this action of the Convention.

Clarify Synod's Policy re Scouting

(Memorial 611)

While the matter of Scouting may have been settled to the satisfaction of the majority of congregations within our Synod, nevertheless our own congregation, together with others in our immediate vicinity, still is experiencing difficulties with reference to Synod's stated policy regarding Scouting.

At Saginaw in 1944, again at Chicago in 1947, and yet again at Milwaukee in 1950 Synod adopted this policy concerning Scouting: "That the matter of Scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod may consider her interests sufficiently protected." (*Proceedings of the Forty-first Regular Convention*, page 669.)

To set forth our point: Since the resolution leaves the matter of Scouting to the individual congregation to decide, could a congregation, for example, decide *against* Scouting, that is, not only decide *not* to have its own Lutheran troop, but also decide *not* to accept Scouts or others connected with the Scouting movement into communicant membership; decide *not* to confirm Scouts; and insist that communicant members do not become affiliated with the movement? We maintain that the resolution, as it now reads, definitely gives any congregation the right to act in the manner described in the previous sentence, provided that that same congregation does not attempt to prescribe to sister congregations just what their policy should be, but rather recognizes and honors the right of sister congregations to formulate and adopt their own policies with reference to Scouting. — But is this the intent of the stated synodical resolution?

Frankly, our congregation feels that this statement of policy is not at all clear; that it is, on the contrary, rather ambiguous.

Furthermore, we are not posing a hypothetical case. Our own congregation has been in the throes of this problem a number of years.

Accordingly, we, Zion Lutheran Congregation of Milwaukee, respectfully submit the following memorial to Synod:

WHEREAS, Synod's stated policy concerning Scouting, namely: "That the matter of Scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod may consider her interests sufficiently protected," obviously is not expressed in language sufficiently clear to indicate just *what* a congregation may decide with reference to Scouting; and

WHEREAS, Congregations of our Synod undoubtedly have met with problems in attempting to determine a policy regarding Scouting — problems which could not be resolved satisfactorily because of Synod's inadequate resolution; and

WHEREAS, This synodical resolution, despite its unclear nature, has been permitted to stand as a guide to our congregations for almost a decade; be it therefore

Resolved, That our Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., clarify its stated policy with reference to Scouting, in order that existing ambiguity may be eliminated.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

RALPH SCHUMACHER, *President*
CARL R. MARQUARDT, *Secretary*
O. W. SCHAEFER, *Pastor*
HENRY C. TESCH, *Pastor*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 7 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 6

WHEREAS, This memorial asks for a clarification of Synod's policy with regard to Scouting; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee is of the opinion that Synod's policy which has been restated in the last three conventions is clear, namely: "That the matter of Scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide"; and

WHEREAS, Synod thus neither encourages nor discourages Scoutism in any congregation; and

WHEREAS, Synod thus leaves it to each congregation to establish its own policy as pastoral wisdom on the part of both the

congregation and the ministry in its own particular situation dictates; therefore be it

Resolved, That for the peculiar problem which exists in the petitioning congregation we recommend to them the services of our official Commission on Fraternal Organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod urge its congregations to avoid extremes in either direction in the matter of Scoutism lest consciences be burdened.

Report of Committee "To Study the NLC Matters"

(Memorial 624)

Relative to membership on the part of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in the National Lutheran Council, the synodical convention assembled in Milwaukee in 1950 adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The constitution of the National Lutheran Council lists among its purposes and objectives joint activities in church work, such as missions, education, and student service (Article III, g) despite a lack of doctrinal agreement . . .

"WHEREAS, Therefore much of the program of the Council is of a unionistic nature, as is plainly shown in the majority report of the Committee on Membership in the National Lutheran Council . . .

Resolved, That under the present conditions we decline to apply for membership as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council."

"WHEREAS, There are certain areas of purely external endeavor in which our Church may participate, as it has done in the past; be it therefore

Resolved, That we express our continued willingness to co-operate with the National Lutheran Council wherever it can be done without compromising Scriptural principles."

Your Committee appointed by the President to keep the question of membership in the National Lutheran Council under survey during the past triennium begs leave to report that the factors which obtained at the time of the 1950 Milwaukee Convention and which persuaded the convention to adopt the above resolutions are unchanged. We are happy to report that the co-operative relationship between the National Lutheran Church and The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in areas of purely external endeavor is continuing, and we recommend to the convention assembled in Houston

that we express our Synod's willingness and eagerness to cooperate with the National Lutheran Church wherever it can be done without compromising Scriptural principles.

L. MEYER, Secretary to the Committee

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 1

No. 624 is the report of a committee appointed by the President to keep the question of membership by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in the National Lutheran Council under survey. The President's committee refers to Synod's resolution in this matter at its Milwaukee Convention in 1950 and states "that the factors which obtained at the time of the 1950 Milwaukee Convention and which persuaded the Convention to adopt the above resolution are unchanged."

Recommendation of Committee 3:

WHEREAS, The conditions which prompted Synod's action with respect to membership in the National Lutheran Council at its convention in Milwaukee remain unchanged; be it

Resolved, That Synod's resolution of 1950, in which Synod declined to apply for membership in the National Lutheran Council, but expressed its willingness to co-operate with the National Lutheran Council wherever it can be done without compromising Scriptural principles, remain in force during the coming triennium.

Lutheran World Federation

(Memorial 625)

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation has issued an invitation to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to accept the privileges and responsibilities of membership in the Lutheran World Federation; and

WHEREAS, The objectives of the Lutheran World Federation require study before The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod can commit itself to an application for membership; and

WHEREAS, Other types of permanent association with the Lutheran World Federation (e. g., consultative membership, etc.) have been ruled out, for all practical purposes, by the Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation in order to protect the distinctively Lutheran character of the Lutheran World Federation; and

WHEREAS, Certain programs (e. g., resettlement of refugees,

interchurch aid, etc.) of the Lutheran World Federation merit immediate support of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod; and

WHEREAS, An informal association of a purely temporary character between The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Lutheran World Federation seems desirable in order to study the constitution and program of the Lutheran World Federation and to facilitate the immediate support of urgently required aid to needy fellow Lutherans now being rendered by the Lutheran World Federation; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President of Synod to study the objectives of the Lutheran World Federation, with recommendations for action on the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation; and be it further

Resolved, That the report of this committee be distributed no later than January, 1955, to all the congregations of Synod for their study and consideration; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod approve the establishment of purely temporary relations with the duly constituted organs of the Lutheran World Federation to facilitate this study as well as to make possible the immediate support by our Synod of selected programs of the Lutheran World Federation until such time as Synod shall have arrived at a decision on the question of membership in the Lutheran World Federation.

**THE MANHATTAN-BRONX-WESTCHESTER PASTORAL
CONFERENCE, ATLANTIC DISTRICT**

**ALEXANDER F. VON SCHLICHTEN, D. D., Chairman
THEODORE H. BUSHMANN, Secretary**

Concerning this matter, our Committee on NLC and LWF had reported as follows:

Re Membership in Lutheran World Federation

(Memorial 1016)

**A Preliminary Study on the Relationship of The Lutheran
Church—Missouri Synod to the Lutheran World Federation**

Invitation to Join Lutheran World Federation

"On behalf of the Executive Committee I invite your Church to become a member of the Lutheran World Federation. I am sending you a copy of the constitution, which gives the provisions that your Church will need to follow in order to become a member. You will carefully note Articles II and IV.

"In the event your Church wishes to accept this invitation, we would need a record of the action of your governing body together with a copy of your constitution plus information on the number of members, congregations, pastors, institutions, etc.

"DR. CARL E. LUND-QUIST, Executive Secretary"

The above communication was received from the Executive Secretary of the Lutheran World Federation, inviting The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to membership in that organization.

"To join or not to join" the Lutheran World Federation is for the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the member churches of the Lutheran World Federation a question of far-reaching importance and implications. Because the next convention of the Lutheran World Federation will not be held until the year 1958, the question of membership in the Lutheran World Federation is not now being presented to this convention for its decision. However, to give everyone ample time and opportunity prior to our own 1956 convention for a thorough study of this important question, the following is being submitted as a source of information and a possible basis for study.

All premises and conclusions in the study of any kind of relationship between The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Lutheran World Federation must be based on the Word of God. There are two primary injunctions related to this question, which the Lord has given:

a) *John 17:21*, where the Lord Jesus in His high-priestly prayer implores the Father for His Church "that they all may be one," a concept upon which the Apostle Paul enlarged in *Eph. 4:4-6*: "There is one body and one Spirit . . . one hope . . . one Lord . . . one faith . . . one Baptism . . . one God."

b) *1 Cor. 1:10*: "Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment."

A

"That they all may be one" (*John 17:21*) means that Christians seek the fellowship of other Christians and oneness with them. As Christians we deplore isolation. We yearn for communion with every other member of the body of Christ. A Christian seeks the fellowship of every other Christian in prayer, in corporate worship, in Holy Communion, in doing the Lord's work, even in suffering for the faith. In *Matt. 18:19* the Lord Jesus extends a divine blessing upon prayer fellowship: "Again I say unto you that if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in Heaven." In *Heb. 10:24, 25* we are encouraged to "consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another, and so much the more, as ye see the Day approaching."

In the Augustana we confess that all who believe in Him are fellow members of the body of the Lord, Jesus Christ. Our acceptance of those who believe must approximate in fullness that of the Savior, and our joy in every soul that is saved must approach the joy of the angels in heaven, irrespective of denominational affiliation.

H

However, the second of the two primary injunctions of God (1 Cor. 1:10) is just as binding: "Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." We must be intent upon maintaining the unity of doctrine which the Lord requires. In our endeavor to fulfill this requirement we are to be as fervent as we are to be eager in our search for oneness.

These two divine injunctions are basic considerations in formulating our answer to the invitation to become members of the Lutheran World Federation.

What Is the Lutheran World Federation?

Of the thirteen articles of the Constitution of the Lutheran World Federation, we quote only Articles II and III, which are the most pertinent:

II. Doctrinal Basis

The Lutheran World Federation acknowledges the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the only source and the infallible norm of all church doctrine and practice, and sees in the Confessions of the Lutheran Church, especially in the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism, a pure exposition of the Word of God.

III. Nature and Purposes

1. The Lutheran World Federation shall be a free association of Lutheran churches. It shall have no power to legislate for the churches belonging to it or to interfere with their complete autonomy, but shall act as their agent in such matters as they assign to it.

2. The purposes of the Lutheran World Federation are:

- a) To bear united witness before the world to the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the power of God for salvation;
- b) To cultivate unity of faith and confession among the Lutheran churches of the world;
- c) To promote fellowship and co-operation in study among Lutherans;

To foster Lutheran participation in ecumenical movements;
To develop a united Lutheran approach to responsibilities
missions and education; and

To support Lutheran groups in need of spiritual or material aid.

The Lutheran World Federation may take action on behalf member churches in such matters as one or more of them commit to it.

The statement of doctrine in Article II can be regarded as the confession of true Lutheranism. However, when we explore the question of membership in the Lutheran World Federation, it is incumbent upon us to determine the extent to which these separated Lutheran church bodies subscribe to the confession in Article II, in faith as well as in practice.

Are we to assume that large church organizations which in the past emphasized their "unconfessional" character can promptly transform themselves into abiding "confessional" Lutherans by signing a document?

What is to be our attitude to the documented statements and actions of individuals, groups, and entire church bodies within the Lutheran World Federation who manifest a disruptive divergence in regard to

- a. the inspiration of Scriptures
- b. predestination
- c. justification
- d. grace (*sola gratia*)
- e. chiliasm
- f. millennialism
- g. the Church
- h. syncretism
- i. unionism
- j. indifference to purity of doctrine
- k. an unwillingness to conduct free conferences which could lead to doctrinal unity?

The Church of Sweden has been one of the chief protagonists of the organization of the Lutheran World Federation. A member of that Church was a recent Federation president. The Church of Sweden claims to be Lutheran. It has signed the constitution of the Lutheran World Federation. How can it reconcile this action with its pulpit and altar fellowship with the Church of England? Can we have confidence in the Church of Sweden that it really means what it says when it signed the constitution of the Lutheran World Federation?

At the opening service of the Hannover Conference last year practically every representative of member churches in the Lutheran World Federation participated in a joint Communion service.

Many of the bodies which these leaders represented do not countenance pulpit and altar fellowship with each other; yet these same leaders knelt side by side at the altar in Hannover. We pose the question: Does such action speak louder than the formal signing of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession?

At the Hannover Conference, some of the leading theological men in the Lutheran World Federation questioned, to the point of disavowal, the efficacy of Infant Baptism. They openly asserted that the doctrine of the real presence in the Lord's Supper was not Scriptural. Shall the Missouri Synod become a member of an organization in which such glaring divisions are an undeniable reality? Is this to be the response to the Lord's prayer "that they may all be one"? "that they all speak the same thing"? "that there be no division among them"? "that they be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment"?

This, however, does not mean that we cannot co-operate with the Lutheran World Federation in matters that are not contrary to Biblical doctrine and practice. Such co-operation need not presuppose nor demand formal membership in the Lutheran World Federation. Co-operation in externals in some fields would be of mutual help to us and to the Lutheran World Federation. We could entertain some form of consultative relationship to the Lutheran World Federation which would make co-operation in externals possible without violating any Biblical principles in doctrine or practice. Our interest in the propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ throughout the world; our obligation for the expansion of the Kingdom; our recognition of our responsibility to foster God-pleasing ecumenicity and fellowship; our eagerness to do everything within our strength and means to give heed to the world call, which the Lord and Bishop of the Church is addressing to the Lutheran Churches of the world today, makes us eager to do anything and everything — within limits of our conscience bound by the Word of God — to foster a closer relationship with all Lutheran Churches throughout the world and especially those in the Lutheran World Federation, whether that be within or without any kind of formal or informal relationship.

The membership invitation of the Lutheran World Federation should receive the studious consideration of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in the Scriptural light of the need for oneness as well as in the Scriptural light of the need for doctrinal faithfulness, in order that a God-pleasing answer may ensue at our 1956 convention.

THE COMMITTEE ON N. L. C. AND L. W. F.

J. W. BEHNKEN

L. MEYER

LOUIS J. SIECK †

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod resolved:

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation has issued an invitation to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to accept the privileges and responsibilities of membership in the Lutheran World Federation; and

WHEREAS, The constitution of the Lutheran World Federation with its objectives and the practical implications of membership on the part of Synod in this body should be carefully examined before this invitation is either accepted or declined; and

WHEREAS, The next convention of the Lutheran World Federation will not be held until 1958; be it therefore

Resolved, That the *Praesidium* of Synod appoint a committee of three to

1) study the constitution and objectives of the Lutheran World Federation;

2) evaluate the practical working of this body in the light of Scriptural doctrine and practice;

3) make recommendations with respect to action by Synod in the matter of the invitation to membership in the Lutheran World Federation or the extent of possible co-operation with the same;

4) submit its findings and recommendations to the College of Presidents by September, 1954, for study and possible amendment, after which they shall be submitted to all pastors and congregations of Synod by January 1, 1955, for study with a view to action at Synod's general convention in 1956.

Questions Regarding the Doctrinal Position of Synod

(Unprinted Memorial 60)

The undersigned respectfully request Synod at its Houston Convention to give its members the following assurance:

1. That Synod still holds that the doctrine of the Antichrist, namely, that "the Pope is the very Antichrist" (Smalcald Articles) is an *article of faith*, though non-fundamental (*Proceedings*, Northern District, 1876, p. 36 f.; *Brief Statement*, pars. 43 and 44);

2. That when Synod confesses in the *Brief Statement* (par. 44) that "the doctrine of the Antichrist" is "clearly defined ("entschieden") in Scripture," it is referring to what it confesses about the Antichrist in par. 43, especially this conclusion: "We teach that the prophecies of the Holy Scriptures concerning the Anti-

christ . . . have been fulfilled in the Pope of Rome and his dominion . . .";

3. That Synod still holds that the teaching, as such, of a general conversion of the Jewish nation is rejected by clear passages of Scripture (Rom. 11:25; 2 Cor. 3:14; Rom. 11:7; 1 Thess. 2:16, and others), and is therefore a false teaching (*Proceedings*, General Synod, 1857, p. 25, cf. p. 42);

4. That Synod still holds that the teaching of a physical resurrection of a number of departed Christians or martyrs before the general resurrection on Judgment Day on the basis of Rev. 20:4 is not only unscriptural because Rev. 20:4 does not speak of a physical resurrection, but is also rejected by John 5:28 and John 6:39, 40, since these passages clearly teach that there will be but one resurrection of the dead (*Proceedings*, Gen. Synod, 1857, pp. 80, 85);

5. That Synod still holds, that to speak of the use of the means of grace as a visible side of the Church when defining its essence, that is, that of which the Church consists ("ihren Bestand"), as the American Lutheran Church does, is a doctrinal error and not merely a question of terminology;

6. That Synod still rejects as contrary to Scripture all views which in any way contradict or disagree with the Scriptural position confessed in the five points mentioned above, holding that such views cannot be tolerated in its midst.

The consciences of members of Synod are being sorely troubled by the question whether Synod still holds to the Scriptural position stated above. We therefore petition Synod to assure its members by a formal vote that it still holds to this position, urging that this be done before the adjournment of the Houston Convention.

PAUL H. BURGDORF	H. W. ROMOSER
A. V. KUSTER	THEO. DIERKS
PAUL G. KOCH	A. T. KRETZMANN

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 3 Synod resolved, with 8 negative votes:

Resolution 5

This memorial requests of this Convention certain assurances in regard to the teaching of our Church on the Antichrist, the general conversion of the Jewish nation, a physical resurrection of the martyrs, and on a "visible side of the Church when defining its essence."

WHEREAS, Our Synod adopted the *Brief Statement* in 1932 (cf. *Proceedings* 1932, pp. 154, 155) as a statement of the doctrinal position of the Missouri Synod on the points set forth; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod has in 1947 reaffirmed its acceptance of *Brief Statement* as a correct expression of its doctrinal position (*Proceedings* 1947, p. 476); and

WHEREAS, The points referred to in Unprinted Memorial 60 are stated in the *Brief Statement*; be it

Resolved, That Synod regard the acceptance and reaffirmation of the *Brief Statement* as its response to the request made in this memorial.

Articles of Agreement Between the Armed Services Commission and the Bureau of Service, National Lutheran Council

(Unprinted Memorial 31)

Committee 3 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 13

Unprinted Memorial 31 expresses dissatisfaction with the Articles of Agreement between the Armed Services Commission of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Bureau of Service to Military Personnel of the National Lutheran Council, and asks that this agreement be either "disavowed" or "properly amended" by Synod.

WHEREAS, Committee 3 examined the Articles of Agreement and finds that they safeguard Synod's Scriptural position with regard to unionism, and at the same time recognize exceptional cases that may arise due to military service and that properly fall into the realm of casuistry; be it

Resolved, That Synod decline the request of Unprinted Memorial No. 31; and be it

Resolved, That Synod urge all pastors to instruct their members entering the service with respect to our Scriptural position on unionism, so that exceptional cases arising in military life may not become the rule and gradually undermine sound practice in our congregations.

Resolutions Concerning Other Lutheran Church Bodies

Committee 3 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 23

WHEREAS, This Convention has adopted a number of resolutions pertaining to Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters which concern not only our sister synods in the Synodical Conference, but also the American Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod is the official who is duly authorized to carry out the directives of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention request the President of Synod to bring the respective resolutions that pertain to the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference and to the American Lutheran Church to the attention of these church bodies.

Report of Commission on Fraternal Organizations

(Memorial 628)

In the past triennium, the Commission on Fraternal Organizations continued its work in terms of Synod's position concerning lodges (*Handbook* 13.01). Our main task was to supply inquiring pastors with the most recent information on fraternal organizations. In many instances we were approached to render an opinion in specific cases. We also carried on considerable correspondence with a number of fraternal organizations and received from them further particulars regarding the purpose and nature of their rituals. We also had meetings with top officials of several fraternal organizations. We attempted in these meetings to clarify for these officials our objections to their rituals and to have them modify or declare the rituals optional. In every instance we were cordially received, and, though we are not able at this time to give these organizations a clean bill of health, we believe that we have made progress in the direction of the goals we are trying to reach.

It is evident to us that our pastors and congregations are still manifesting a genuine concern regarding the evil nature of secret oath-bound fraternal organizations. An illustration of that fact is a questionnaire brought to our attention the past year by one of the large pastoral conferences in the Midwest, which polled its constituency to ascertain the lodge policy pursued by individual pastors and congregations in its midst. From almost complete returns, the poll revealed that the great majority of congregations was lodge free, and in all instances where members had affiliated with an objectionable organization they were being dealt with conscientiously. As additional evidence that our pastors in general are alert to the menace of lodgery, we submit that requests for information or advice come to us from all parts of the country. We are glad to report also that occasionally we receive requests for information from Lutheran pastors not affiliated with our Synod.

But we must also record that some areas in our Church have not contacted us. This makes your Commission wonder whether the lodge problem does not exist in these areas. Wherever the members of your Commission have spoken at L. L. L. seminars and other gatherings, discussion revealed that our congregations in both rural and urban communities commonly meet with pressure

one or more local secret orders that our members affiliate with anti-Scriptural societies. It is our conviction that unless all pastors and congregations remain alert to the dangers of the lodge evil, we shall in the course of time find it difficult to hold our line. It should be evident to all our people that in our recent negotiations with the Commissioners of the American Lutheran Church regarding the lodge matter, the position of our Church would be far more compelling and convincing if we could show that throughout our Synod all pastors and congregations are not only aware of the lodge evil, but are also, with God's help, grappling with the problem and doing all within their power to preserve their congregations from the inroads of secret oath-bound organizations.

A most significant development with respect to the Church's relation to lodges occurred in the last two years in England. There a rector by the name of the Rev. Walton Hannah has, through an article and a substantial volume, made the Church of England aware of the inconsistency of members of the Anglican Church being at the same time members of the Masonic Order. Rev. Hannah's testimony to the truth had repercussions throughout the English-speaking world. The Church of England therefore finds itself in an embarrassing dilemma. It must decide whether it wishes to continue to condone membership in Freemasonry or whether it wishes to make an all-out effort to disassociate itself from this organization. Rev. Hannah's book *Darkness Visible* is widely read and studied throughout England. Concordia Publishing House has purchased 1,400 copies. Our Commission believes that our congregations will make a good investment by purchasing copies of this book for the pastors and officers of the congregation.

With respect to the Boy Scouts of America and the fact that a number of our congregations sponsor Boy Scout troops under Lutheran Scout leadership, our Commission has only little to report. Within the last years, scores of our Lutheran boys have qualified for, and been awarded, the *Pro Deo et Patria* award. This award is given in recognition of special services by a Boy Scout under the direction of the local pastor. The members of your Commission served with other representatives of our Synod on a sub-committee on Scouting and met periodically with delegations of the other bodies affiliated with us in the Synodical Conference in an effort to remove the differences of attitude and practice within this body regarding Scouting. Our inability to reach an agreement in this matter was reported to the St. Paul Convention of the Synodical Conference, which, in turn, referred the problem to the seminary faculties in the Synodical Conference.

On November 15, 1950, your Commission sustained a most

serious loss when Dr. Th. Graebner was called to his heavenly home. It must be said to the glory of God that Dr. Graebner did more to awaken our own Church, and the Lutheran churches in general throughout the country, to the dangers of the lodge evil than any other individual. His last major work, titled *A Handbook of Organizations* (Concordia Publishing House, 1948), is a gold mine of information on almost two hundred fraternal organizations. It also contains in its initial chapters clearly formulated principles and policies which should enable the pastor to proceed Scripturally and evangelically with lodge members. Dr. Graebner's files on lodges, which accumulated over a period of nearly thirty years, were presented by his family to Synod's Commission on Fraternal Organizations.

The Commission wishes to thank Synod for allowing a modest budget year after year so that the Commission could carry out its assignments. It also thanks the pastors who in their communications provided valuable information for the benefit of the Commission. It is our prayer that our Church may continue unswervingly and steadfastly to voice its objections to the false teachings of secret oath-bound organizations, to remain loyal to its position, and to make all our members more and more aware of the glory and privilege of being members in the body of Christ.

JULIUS W. ACKER

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*

ACTION

Committee 7 recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The Commission on Fraternal Organizations during the past triennium has faithfully performed the duties assigned by Synod and has been helpful to many who have sought its counsel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the Commission for its service to the Church; and be it further resolved

Resolved, That we encourage all our pastors and members to seek the aid and advice of this Commission.

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Commission on Fraternal Organizations serves as a clearinghouse on information concerning orders and societies of a questionable nature; and

WHEREAS, Our pastors and laymen frequently come into possession of valuable documents and information that will be useful to our Commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the interest of improving the services of our Commission we urge our brethren to co-operate by transmitting to our Commission such literature and information.

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The now sainted Dr. Theodore Graebner, who for many years had raised his voice in warning against the evils of Christian associations, served our Church with distinction as member of the Commission on Fraternal Organizations; and

WHEREAS, The family of the deceased has presented to this Commission his valuable files on lodges accumulated over a period of nearly thirty years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the outstanding service of Dr. Graebner in this area; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the secretary of this Commission to transmit to the family of Dr. Graebner the foregoing resolution together with the expression of Synod's thanks for the valuable gift.

Elimination of Objectionable Religious Features in Lodges

(Memorial 629)

WHEREAS, Our Commission on Fraternal Organizations has so far been unable to carry out the recommendations of the 1951 convention of the English District relative to the Masonic Order; and

WHEREAS, The current expansion of lodges exerts increasing pressure upon pastors and congregations to relax sound Biblical principles in dealing with the lodge evil; and

WHEREAS, Our Commission on Fraternal Organizations has succeeded in making considerable progress in dealing with authorities of several objectionable orders; be it therefore

Resolved, That our Commission on Fraternal Organizations be urged to continue to put forth every effort to eliminate the objectionable religious features in all lodges, notably the Masonic Order; and be it further

Resolved, That all our congregations and pastors continue to take an evangelical but definite stand on the question of membership in objectionable fraternal organizations.

ENGLISH DISTRICT

REV. C. F. DANKWORTH, Secretary

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 7 Synod resolved:

Resolution 4

WHEREAS, The Commission on Fraternal Organizations has again made contacts with officials of a number of fraternal organizations with good results; and

WHEREAS, This Commission has in prospect further meetings of such nature; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage this Commission to carry out the request of this memorial to the best of their ability and that we wish them God's blessing; and be it further

Resolved, That all our congregations and pastors take to heart the second resolution of the English District in this memorial:

"Resolved, That all our congregations and pastors continue to take an evangelical but definite stand on the question of membership in objectionable fraternal organizations."

Synod to Warn Against RSV as Bible of Modernism

(Memorial 630)

WHEREAS, In the Bible of the "National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.," known as the Revised Standard Version, the "lines along which the revision proceeded" (Preface, p. iv) are the lines of Modernistic unbelief and disbelief, as shown, e. g., by the Revision Committee's *Introduction to the RSV of the Old Testament* (p. 74, par. 3, and p. 77, par. 2; etc.), to wit:

"The writer [of the Book of Ecclesiastes] does not deny the existence or the power of God, yet his is not the God of Judaism but a ruthless and capricious Fate. Logically we should expect him to recommend suicide, since he had nothing to fear beyond the grave. Surprisingly, on the contrary, he repeatedly advises moderate enjoyment (cf. 1:17b) of whatever outward blessings life happens to afford (2:24; 5:18; 8:15; 9:7-9). The extreme skepticism of the book is alleviated somewhat by a few interpolations and editorial additions. These and the ascription to Solomon help to account for its inclusion in the canon."

"There are at least two reservations which the modern preacher may properly allow himself in preaching from the prophets. The repeated reference to the harlotries and adulteries of Judah and/or Israel does not furnish serviceable metaphors for contemporary edification. And one is struck by the savage and vindictive vengeance visited upon enemies round about. The sword of the Lord is constantly drunk with the blood of Edom and the like. It may be that the writer of Hosea 13:16 was not the tender and forgiving author of the earlier part of the book; but the brutal hope that the little children of Samaria may be 'dashed in pieces' and 'their

ant women ripped open' leaves something to be desired fully." And

WHEREAS, There are imbedded in the very text of this version as well as in its footnotes perversions of Holy Scripture which seriously impair the foundation of Christian faith, e. g.:

While the Holy Spirit in Matt. 1:22, 23 expressly testifies that it was spoken of the Lord by the Prophet, saying: Behold, a virgin shall be with child," etc., the RSV in the text of the Prophet Isaiah (7:14) reduces the word "virgin" to "young woman." In Luke 1:34 Mary is falsely made to say to the angel: "I have no husband." And Matt. 1:25 is made to read simply that Mary bore "a son"; not, "her first-born son."

God's promise that He was to bless the world through a single seed of Abraham, "which is Christ" (Gal. 3:16) is perverted to a mere promise of God's blessing the world through Abraham's "descendants" — the Jews (Gen. 22:18; 26:4; 28:14).

The Messianic character of Ps. 2:12 is subverted by the removal of the words "the Son" from the text of Scripture and substitution of the words "his [God's] feet" without any foundation whatever, such perversions of the text being designated by the euphemism "correction" by the RSV Committee. (Cp. also *Introduction to the RSV, OT*, p. 58, par. 1.)

In Hab. 2:4, one of the foundation passages of the central Christian doctrine, justification by faith, a passage which meant so much in Luther's life and work — "the righteous shall live by his faithfulness," is proposed in a footnote as a correct reading of the text. Concerning this passage Dr. Theo. Laetsch in his recently published Bible Commentary on *Jeremiah*, a publication of Synod's official publication house (1953), rightly testifies (p. 73): "To deny that the only correct translation of Hab. 2:4 is 'faith,' and not 'faithfulness,' i. e., faithful performance of one's duty, is to deny not only the correctness of Paul's translation of this term in Rom. 1:7; it would undermine his entire argument for the doctrine of justification, not by any works of man, but solely through faith in the vicarious atonement effected by Christ Jesus. He would base his argument for this thesis on a Scripture passage which in fact teaches the exact opposite: Salvation by faithful performance of one's duty. The Holy Spirit, speaking through Paul, certainly knew what He meant by *emunah* when He spoke Hab. 2:4 through His Prophet. (Cp. 1 Peter 1:10, 11.)"

The meaning of the great passage Job 19:26, which serves as a foundation of our faith in the resurrection of the flesh, is declared "uncertain," and the words "without my flesh I shall see God" are substituted for "in my flesh shall I see God."

The passages 1 Tim. 3:2, 12; 5:9; Titus 1:6 are so perverted as

to teach the false doctrine that bishops, that is, pastors, or elders, and deacons as well as deaconesses are to be "married only once."

Other passages subversive of Scripture are so numerous that we refrain from recounting them here, but refer instead to a further enumeration of them in the March-April (1953) issue of the *Confessional Lutheran*,* which is subjoined as a part of this memorial. And

WHEREAS, The use of the RSV is being urged upon our people; and

WHEREAS, The use of the RSV by our people would constitute a menace to their souls and to their final salvation; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod insistently warn our people against the RSV as the Bible of Modernism, in its official publications, and call on all pastors and congregations of Synod to do likewise.

Respectfully submitted by resolution of St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church, Clinton, Iowa.

PAUL H. BURGDOFF, *Pastor and Chairman*
JOHN G. WULF, *Recording Secretary*

Revised Standard Version of the Bible

(Memorial 631)

Upon instruction of the Boston Pastoral Conference of Circuits "A" and "B," I am submitting the following memorial to Synod.

Pursuant to the instruction of the Boston Pastoral Conference, in session at Boston, Mass., February 10, 1953, I respectfully submit the following memorial:

WHEREAS, The Revised Standard Version of the Holy Scriptures has been carefully studied and compared with the original languages and translations; and

WHEREAS, There are many passages which could be translated to a closer degree, and there are changes made in the original texts which are not indicated, and other variations; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod should hold discussions with the publishers of the Revised Standard Version of the Holy Scriptures about making changes in the edition. If this fails, Synod should make some provision for these corrections to be inserted or otherwise made available for use with the Revised Standard Version.

BOSTON PASTORAL CONFERENCE
H. J. LINCKS, *Secretary*

* A copy of this issue of the *Confessional Lutheran* was made available to the Floor Committee. — J. W. Behnken.

ACTION

Other unprinted memorials on this matter were Numbers 11, 44, 45, and 48. After considering all these overtures, Committee 8 recommended and Synod resolved:

Resolution 9

INTRODUCTION: During the past triennium several agencies of synod have concerned themselves with the problem of Bible versions. In recent months considerable interest and agitation has resulted from the publication of the Revised Standard Version in complete form. Committee 8 has reviewed Memorials 630 and 631 and Unprinted Memorials 11, 44, 45, and 48 and has heard presentations of a number of interested individuals at this Convention. In order to provide for suitable action by this Convention, the action and principle of the synodical agencies in the field is spread on this record as a preface for recommended resolutions.

At the synodical convention of 1950 the Board for Parish Education was instructed to appoint an Advisory Committee on Modern English Versions of the Bible. It reports to this Convention:

The Advisory Committee on Modern English Versions of the Bible, appointed by the Board for Parish Education, takes leave to make the following report:

1. During the last three years the Advisory Committee held numerous meetings for consultation and deliberation.

2. In order to comply with the directive: "to give guidance to the Church in the matter of modern English versions" (synodical *Proceedings*, 1950, p. 394), the Committee

a. adopted the Opinion of the St. Louis faculty on the R. S. V. as representing the viewpoint of the Committee by which the Church should be guided in evaluating the R. S. V.;

b. assigned or suggested various articles for publication in the *Lutheran Witness* and the *Concordia Theological Monthly*: William F. Arndt, "Revised Standard Version of the New Testament," *LW* (December 9, 1952); Martin H. Franzmann, "Some Reactions to New Bible Translation," *LW* (December 9, 1952); George V. Schick, "Revised Standard Version of the Old Testament," *LW* (December 9, 1952); E. J. Saleska, "Our English Bible," *CTM* (January, 1953); George V. Schick, "The Holy Bible, Revised Standard Version," *CTM* (January, 1953); A. F. Fergin, "A Critical Review of the Revised Standard Version of the New Testament," *CTM* (March, 1953); Arthur F. Katt, "Thinking Clearly on the R. S. V.," *CTM* (April, 1953); Carl Gaenssle, "Another Look at 'Almah,' Is. 7:14," *CTM* (June, 1953); Alfred von

Rohr Sauer, "The Almah Translation in Is. 7:14," *CTM* (July, 1953).

3. On the basis of its deliberations the Committee makes the following suggestions:

- a) That Synod, in conformity with its previous practice, refrain from adopting any version as its official Scripture;
- b) That new versions be used with proper caution and safeguards;
- c) That the Literature Board be encouraged to make available translations and paraphrases of the Bible as educational aids for the reading and understanding of Scripture;
- d) That the attention of the translators of the R. S. V. be called to inaccurate and objectionable renderings and be requested to make changes in forthcoming reprints or revisions;
- e) That the public criticism of new versions be made on an objective basis. This should be done out of fairness and in order that the criticism be heard and not brushed aside as subjective prejudice;
- f) That the Board for Parish Education be encouraged to appoint a similar advisory committee for the next triennium;
- g) That this Committee, with the help of pastors and professors, continue the task of examining especially the R. S. V.

The Opinion of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, referred to in the above, was prepared in response to requests from the *Praesidium* of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and of a number of individuals in the field, and was adopted by it December 2, 1952.

In response to your request for the St. Louis faculty's Opinion of the Revised Standard Version permit us to submit the following:

In general, we recognize that the Revised Standard Version which is based on the original King James Version and its later British and American Revisions very successfully transmits to the modern English reader the message of God's Word in an idiomatic and readily understandable form. There is no evidence for the charge that this new version has for its special objective an attack on our Christian faith.

Nevertheless, we must add that there are instances where we cannot agree with the translations offered by the Revised Standard Version. Some of the conjectures which it adopts, e. g., in Psalm 2:11, are utterly without support either in the Hebrew text or in the ancient versions. Neither do we approve the appearance of "young woman" in Isaiah 7:14 in the body of the text and the relegation of "virgin" to the footnote. In Job 19:26, "without my

rather than "from my flesh" or "out of my flesh," fails to agree with the following verse. In many instances, too, the Old Testament section of the Revised Standard Version leans too heavily on emendations of the Hebrew text suggested by the recent versions, i. e., the Septuagint, the Targums, the Vulgate, and the Syriac. In the New Testament section of the Revised Standard Version the subjective paraphrase "married only once" remains in 1 Timothy 3:2, although the 1952 revision adds a footnote stating that the Greek has: "the husband of one wife." In Romans 9:5 we would unequivocally express our preference for the words now found in the footnote. We realize, of course, that a question of punctuation is involved in this passage and that the oldest manuscripts of the New Testament have no punctuation marks of any kind.

From these statements it is clear that we by no means regard the Revised Standard Version as perfect. There has never been, and there will never be, a translation of the Scriptures which will measure up completely to every demand, but we believe that the new version may be helpful in presenting God's own message to our people in a more readable form than the King James Version offers. We do not believe that its use will undermine the faith of our members in any doctrine of the Scriptures.

Whether the Revised Standard Version is to be used in our religious instruction classes and in public worship services must be left to the good judgment of our pastors, teachers, and congregations, since, unlike other church bodies, our Synod has never officially adopted any version as its own. It is our conviction, however, that the Authorized Version, to which our people have become accustomed, will remain the most generally used Scripture text in our circles for some time to come.

The synodical Literature Board had a special Committee on Bible Versions which operated with the following principles:

1. We hold to the time-honored position of the Missouri Synod that we as a Church do not formally endorse a Bible translation as the official translation of the Church, and therefore feel that it is not expedient to prepare a new standard Bible translation as that of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

2. However, we do not discourage the publication of individual and independent Bible translations.

WHEREAS, Much interest and concern in translations of the Bible has been aroused in our country and within our own Church in recent years, affording the opportunity for improved study of the Scriptures and review of their basic doctrines; and

WHEREAS, Members of our Church are properly concerned that

no harm should be done to the faith and knowledge of its members through defective translations; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod reaffirm its principle that the original texts of the Scriptures constitute the authority for its doctrine, and that it therefore encourage

1. Its pastors to apply themselves diligently to the ascertaining of the intended meaning of the Scriptures through individual study and through conference with others;

2. Its pastors to guide their congregations into the understanding of the Scriptures through sermons, catechetical instruction, and Bible classes, helping their people to weigh the merits of the various versions and to recognize their advantages and disadvantages.

3. The agencies of the Church, especially the Advisory Committee of the Board for Parish Education, the synodical Literature Board, and its theological professors and editors, to continue the program already begun of study, publication, and conference with translators and publishers aiming at improvements of erroneous translations.

VII. PUBLICATION MATTERS

Report of Concordia Publishing House

(Memorial 701)

We are happy to report a successful triennium of service to the Savior and to His Church. Under the capable management of Mr. O. A. Dorn, and on the basis of increased authorization by synod, the growth of Concordia Publishing House has been a pleasant phenomenon. Operating as a mission agency with the combined purpose of aiding and edifying a growing Church, Concordia Publishing House has responded to the need for additional manufacturing space. An addition was erected joining our main factory building, providing an extra 79,460 square feet of space. The total cost of the building was \$687,324.07. This additional building increases the total number of square feet in the entire Concordia Publishing House plant to 227,168. Included in this figure are areas comprising 11,910 square feet of space occupied by the Lutheran Hour and the Lutheran Laymen's League.

In order to cope with modern production methods it was also necessary during the past triennium to add new and faster machinery and to provide systems which would keep our prices at the lowest possible point in spite of rising costs. The new building provided much-needed space for the expansion of our packing and mailing facilities so that today we are in a much better position to handle the greatly increased number of orders for merchandise and the mailing of synodical materials.

Because of our considerably increased operation we were able to transfer to the synodical treasury a total of \$500,000 during the triennium. Since the convention in 1947 the activities of your publishing house doubled in volume. The sales figures are as follows:

1947	_____	\$2,200,579.27	1950	_____	\$3,128,977.39
1948	_____	2,636,381.42	1951	_____	3,627,711.27
1949	_____	2,813,034.98	1952	_____	4,148,402.46

It is estimated at this writing that the volume for 1953 will be somewhat higher than 1952. Inasmuch as this report is prepared prior to the close of our fiscal year, the complete financial report for the triennium will be presented separately at the Houston Convention.

One of the important factors at Concordia Publishing House is the rapidly increasing personnel. At present 423 men and women are employed in the various departments. Practically all of them are members of Missouri Synod congregations in and near Saint Louis. Many of them have long records of faithful employment and

are well acquainted with the Church and its activities, giving them an opportunity to take a deeper interest in the things they produce for the Church. Some years ago Synod adopted a lay retirement plan in which Concordia Publishing House employees also are enrolled. Several have already taken advantage of the program. Concordia Publishing House employees are also provided with a very well-arranged hospitalization, sickness, and insurance program.

The transfer of the synodical offices to the new Lutheran Building in downtown St. Louis has provided 9,000 square feet of additional office space. Our rapidly expanding activity, however, makes larger and more modern office quarters necessary. Plans are now under way to provide adequate facilities.

The members of the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House who have served during the past triennium are: Chairman, Mr. R. C. Obermann, vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis; vice-chairman, Mr. Wm. A. Lahrman, vice-president of Universal Match Company, St. Louis; secretary, the Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann, pastor of Trinity Church, Hyattsville, Md.; assistant secretary, Mr. Theodore Gassner, principal, Trinity Lutheran School, St. Louis; Mr. Alfred T. Leimbach, vice-president, Edison Brothers, Inc.; Mr. A. J. Meyer, president, A. J. Meyer Realty Company, St. Louis; Mr. Harvey Kopp, president, Wolff's Clothiers, Inc., St. Louis. At the time of the Houston Convention the terms of office of the following will expire: Mr. R. C. Obermann, Mr. A. J. Meyer, and Mr. Alfred T. Leimbach.

During the early part of the closing triennium it became necessary to increase prices on a large number of items because of the inflationary trend in the cost of labor and materials. However, during the latter part we refrained from making general price increases, in spite of the continuation of this trend, hoping that the increased costs could be absorbed. But because of these higher costs the net income was correspondingly reduced.

During the past triennium, Concordia Publishing House has worked closely with all synodical committees and agencies, planning and producing materials according to their various needs.

Manuscripts have been provided by the Centennial literature committee for the completion of Dr. F. Pieper's *Dogmatik* in English. This is a series of three volumes, and plans are under way for the production of an index in a fourth volume.

On the basis of prior convention resolutions, Concordia Publishing House is continuing to subsidize the editing and publication of the proposed Scholarly Commentary. The first volume of this series was issued during the past year. Dr. Laetsch completed his work on *Jeremiah*, which is now on the market. The manuscript

A second volume by Dr. Laetsch on the Minor Prophets is currently in the hands of the Seminary faculty for censorial reading.

Additional subsidy has been provided by Concordia Publishing House for a new and considerably enlarged edition of the *Concordia Cyclopedia*, henceforth to be known as the *Lutheran Cyclopedia*, which is now in the process of production. It is our plan to place this book on the market late in 1953.

Another volume has been issued in the previously announced Concordia Historical Series, namely, *Zion on the Mississippi*, by Dr. Walter O. Forster. It has been decided by the Literature Board that the series as such be abandoned, but that various treatises be issued as monographs.

Other items of an important nature have been issued during the triennium, such as *Luther and His Times* by Dr. E. G. Schwiebert and *The Flood* by Dr. Alfred Rehwinkel. The complete listing of publications produced is as follows:

PUBLICATIONS, 1950

Books

- Bangert, Miss Dorothea: *Workbook in Primary Religion, Grade 1*
 Bloedel, Miss Verona: *Workbook in Primary Religion, Grades 2 and 3*
 Boettcher, Henry J., Ph. D.: *The New Life*
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *The Doctrine of the Universal Priesthood*
 Colba, Frank H.: *Manual for Workbook in Primary Religion*
 Fergin, Arthur F.: *And the People Came*
 Feucht, Oscar E., and Erich H. Heintzen: *Practical Christianity*
 Feucht, Oscar E.: *More and Better Bible Study Charts*
 Geiseman, O. A., S. T. D.: *Old Truths for a New Day, Vol. II*
 Gockel, H. W.: *But How Can I Know?*
 Jahsmann, Allan Hart: *Leading Children into the Bible*
 Kramer, William A., M. A.: *Treasury of Christian Literature*
 Kretzmann, P. E., Ph. D., D. D., Ed. D.: *What Lutheran Sunday School Teachers Should Know (Revised)*
 Lutheran Education Yearbook: *Public Relations for Lutheran Education*
 Lutheran Education Tracts:
 Young People Need the Bible
 My School — A Statement
 Soul Accounting Record Cards
 Little, C. H., D. D.: *Explanation of the Book of Revelation*
 Miller, Arthur L., Ph. D.: *Individual Memory Course for Grades 1 to 7*
 Miller, Arthur L., Ph. D.: *Instruction Book for Individual Memory Course*
 Miller, Arthur L., Ph. D.: *Record Cards for Individual Memory Course*
 Mueller, J. Theo., Ph. D., Th. D.: *Doctrina Christiana, Vol. I*
 (Spanish translation by Rev. A. Melendez)
 Pelikan, J. J., Jr., Ph. D.: *From Luther to Kierkegaard*
 Pieper, F., D. D.: *Christian Dogmatics, Vol. II (Translated by Dr. Theo. Engelder)*
 Polack, William Gustave, Litt. D.: *Beside Still Waters*
 Rein, R. C.: *Building the Sunday School*
 Romoser, Harold W., B. D., M. A.: *Christ's "No"*
 Schmidt, O. H., M. A., D. D.: *St. Paul Shows Us How*
 Schoenfeld, Lois: *A Confidential Chat with Sunday School Teachers*
 Schwartzkopf, Louis J.: *The Lutheran Trail*
 Schwiebert, Prof. Ernest G., B. D., Ph. D.: *Luther and His Times*

Weidenschilling, John M., M. A., S. T. D.: *The Early Christian Church According to the Book of Acts* (Pupil's Guide)

Weidenschilling, John M., M. A., S. T. D.: *The Early Christian Church According to the Book of Acts* (Teacher's Guide)

Vacation Bible School Material (Fourth Series):

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Beginner's Workbook: Jesus Loves Us*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Primary Workbook: Jesus, Friend of Children*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Junior Workbook: Our Wonderful Savior*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Senior Workbook: Jesus, the Light of the World*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Beginner Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Primary Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Junior Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M. A.: *Handicraft Projects, Senior Department*

V. B. S. Banners; V. B. S. Daily Reports; V. B. S. Post Cards;

V. B. S. Dodgers; V. B. S. Posters; V. B. S. Certificates;

V. B. S. Registration Cards

Concordia Pulpit, 1951

Lutheran Annual, 1951

Kalender, 1951

Letters of Transfer (Revised)

Pastor's Companion

Devotional Booklets

No. 95 *Complete in Him*, C. A. Behnke, D. D.
In Gottes Hand, N. P. Uhlig

No. 96 *Christ for Us*, E. L. Wilson
Jesus Christus unsere Hoffnung, Theo. L. Blanken

No. 97 *Pictures of Heaven*, Walter F. Troeger
Wir wissen, Armin H. Guettler

No. 98 *Through Cloud and Sunshine*, T. A. Weinhold
Die sieben Leuchter und Sterne, William Lochner

No. 99 *Portals of Prayer*, Alfred Doerffler
Moses, der Fuehrer seiner Zeit, R. Herrmann

No. 100 *Portals of Prayer*, Henry F. Wind, D. D., and George C. Koenig
Jesus Christus, die Wahrheit, E. C. Krause

No. 101 *Portals of Prayer*, Various Authors
Lobet den Herrn mit Paulmen, August H. Lange

Music

Bunjes, Paul G.: *All My Heart This Night Rejoices*

Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.:

Anthology of Sacred Music Series:

Vol. III, J. S. Bach Memorial Collection

BA-26 Eight Chorales

O Father Almighty

Pastorale in F Major

OS-211 Prelude in C Major

OS-212 Chorale Partita, All Glory Be to God on High

OS-213 How Lovely Shines the Morning Star

OS-214 Fantasy in G Major

OS-215 Concerto in C Major

OS-216 Fugue in F Major

OS-217 Concerto in F Major

Concordia Church Choir Series:

- CH-65 O God, Forsake Me Not, E. H. Aufdemberge
 CH-66 When in the Hour of Utmost Need, E. H. Aufdemberge
 CH-67 Triune God, Be Thou Our Stay, Matthew N. Lundquist
 CH-68 O Lord, How Shall I Meet Thee, Matthew N. Lundquist
 CH-69 Of the Father's Love Begotten, Matthew N. Lundquist
 CH-70 A Prayer, Matthew N. Lundquist
 CH-71 The Day Thou Gavest, Lord, is Ended,
 Matthew N. Lundquist
 CH-72 Like as the Hart, Healey Willan
 CH-73 I Will Lay Me Down in Peace, Healey Willan

Concordia Motet Series:

- MS-1001 Hosanna to the Son of David, Theo. P. Klammer
 MS-1002 Your Sorrow Shall Be Turned into Joy,
 Theo. P. Klammer
 MS-1003 Jesus, Thou the Only Pure One, Matthew N. Lundquist
 MS-1004 Jesus, I Will Ponder Now, Matthew N. Lundquist
 MS-1005 Labor, Suffer, Matthew N. Lundquist
 MS-1006 On God, and Not on Human Trust
 Matthew N. Lundquist
 MS-1007 Stir in Us a Holy Yearning, Matthew N. Lundquist
 MS-1008 Hope, Israel, in the Lord, Matthew N. Lundquist

Concordia Treble Series:

- CTS-28 Beloved, It is Well
 CTS-29 All Glory, Laud, and Honor
 CTS-30 Lord Jesus, Who Dost Love Me
 CTS-31 Oh, that I Had a Thousand Voices
 CTS-32 Am I a Soldier of the Cross
 CTS-33 Take My Life and Let It Be
 CTS-34 In Loud Exalted Strains
 CTS-35 Great God, We Sing That Mighty Hand
 CTS-36 Come, Thou Almighty King
 CTS-37 On the Mount of Olives
 CTS-38 Go Ye into All the World
 CTS-39 The Eyes of All Wait upon Thee
 CTS-40 Oh, Praise the Lord, All Ye Nations
 CTS-41 It Is a Good Thing

Concordia Trebalto Collection:

- No. 120 From Heaven Above
 No. 121 Dear Christians, One and All

Wienhorst, R. W.:

- Choice Chorales and Hymns for Band — Conductor's Score
 Choice Chorales and Hymns for Band — Instrumentation

- IN-601 Flute
 IN-602 1st Clarinet
 IN-603 2d Clarinet
 IN-604 3d Clarinet
 IN-605 Alto Clarinet
 IN-606 Bass Clarinet
 IN-607 Oboe
 IN-608 Bassoon
 IN-609 Alto Saxophone
 IN-610 Tenor Saxophone
 IN-611 Baritone Saxophone
 IN-612 1st Cornet
 IN-613 2d and 3d Cornet
 IN-614 1st and 3d Horns in E Flat
 IN-615 2d and 4th Horns in E Flat
 IN-616 Baritone (Treble Clef)

- IN-617 Baritone (Bass Clef)
 IN-618 1st and 2d Trombone
 IN-619 3d Trombone
 IN-620 Basses

Healey Willan Music :

- OC-220 Six Chorale Preludes
 HA-2001 Rise, Crowned with Light
 HA-2002 Round Me Falls the Night
 HA-2003 Lift Up Your Heads, Ye Mighty Gates
 HA-2004 Hosanna to the Living Lord
 HA-2005 Father of Heaven, Whose Love Profound
 HA-2006 Christ, Whose Glory Fills the Sky

Programs

The Wonders of Christmas, Allan Hart Jahsmann
To Shepherds as They Watched Their Flock, A. C. Mueller
Spreading the Good News (Rally Day Program), Allan Hart Jahsmann
The Birth of Jesus (A Christmas Pageant), W. F. Beck
Come and See (A Christmas Pageant)

Tracts

St. Paul's Letter to the Ephesians: Tract No. 169,
 Prof. Ewald M. Plass, S. T. M.
How We Got Our Bible: Tract No. 170,
 John M. Weidenschilling, M. A., S. T. D., D. D.
Lutheran by Conviction: Tract No. 171, Prof. Alfred von Rohr Sauer, Ph. D.
Christianity Fact or Fiction: Tract No. 172, Prof. J. J. Pelikan, Jr., Ph. D.
Faith Healing: Tract No. 173, Prof. Theodore Graebner, D. D.
What Do You Mean — The First Church: Tract No. 174, H. W. Gockel
Building a Christian Home: Tract No. 175, Rev. O. E. Feucht
Calling All Christians: Tract No. 176, Rev. Allan Hart Jahsmann
Should a Christian Drink: Tract No. 177, William A. Kramer, M. A.
Mistaken Beliefs: Tract No. 178, Rev. Wm. G. Kennell
Christian Courtship: Tract No. 179, Rev. Erdmann W. Frenk, Ph. D.
Proclaiming Fiction a Fact: Tract No. 180, Rev. H. W. Gockel

Spanish Tracts:

- | | |
|--|--|
| No. 1001 <i>La Sensación</i> | No. 1004 <i>La Pregunta Más Im-</i> |
| No. 1002 <i>La Decisión Más Grande</i> | portante |
| No. 1003 <i>La Victoria Más Grande</i> | No. 1005 <i>La Tragedia Más Grande</i> |
| | No. 1006 <i>El Libro Más Grande</i> |

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Eighteen publications)

Lutheran Periodicals		Sunday School Literature:	
<i>Lutheraner</i>	21,700	<i>Beginner</i>	100,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i>	306,700	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	113,000
<i>This Day</i>	50,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	102,000
<i>Child's Companion</i>	60,000	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i>	87,000
<i>Tiny Tots</i>	30,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i>	73,000
<i>Young World</i>	38,000	<i>Teacher's Quarterly</i>	50,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i>	48,000	<i>Bible Student</i>	31,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i>	2,050	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	2,800
<i>Parish Education</i>	8,800		
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	2,800		
	568,050		558,800

Total Subscriptions, 1,126,850

PUBLICATIONS, 1951

Books

- Anken, John W., D.D.: *Mercies Manifold*
 Bremer, Prof. Richard R., M.S.T., Ph.D., and Prof. Jaroslav J. Pelikan, Jr., Ph.D.: *The Cross for Every Day*
 Ba, Frank H.: *Workbook in Primary Religion, Grades II and III, New Testament*
 Blummann, W., D.D.: *Martin Luther (Revised)*
 Bricht, Rev. Oscar E.: *Christ and His Church*
 Gebner, Prof. Theo., D.D.: *The Borderland of Right and Wrong (Revised)*
 Garmann, Rev. John E.: *The Chief Steward*
 Ing, Rev. Paul H.D.: *The Lutheran Order of Service*
 Jier, Walter A., Ph.D., D.D.: *Go Quickly and Tell*
 Laurer, Rev. B. A.: *The Ten Commandments Will Not Budge*
 Leper, F., D.D.: *Christian Dogmatics, Vol. II (Translated by Drs. Theo. Engelder and J. T. Mueller)*
 Lass, Prof. Ewald M., S.T.M.: *St. Paul's Letter to the Galatians*
 Schwinkel, Prof. Alfred M., M.A., B.D., LL.D.: *The Flood*
 Urmivaara, Uuras: *Luther Discovers the Gospel*
 Weidenschilling, John M., D.D.: *The Beginnings According to the Book of Genesis (Pupil's Guide)*
 Weidenschilling, John M., D.D.: *The Beginnings According to the Book of Genesis (Teacher's Guide)*

Lutheran Education Tracts:

- A Call to Service in the Sunday School*
Building Better Bible Classes
The Lutheran Elementary School

Vacation Bible School Material: Second Series — Revised

- Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*
 Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Beginner Workbook: We Learn About God*
 Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Primary Workbook: Our Heavenly Father*
 Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Junior Workbook: The God We Worship*
 Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Senior Workbook: The One Eternal God*
 Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Handicraft Projects, Beginner Department*
 Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Handicraft Projects, Primary Department*
 Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Handicraft Projects, Junior Department*
 Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Handicraft Projects, Senior Department*
 V.B.S. Banners; V.B.S. Daily Reports; V.B.S. Post Cards; V.B.S. Dodgers; V.B.S. Posters; V.B.S. Certificates; V.B.S. Registration Cards

Concordia Pulpit, 1952

Lutheran Annual, 1952

Kalender, 1952

Teaching Pictures for Primary S. S. Lessons

Teaching Pictures for Beginner S. S. Lessons

Toolkit for Bible Class Workers

General Family Packet (A series packet for the pastor and church worker)

Nursery Packet

Tuck-A-Tabs:

No. 64-1050 Jesus Blessing Little Children

- No. 64-1051 Manger Scene
 No. 64-1052 The Good Shepherd
 No. 64-1053 Sepulcher Scene

Parents' Guide I

Parents' Guide II

Stewardship Pledge Cards—Form A

Stewardship Covenant Cards—Form B

Memorial Wreath Folders No. 4230

Portals of Prayer

- No. 102 *Portals of Prayer*: Charles A. Behnke, D. D.
Heilige Gottesworte: Otto F. Hattstaedt, D. D.
 No. 103 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Rudolph Prange
Jesu Leiden, Tod und Auferstehung: Rev. Theo. F. Siemon
 No. 104 *Portals of Prayer*: Various Authors
Das Wort vom Kreuz im christlichen Leben:
 Carl A. Gieseler, Th. D.
 No. 105 *Portals of Prayer*: Martin Walker, D. D.
Quelle des lebendigen Wassers: Theodore Laetsch, D. D.
 No. 106 *Portals of Prayer*: William A. Kramer
Ganz freie Gnade in Christo fuer alle Welt: Carl M. Zorn, D. D.
 No. 107 *Portals of Prayer*: Various Authors
Gesetz und Evangelium: Rev. John Hartmeister
 No. 108 *Portals of Prayer*: Herman W. Bartels, LL. D.
Die Rechtfertigung: Heinrich J. Bouman, D. D.

Filmstrips

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| King Hezekiah | Three Men in the Fiery Furnace |
| If Books Could Talk | The Wise Men |
| Solomon, King of Israel | The Great Flood |
| Jesus Before Annas and Caiaphas | Story of Pentecost |
| The Emmaus Disciples | Creation |
| The Prodigal Son | Jesus' Entry into Jerusalem |
| The Stilling of the Storm | Naaman and the Little Maid |

Music

Willan, Dr. Healey: Six Chorale Preludes, Set II

Anthology of Sacred Music:

- BA-27 Before Thy Throne I Now Appear
 BA-28 One Thing's Needful
 BA-29 Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring
 BA-30 Praise to the Lord, the Almighty
 BA-31 Peace Be unto Israel
 BA-32 Now Sing We, Now Rejoice
 BA-33 From Death Arose Our Lord
 BA-34 Jesus Is My Heart's Delight
 BA-35 Thank and Praise God, Laud, Extol
 BA-36 O Sacred Head, Now Wounded

Concordia Church Choir Series:

- CH-74 Three Chorales for Advent
 CH-75 Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer

Concordia Treble Series:

- CTS-42 O Holy Spirit, Enter In
 CTS-43 O Little Flock, Fear Not the Foe
 CTS-44 O Word of God Incarnate
 CTS-45 All Depends on Our Possessing
 CTS-46 Rise, My Soul, to Watch and Pray

- CTS-47 I Fall Asleep in Jesus' Wounds
 CTS-48 When Streaming from the Eastern Skies

Series:

- MS-1009 Christ Our Passover, Healey Willan
 MS-1010 When My Last Hour, Healey Willan
 MS-1011 Woe, Fear, and Tribulation, Healey Willan
 MS-1012 Fear Thou Not, for I Am with Thee, Healey Willan
 MS-1013 The Spirit of the Lord, Healey Willan

Adamus Dominum Series:

- LD-13 When o'er My Sins I Sorrow
 LD-14 All Glory Be to God on High
 LD-15 Before Thy Throne I Now Appear
 LD-16 Lord Jesus Christ, Hear My Complaint

Primary Edition:

- UN-28 A Mighty Fortress Is Our God

Programs

- A Rally Day Service
 Christmas Joys
 Joy to the World
 Little Children Worship Jesus

Tracts

- We Go to Church: Tract No. 181, Martin Walker, D. D.
 The Seventh-Day Adventists: Tract No. 182, Rev. H. G. Brueggemann
 The Apostles' Creed: Tract No. 183, Rev. Rudolph Rössmeyer
 The Lutheran Reformation: Tract No. 184, John T. Mueller, D. D.

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Twenty publications)

Lutheraner	20,000	Sunday School Literature:	
Lutheran Witness	306,775	Beginner	120,000
This Day	70,000	Primary Leaflets	120,000
Child's Companion	52,000	Junior Lessons	118,000
Tiny Tots	48,500	Intermediate Lessons	98,000
Young World	38,000	Senior Lessons	84,000
Bible Stories in Pictures	45,000	Teacher's Quartly, Upper	37,000
Lutheran Education	2,100	Teacher's Quartly, Lower	28,000
Parish Education	10,000	Bible Teacher	5,000
Theological Monthly	2,300	Bible Student	35,000
		The Bible Student	4,000
	594,675		643,000

Total Subscriptions, 1,243,675

PUBLICATIONS, 1952

Books

- Gockel, Rev. Herman W.: *This Is the Life*
 Huedepohl, Elmer H., and Schroeder, Morton August: *Study Guide for Treasury of Christian Literature*
 Kramer, Adolph H., M. A.: *Sunday School Leader's Handbook*
 Kramer, William A., M. A.: *Living for Christ*
 Kramer, William A., M. A.: *Facing the Day*
 Kramer, William A., M. A.: *Happiness Can Be Yours*
 Kraeft, Prof. Walter O.: *Our Church at Work—Textbook*
 Kraeft, Prof. Walter O.: *Our Church at Work—Test Sheets*
 Laetsch, Theodore, Dr.: *Bible Commentary, Jeremiah*
 Lieder, Rev. Walter: *Lutheran Dictionary*

Stoeckhardt, G., D.D.: *Commentary on St. Paul's Letter to the Ephesians*
(Translated by Martin S. Sommer, Litt. D.)

Stuenkel, Prof. Omar: *Old Hank Ferris Looks at Christmas*

Weidenschilling, John M., M.A., D.D.: *The History of Israel —
Teacher's Guide*

Weidenschilling, John M., M.A., D.D.: *The History of Israel —
Pupil's Guide*

Wind, G. L.: *House of Dreams*

Young, Rosa: *Light in the Dark Belt* (Revised Edition)

Lutheran Education Tracts:

The Lutheran Elementary School — What Is It?

Do You Know the Sixty-Six Sacred Books?

Organizing the Nursery Roll (Revised)

Parents' Guide, Series No. 1: *Your Child and You*

Vacation Bible School Material: *Third Series — Revised*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Beginner Workbook*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Primary Workbook*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Junior Workbook*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Senior Workbook*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Handicraft Projects,
Beginner Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Handicraft Projects,
Primary Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Handicraft Projects,
Junior Department*

Gross, Arthur W., M.A.: *Handicraft Projects,
Senior Department*

V.B.S. Banners; V.B.S. Daily Reports; V.B.S. Post Cards;

V.B.S. Posters; V.B.S. Certificates; V.B.S. Registration
Cards; V.B.S. Dodgers

Concordia Pulpit, 1953

Lutheran Annual, 1953

Tru-Text Coloring Book No. 1

Tru-Text Coloring Book No. 2

Tru-Text Coloring Book No. 3

Tru-Text Coloring Book No. 4

Attitude Inventory, Form Y

Attitude Inventory, Form X

Attitude Inventory, Summary Sheets for Form Y

Attitude Inventory, Summary Sheets for Form X

Attitude Test Scoring Sheets for Form Y

Attitude Test Scoring Sheets for Form X

Bible Class Enrollment Cards

Bible Class Visitor's Cards

Bible Class Attendance Booster Post Cards, Form A

Bible Class Weekly Report on Group Cards

Bible Class Attendance Record Cards

Bible Class Weekly Report on Class Attendance Cards

Bible Class Group Captains Weekly Reports

Bible Class Attendance Booster Cards, Form B

Church Membership Cards

Spanish Bible Stories in Pictures

Solemn Agreement in the Appointment of a Woman Teacher

Quotations and Illustrations

Filmstrips

Jacob and Esau

Joseph Sold into Egypt

The Woman of Samaria

The Joys of Christmas

Mary Anoints Jesus

The First Easter

The Ascension of Jesus

Peter Delivered from Prison

- | | |
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| Feeding of the Five Thousand | The Fall of Man |
| Wedding at Cana | The Call of Abraham |
| Man Sick of the Palsy | Emmanuel |

Music

- 28 Organ Score — The Seven Words of Christ on the Cross, R. T. Gore
 29 Complete Score — The Road to Calvary, John Cozens
 30 Choral Section — The Road to Calvary, John Cozens
 17 O Christ, Who Once Hast Deigned, Henry Loyd
 18 Wedding Blessings, Paul G. Bunjes

Concordia Church Choir Series:

- CH-76 Three Chorals for Easter and Ascension
 CH-77 Five Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Chorals
 CH-78 O Holy Child, We Welcome Thee
 CH-79 O Virgin Most Pure
 CH-80 Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming
 CH-1022 By the Waters of Babylon
 CH-1023 O Lord, Thou Hast Searched Me Out
 CH-1024 Thou, O God, Art Praised
 CH-1025 Christ the Lord Is Risen Today, Alleluia

Organ Collections:

- OC-225 Four Organ Chorales, Ludwig Lenel
 OC-226 Wedding Music, Part II, Hymn Tune Preludes
 OC-227 Wedding Music, Part I, Processionals and Recessionals
 OC-228 Seven Preludes on Advent Hymns
 OC-229 Seven Preludes on Christmas Hymns
 OC-230 Six Chorale Preludes, Set II

Hymn Anthems:

- HA-2007 God of Mercy, God of Grace
 HA-2008 Forth in Thy Name

Motet Series:

- MS-1014 Grant Us Thy Light, Healey Willan
 MS-1015 Worthy Art Thou, O Lord, Healey Willan
 MS-1016 Hosanna to the Son of David, Healey Willan
 MS-1017 I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes, Healey Willan

Portals of Prayer

- No. 109 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. William Henry Eifert
Wir sahen seine Herrlichkeit: Rev. William Lochner
 No. 110 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Alfred Doerffler
Das Wort war Gott: Rev. Nathanael Paul Uhlig
 No. 111 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Charles A. Behnke, D. D.
In deinem Licht: Rev. Otto Nieting
 No. 112 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. L. Buchheimer, Rev. J. Acker
Edelgestein aus Gottes Schatzkammer: Rev. M. H. Bertram
 No. 113 *Portals of Prayer*: Prof. Thomas Coates, S. T. D.
 Rev. Wm. von Spreckelsen
 Rev. Elmer E. Maschoff
Das christliche Glaubensbekenntnis: Rev. L. J. Roehm
 No. 114 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Herman William Gockel
Er redet in Gleichnissen: Rev. Titus Lang
 No. 115 *Portals of Prayer*: Rev. Stratford Eynon
Lese aus den Kleinen Propheten: Rev. Herman Harms, D. D.

Programs

- Rally Day Service Program
 Our Savior's Birthday — Christmas Program
 Emmanuel — A Children's Christmas Program

Tracts

Our Family Worship, Tract No. 185, Rev. Daniel E. Poellot
God's Way of Salvation for You, Tract No. 186
Our Family, Tract No. 187, Prepared by Family Life Committee
The Lord's Prayer, Tract No. 190, Rev. William Beck

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Twenty publications)

<i>Lutheraner</i>	19,000	Sunday School Literature:	
<i>Lutheran Witness</i>	320,650	<i>Beginner</i>	135,000
<i>This Day</i>	70,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	135,000
<i>Child's Companion</i>	50,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	123,000
<i>Tiny Tots</i>	77,000	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i>	103,000
<i>Young World</i>	57,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i>	89,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i> ..	40,000	<i>Teachers' Quartly, Upper</i> ..	40,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i>	2,500	<i>Teachers' Quartly, Lower</i> ..	31,000
<i>Parish Education</i>	10,500	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	4,000
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	3,000	<i>Bible Student</i>	35,000
		<i>The Bible Student</i>	4,000
	649,650		699,000

Total Subscriptions, 1,348,650

In view of an increasing demand and numerous requests for recommended books for general reading we developed the Concordia Book Club in 1952. It is gratifying to report that the club was well received and at present has a membership of 2,273. The many fine reports received from members encourage us to suggest that more pastors recommend this book club to members of their congregation.

The vacation Bible school material as prepared by the Board for Parish Education continues to be in excellent demand. Because this material is Bible-centered, it is used a great deal by other denominations also.

Another gratifying development is the steady increase in the sale of the Missouri Synod devotional booklets, *Portals of Prayer*. At this writing the editions are printed in quantities of 650,000 copies.

We are happy to report that during the last three-year period the Visual-Aids Department was developed further, and additional films and filmstrips were prepared. In keeping with a suggestion of the Board of Directors of Synod, Concordia Publishing House has handled all phases involved in the financing and distribution of audio-visual materials. This has been in consultation with the Board for Audio-Visual Education. Substantial capital investments have been made by Concordia Publishing House in terms of new productions and general operating costs. This department continues to enjoy the reputation of being one of the outstanding and more progressive visual-aids departments in religious circles. The department is co-operating with Synod's television production

in the distribution of "This Is the Life" program, originally prepared for television showing. The department is also about to release an entirely new series of Sunday school filmstrips in color. These pictures were taken on location by professional Hollywood producers especially for our department. At present we are also co-operating with the synodical Stewardship and Missionary Education Department in the production and distribution of additional mission films. New films and filmstrips prepared during the triennium, include the following:

1. Tammy (Witnessing for Christ)
2. Torn Between These Two (Selfishness)
3. All That I Have (Stewardship)
4. Bringing Light (Africa)
5. Another Door Is Opened (New Guinea)
6. Shades of Darkness (Mexico)
7. The Unfailing Light (India)
8. Song of Ruth (Guatemala)
9. The Greatest Gift (Christmas)
10. The Flickering Flame (Disappointment)
11. Power of Prayer (Prayer)
12. The Shield of Faith (Temptation)
13. As for Me and My House (Marriage)
14. As the Twig Is Bent (Christian Training)
15. Beginning of the Rainbow (Christian Happiness)
16. Give Thanks Always
17. The Higher Pardon (Divine Forgiveness)
18. My Brother (Christian Answer to Race Prejudice)

The following are in various stages of preparation and production:

1. Family Worship
2. Documentary on Mexican and Latin American Educational Institutions
3. Documentary on Philippine Missions
4. Documentary on Japan Missions
5. Documentary on Home Missions
6. Documentary on South American Missions
7. An Inspirational Film on the Sunday School
8. A Training Film for the Sunday School

Production on the following filmstrips has been completed:

1. The Last Supper
2. Jesus in Gethsemane
3. Jesus Before Annas and Caiaphas
4. Christ Before Pilate
5. The Crucifixion and Burial of Jesus
6. The Wise Men
7. Jesus' Entry into Jerusalem
8. The Emmaus Disciples
9. The Prodigal Son
10. When Jesus Was Twelve
11. The Story of Pentecost
12. The Stilling of the Storm
13. The Woman of Samaria
14. Christmas Joys
15. The Feeding of the Five Thousand
16. The Wedding at Cana
17. The Man Sick of Palsy

18. Mary Anoints Jesus
19. The First Easter
20. The Ascension of Jesus
21. Peter Delivered from Prison
22. Emmanuel
23. He Is Risen
24. Solomon, King of Israel
25. Naaman and the Little Maid
26. The Three Men in the Fiery Furnace
27. The Creation of the World
28. King Hezekiah
29. The Great Flood
30. Jacob and Esau
31. Joseph Sold into Egypt
32. The Fall of Man
33. The Call of Abraham

With the co-operation of the Board for Parish Education, holding membership on the intersynodical Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism, the following filmstrips have been distributed:

1. Ten Commandments
2. Creation
3. Redemption (2 filmstrips)
4. Sanctification (3 filmstrips)
5. Christian Prayer
6. The Lord's Prayer (4 filmstrips)
7. Holy Baptism
8. The Lord's Supper (ready September, 1953)

Additional releases:

1. Pushing Doorbells with a Purpose
2. Pioneering in the Philippines
3. Missions in Mexico
4. Japan Has Open Doors
5. Cross over New Guinea
6. Go and Grow
7. Teaching the Bible to the Preschool Child
8. Teaching the Bible to Children, Ages 6-11
9. Teaching the Bible to High School Youth
10. Teaching the Bible to Adults

Additional areas of interest are at present under consideration for possible filmstrip production in keeping with the needs of our Church.

In a modern printing plant which is carrying on as diversified an activity as Concordia Publishing House a rather extensive Design and Art Department is a necessity. During the past three years such a department was established to prepare for publication all of the materials produced by Concordia Publishing House, including Sunday bulletins, *This Day* magazine, Sunday school lessons, books, advertising material, periodicals, book jackets, and many other items. It is a distinct pleasure to report that many of the materials emanating from Concordia Publishing House are considered among the foremost items of printing and designing by leading critics in this field. Several items produced by Concordia Publishing House were given awards and honorable mention.

This Day continues to be the outstanding religious family magazine of our day. With its beautiful color printing, which is entirely produced in our plant, and its excellent contents of interest to the entire family, the magazine has won a national reputation. Other periodicals, such as the Sunday school quarterlies, prepared by the Board for Parish Education, continue to grow in circulation. During the triennium, *Tiny Tots*, a periodical for beginners, was added to the Sunday school series.

We are also happy to report that the excellent music produced by our Music Department has won for Concordia Publishing House an enviable reputation. Leaders in this field throughout the country have repeatedly commended Concordia Publishing House for the production and distribution of some of the finest sacred music.

Another department that has been developed to a high degree during the past three years is our Ecclesiastical Arts Department. It features quite a number of items, such as Communion ware, altar ware, ministerial gowns, choir gowns, altar paraments, and the like. Many congregations have been making use of this fine service.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE
KENNETH R. HOFFMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 8 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The report of Concordia Publishing House indicates a triennium of progress in the production and distribution of valuable publications of various types, especially in the area of church music, visual aids, periodicals, and Bible school materials; and

WHEREAS, the continued production of such works as the first volume of the Scholarly Commentary, *Jeremiah*, has met a real need in our Church; be it

Resolved, That the Convention gratefully acknowledge this continued outstanding service, especially in the areas mentioned above; and be it

Resolved, That the work of the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House, the Manager, Mr. O. A. Dorn, and the entire staff be commended in the highest terms.

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The transfer of the synodical offices to the Lutheran Building has provided additional office space which, however, is

not adequate to accommodate satisfactorily the rapidly expanding activities of Concordia Publishing House; be it

Resolved, That this Convention encourage Concordia Publishing House to improve its office facilities, under proper authorization of the Board of Directors of Synod.

Report of the General Literature Board

(Memorial 702)

The Synodical *Handbook* lays down the following directive for the General Literature Board of Synod: "To study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly of Synod, to determine what literature may be required, and also to select authors to undertake literary tasks." During the past triennium your Board has again earnestly endeavored to comply with this directive.

To provide needed and helpful literature, the Board periodically reviews the theological scene with its implications for our clergy and re-examines the various aspects of Christian life. Having so determined specific needs, it makes assignments to authors competent to write on subjects indicated. In the course of a triennium the Board reads numerous manuscripts, not only such as have been solicited, but also unsolicited manuscripts, and among the latter it has found some of exceptional merit. Since it is often a serious problem to secure authors qualified for particular assignments, the Board is always on the alert for new writers.

The censorship of all manuscripts to be printed by Concordia Publishing House, as to their doctrinal content, is in the hands of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Careful reading of these manuscripts entails a considerable volume of work for the professors in addition to their regular duty of teaching. They deserve commendation for the faithful manner in which they fulfill this obligation. Mr. O. A. Dorn, who as manager of Concordia Publishing House is an advisory member of the Board, is also to be commended for his judicious counsel and many helpful suggestions to the Board.

During the interval since the last convention several long-awaited projects have materialized. They are the following:

Luther and His Times by Dr. E. G. Schwiebert
The Flood by Dr. A. M. Rehwinkel
Bible Commentary—Jeremiah by Dr. Theo. Laetsch

First, in point of time, was Dr. Schwiebert's *Luther and His Times*. This volume represents years of Luther study and research and will be a reference work of permanent value. *The Flood* by Dr. Rehwinkel met with a favorable reception on the part of our

ing clientele, and also outside the bounds of the Missouri Synod. It has already gone through several editions. The *Bible Commentary — Jeremiah* by Dr. Laetsch was the first volume of projected Lutheran Commentary to be placed on the market. It is a scholarly work and merits a wide circulation.

A word needs to be added regarding the Lutheran Commentary. The production of this Commentary is a monumental undertaking. Nine years have elapsed since Synod placed this project on the Board's agenda. The first volume has now appeared. From this it can be deduced that it will require many years to complete the Commentary. The slow progress does not stem from lack of scholarship to produce a work of this kind, but from the inability of authors to whom assignments have been made to find time for concentrated effort on their tasks.

In addition to the foregoing works, on the docket already at the last convention, we present a list of other volumes that have been published:

Luther Discovers the Gospel by Dr. Uuras Saarnivaara
From Luther to Kierkegaard by Dr. J. J. Pelikan
Zion on the Mississippi by Dr. W. O. Forster
The Great Quest by Dr. Ad. Haentzschel
Explanation of the Book of Revelation by Dr. C. H. Little
Mercies Manifold by Dr. J. W. Behnken
Beside Still Waters by Dr. W. G. Polack
The Ten Commandments Will Not Budge by Rev. B. A. Maurer
Happiness Can Be Yours by Wm. A. Kramer
The Secret of Beautiful Living by Rev. Oswald Riess

All these volumes reflect high scholarship and deep devotion to the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

Two major items, in the making for some time, will come off the presses in the foreseeable future. Under the general editorship of Dr. E. L. Lueker of Concordia, Mo., the *Concordia Cyclopedia*, henceforth to be known as the *Lutheran Cyclopedia*, has been revised and enlarged. A new work on comparative religion, titled *American Churches*, by Dr. F. Mayer, is in the final phase of preparation for the press.

A new translation of the Book of Concord is being prepared by Doctors F. E. Mayer and J. J. Pelikan of Concordia Seminary and T. G. Tappert of the United Lutheran Church.

The report of the Board to the previous convention referred to a new translation of the New Testament by a member of our clergy, the Rev. Wm. F. Beck. To sound out the sentiment of our professors, pastors, and teachers, a copy of the translation of the Epistle to the Galatians was mailed to them with the request for their reaction. Some 300 replies were received. After carefully weighing all the issues involved the Board resolved to request

a group of scholars to assist Pastor Beck in preparing the manuscript for possible publication.

From time to time requests have come to the Board for translations of valuable writings of our synodical fathers, as well as for translations of outstanding, contemporary theological works published in Europe. The Board is giving serious thought to these requests and has begun a program of translations by publishing Dr. G. Stoeckhardt's *Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians*, translated by Dr. M. S. Sommer.

At this time the Board is also focusing its attention on the problem of translating *Luther's Works*. The word "problem" is used advisedly, because the venture poses a number of questions. Faculty members from St. Louis and Springfield and pastors have met with the Board to decide on a course of action.

The devotional booklets, *Portals of Prayer*, have achieved a new high in circulation, which is a definite proof of their popularity. No. 117, the Lenten booklet for 1953, sold 695,811 copies. The circulation of the German counterpart, the *Andachtsbuechlein*, averages about 33,000 copies.

The value of tracts and studies in church work also was not overlooked by your Board. Concordia Publishing House has developed a large assortment of tracts to meet various needs, evangelistic, doctrinal, and apologetic.

The personnel of the Board has remained unchanged since the last convention. It consists of the following: the Rev. A. Doerffler, chairman; the Rev. O. Nieting, secretary; Mr. O. A. Dorn, advisory member; the Rev. Wm. H. Eifert; the Rev. W. E. Hohenstein; Mr. Wm. A. Kramer. The Rev. J. W. Acker was requested to assist the Board in the absence of Pastor Hohenstein, who has been confined to his home for some time by illness.

GENERAL LITERATURE BOARD

O. NIETING, Secretary

Upon recommendation of Committee 8 Synod resolved:

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The report of the General Literature Board indicates that it has faithfully and conscientiously studied the needs of our Church with respect to literature requirements; and

WHEREAS, The productions appearing during the past triennium reflect this careful planning and judicious assignment; be it

Resolved, That this Convention express its commendation of this valuable work and encourage the General Literature Board to continue its efforts particularly in planning and arranging for additional volumes of the *Commentary of the Bible* and in attacking the problem of a translation of *Luther's Works*.

Report of Young People's Literature Board

(Memorial 703)

Since the last convention of the Missouri Synod at Milwaukee the Young People's Literature Board has continued its work of reviewing books of all kinds that have been published in the last three years, has considered manuscripts that were submitted with a view to having them published by our Concordia Publishing House, and has taken care of sundry matters pertaining to the duties of establishing bases for Christian literature.

Working under the gracious hand of God, the members of the Board have found the work both pleasant and rewarding. Under the leadership of the Board chairman, Dr. John Theodore Mueller, the Board consumed a considerable amount of time and energy in carrying forward the program of providing our Missouri Synod with the best in reading materials. Dr. Mueller has been with the Board 23 years and has witnessed quite a few changes in the personnel of the Board. Just in the past three years Mr. Clarence Tucker, a teacher member, tendered his resignation because of health and much work. Regretfully the Board accepted his resignation and petitioned the President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, to appoint a successor. Mr. Delbert Franschke, teacher at St. John's School in St. Louis, was chosen as the new member. Very recently Pastor John Ott also asked to be relieved, and Dr. Behnken chose Pastor Francis Roschke of Peace Congregation, Lemay, Mo., as the new member. At times the Board has expressed the opinion that an additional member ought to be placed on the Board because of the increase in the amount of work. The other two members of long standing are the vice-chairman, Pastor A. H. Herpolsheimer of Edwardsville, Ill., and the secretary, A. H. Stellhorn, principal of St. John's School in St. Louis, Mo.

When previous reports are studied, it becomes obvious that the volume of printed matter, particularly stories for children and young people, has been on the increase. It seems that about every three years the number of books reviewed rises. Whereas in other years only some 600 to 700 books were read, the Board has read close to 800. While the number of rejections for reasons of doctrine, language, or cost is about the same, more and more books are being listed in the doubtful class. That is, a book may be excellent for educational purposes, may be delightful reading, or even measure up to our other standards, and yet the book may be prohibitive in cost or contain words or a few sentences which are objectionable. In actual figures the Board has rejected 80 books and placed 152 into the doubtful class. The actual criticism of a book is placed on a number of cards, and although the publishers

receive notice of these criticisms, there has been little response in the way of objection to unfavorable reviews.

The number of manuscripts for book publication has for some reasons decreased. During the previous three years the Board reviewed 40 manuscripts, while during the past three years not quite 30 have passed before the Board. The quality of manuscripts has improved somewhat, but in almost everyone there was objection to lack of plot, tedious development, muddled story content, and the usual irregularities in matters of doctrine and practice. Standing out among all the manuscripts was the fine story by our well-known author G. L. Wind, whose book *House of Dreams* was recently published by Concordia Publishing House. It is apparent that some of our would-be authors lack writing experience and especially the training and schooling which are necessary for successful story writing. Some of the manuscripts received by the Board have been rejected previously by other publishers. It is unfortunate that not more of the manuscripts could be accepted. Unless these stories are so well written that they will have a widely accepted appeal, it is impracticable for Concordia Publishing House to put these manuscripts into print.

The Board is also aware of trends in present-day book production and consumption. At various times the Board has studied reviews found in other church periodicals. The Board has encouraged a greater dissemination of book reviews. There should be a greater circulation of new book reviews. Despite the inroads television, movies, and radios have made upon the reading public, the booksellers have not suffered measurably. It is imperative, therefore, that our Christian friends become acquainted with the best in reading.

Your Board would again recommend that Synod in session would encourage our people to choose their reading matter cautiously and investigate novels and stories with great care. We feel that our readers need more and more guidance in the selection of books for the home, school, Sunday school, and church libraries.

Your Board also urges that Synod consider the possibility of circulating more book reviews on worth-while books. There is certainly a need for such information. It is quite impossible that all books can be chosen in each local parish with such care.

Finally, your Board would petition Synod in convention to plead for good stories that could be published. The Board would submit the recommendations of Mr. Dorn, who has so generously assisted your Board, that were stated in one of the meetings: Mr. Dorn states an acceptable manuscript should be a story that is wholesome, readable, entertaining, and not too far away from

Christian point of view. The story need not necessarily be a Christian theme. Your Board feels that information of these qualifications should be publicized so that future writers may have guidelines by which to direct their story. Your Board also gratefully acknowledges the helpful suggestions and co-operation of Paul Struessel and Miss Julia Koenig of the Concordia Publishing House staff. Their timely suggestions have been of great benefit to the Board.

May the honorable Synod see fit to continue its support of the work of the Young People's Literature Board and in every possible way make the work of the Board more effective in the spread of wholesome, Christian literature.

JOHN THEODORE MUELLER, *Chairman*
A. H. STELLHORN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 8 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 4

WHEREAS, The Young People's Literature Board has labored faithfully in reviewing a larger number of books than in the preceding triennium; and

WHEREAS, Their conscientious study has indicated that a large percentage of the books reviewed are of either an objectionable or doubtful nature; and

WHEREAS, There is a lack of acceptable manuscripts submitted for possible publication by our own publishing house in this field of literature; be it

Resolved, That this Convention gratefully acknowledge the faithful service rendered by the members of the Young People's Literature Board; and be it

Resolved, That this Convention encourage the people of our Church to choose their reading matter cautiously and to investigate novels and stories with great care, calling their attention to the offerings of the Concordia Book Club; and be it

Resolved, That the circulation of reviews of worth-while books be emphasized in our periodicals and the publications of synodical boards; and be it finally

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House and the Young People's Literature Board be encouraged to solicit and stimulate the submission of suitable manuscripts in this field of literature.

Report of the "Lutheran Witness" Editorial Board

(Memorial 704)

The 41st regular convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod referred the resolutions of its floor committee concerning the appointment of a *Lutheran Witness* Editorial Board "to the *Praesidium*, the faculty at St. Louis, and the Board of Directors for further study, with power to act." Consultations among these three groups resulted in the regulation found in the *Handbook of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod*, Section 11.87: "An Editorial Board, etc.," and the appointment of the following *Lutheran Witness* Editorial Board: Profs. G. V. Schick and L. W. Spitz; Pastors Alfred Doerffler and Theo. F. Nickel; Dr. Paul W. Lange; Dr. Louis P. Lochner, and Mr. Leon Wengert, all of whom accepted their appointment.

The Editorial Board met for its first meeting on October 29, 1951. Pastor Doerffler was elected chairman, and Dr. George V. Schick, secretary. At this meeting the Board considered the areas which would come within the Board's jurisdiction as well as the prime objective of our English church organ. In its second meeting on December 3, 1951, the Board took notice of the fact that Pastor W. C. Birkner had declined the call to serve as full-time Editor of the *Witness* and in this connection discussed the qualifications necessary for an editor's success in religious journalism. A further item was the question of the jurisdiction of the Board of the *Lutheran Witness* staff as then constituted. The opinion prevailed that the full-time editor under the jurisdiction of the Board had not yet taken over and consequently the Board was not competent to issue directives to the existing *Witness* editorial staff. The meaning of the term "official" in connection with the *Lutheran Witness* was also discussed at some length.

A third meeting of the *Lutheran Witness* Board occurred September 22, 1952, after Dr. L. Blankenbuehler had accepted the call as full-time editor of the *Witness*. At this meeting the appointment of associate editors to assist the full-time editor in his work was considered. The Board approved the appointment of three professors of the St. Louis Seminary, two pastors, and one teacher to serve as associate editors, their names to appear on the inside of the front cover of the *Witness*. Matters of policy of the *Lutheran Witness* received attention, and the Board also heard a report on various matters by Dr. L. Blankenbuehler.

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

-Other memorials regarding this matter were:

Make "Lutheran Witness" a Weekly Publication

(Memorial 705)

The undersigned respectfully submits to the 1953 triennial convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod the suggestion that the official organ of the Synod, the *Lutheran Witness*, be made a weekly, instead of the present biweekly, publication.

By the grace of God our church body has greatly grown in membership. New congregations and mission stations have been opened in all sections of the United States and Canada. The demand has increased for space in our official organ to publish news stories and reports of important events throughout Synod. The progress and expansion of Synod's work call for more frequent publication in order to secure more adequate coverage of synodical activities than is possible under the present arrangement.

Other Lutheran bodies have long ago established weekly publications, e. g., the *Lutheran* (ULCA), the *Lutheran Standard* (ALC), the *Lutheran Herald* (ELC), and the *Lutheran Companion* (Augustana).

Format and size of a new weekly publication, naturally, must be determined by the staff of the *Lutheran Witness* and the synodical board in charge of *Lutheran Witness* policy, in co-operation with Concordia Publishing House.

I further petition Synod to consider establishing the policy of including a representative of Synod's Department of Public Relations on the *Lutheran Witness* Editorial Board.

JULIUS F. E. NICKELSBURG
Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.

Improvements in the "Lutheran Witness"

(Memorial 706)

WHEREAS, It seems evident that the problem of securing greater readership of synodical publications, particularly the *Lutheran Witness*, deserves the wider study possible by a synodical committee rather than a committee in a District of Synod; and

WHEREAS, It appears that this is becoming a more pressing problem with each passing year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Western District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod memorialize the next convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod at Houston, Tex., to appoint a committee to make a thorough study of further improvements in the *Lutheran Witness* which would increase reader appeal.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT
T. A. WEINhold, President
WALTER J. WARNECK, Secretary

ACTION

Committee 8 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 13

WHEREAS, The report of the *Lutheran Witness* Editorial Board indicates that the resolutions of the 1950 convention directing the *Praesidium*, the faculty at St. Louis, and the Board of Directors to establish such an Editorial Board have been carried out; and

WHEREAS, Synod has been successful in issuing a call to the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness*, which position has been filled by the acceptance by Dr. L. Blankenbuehler of this call; and

WHEREAS, The policies developed by this Editorial Board and executed by the editor have had but a short period of trial and operation; be it

Resolved, That the suggestions as to frequency of publication be referred to this Editorial Board for study and consideration with due consideration for the effect that any change may have on the total circulation and on the increase in size of the District Supplement plan; and be it

Resolved, That the Editorial Board and the Stewardship Department shall co-operate in effecting an inclusion of the material now offered in the *Mission Call* in any way that will further both the cause of missions and reader appeal for the *Lutheran Witness*; and be it

Resolved, That any other suggestions for the improvement of the *Lutheran Witness* be submitted to the Editorial Board.

This also disposes of Memorial 801, paragraph 11.

Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics

(Memorial 707)

That we are living in an era of storm and stress becomes evident, too, when one views much of the worship life and activity of Christian churches of our day. In days of unrest and insecurity, people easily go to extremes in their corporate worship activities and insist upon practices and standards which ignore the decency and order required of us as worshipers of God. 1 Cor. 14:40. Bearing in mind that extremism of any kind and a healthy type of Lutheranism are usually incompatible with each other, your synodical Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has been making it a point to note the hymnological and the liturgical tendencies of our day, already for the purpose of helping to prevent undesirable tendencies from making dangerous inroads into the worship life of our Church. Various members of your Committee have examined many liturgical publications and hymnals which have been made

available and have been introduced in various churches in America and in Europe in recent years. We are happy to note that worship standards are rapidly rising in Christian churches of America today and that more and more people, particularly the youth of our land, object to the vulgarism and indignities to which much Christian worship has been subjected in their churches. On the other hand, the average American is not interested in an extreme type of "high church" activities.

Because of the excellency and the vastness of our Lutheran heritage in church music, hymnody, and liturgics, others often look to us Lutherans for guidance and for help. Concordia Publishing House informs us that it sells very much of its church music to non-Lutherans who desire good materials. The noted American hymnologist Henry Wilder Foote, D. D., in a recent (1952) publication of The Hymn Society of America which bears the title *Recent American Hymnody*, states in his opening sentence: "The last fifteen years have seen the publication of more well-edited American hymnbooks than appeared in any like period in our earlier history. . . ." Among these hymnbooks he lists our *Lutheran Hymnal*, concerning which he remarks on p. 16: ". . . the book has excellent qualities. It is probably the best available collection of translations of classic Lutheran hymns from many sources. . . . Congregations outside the Lutheran tradition have generally been slow to accept chorales, except a few well-known ones, but future hymnal editors will do well to examine carefully the musical treasures here presented." In his recent (1952) book, *Church Music—Illusion and Reality*, Archibald T. Davison, former dean of the School of Music of Harvard University, sings the praises of Lutheran chorales as ideal worship hymns; he also states (p. 114), however, that time has to a great extent expunged hymns which are sensuous, sentimental, and intensely emotional in character, the very type of hymns which the editors of the best hymnals published in America within the past fifteen years, including the *Lutheran Hymnal*, have not incorporated into their hymnals.

In compliance with Synod's resolution of 1950, your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has co-operated with the Board for Parish Education in preparing a children's hymnal. Bearing in mind that training the youth of the Church and cultivating its taste for good hymnody is of great importance and affects the worship attitudes of those who will one day be adult worshipers of the Church, your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has been glad to give the Board for Parish Education the benefit of much of the experience it derived from preparing the *Lutheran Hymnal*, from which the hymnal for children will derive much of its material and to which it should be related quite intimately.

The Pastor's Companion is the only new publication made

available by Concordia Publishing House during the past triennium which had been prepared by your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics. However, a new edition of the *Lutheran Hymnal* has appeared in which various errors made in previous editions have been corrected by members of the Committee. A new edition of *The Music for the Liturgy* is needed, since the supply of the first edition has been exhausted. The new edition will include corrections and other necessary and desirable changes. It is yet the duty of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics to prepare for publication a collection of canticles and also a collection of Psalms, both of which are to include musical settings suitable for our services of worship.

It will be necessary to make other liturgical and hymnological materials available as time goes on, since the demand for these is increasing within our own ranks as well as among those who are not members of the Synodical Conference, but who depend strongly upon us to supply their need. Liturgical literature which deals with the problems of corporate and private worship should be made available through your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics; the same applies to books and pamphlets on church music and hymnology. Such materials and literature should be prepared by men who have had advanced training in liturgics, hymnology, and church music, who are acquainted with present-day practices and the modern approach, and who are thoroughly at home in these fields, since great advances have been made in these areas also in America and since a sound, scholarly background and understanding is today taken for granted.

It is as yet too early and likewise unwise and unnecessary to begin to agitate for a new hymnal. However, your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics hereby calls attention to the fact that our *Lutheran Hymnal* is already twelve years old and that the average American hymnal is in use for only about one generation, that is, for twenty-five or thirty years. At present, the problems which confront a committee like ours are vexing indeed. We are grateful that we are not required to publish a new hymnal in days like the present; as is being experienced today by others, days of tension and turmoil are not ideal for publishing new hymnals, especially if the committee desires to maintain healthy and wholesome standards and avoid unfortunate extremes.

In closing, permit us to call attention to the fact that many congregations and many individuals of Synod contact your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for the purpose of obtaining counsel and advice. This not only acquaints us with the needs and desires of our parishes, but it likewise stimulates us to keep ourselves posted on the past practices of the Church as well as on the best and most wholesome developments and practices of

own day. Your Committee considers it a privilege to be of assistance to our congregations and our people, and it is our hope in prayer that God will give us the wisdom and the ability to give well, to the glory of Him whom alone we are to worship and the upbuilding of His most glorious kingdom.

WALTER E. BUSZIN, *Chairman*

B. SCHUMACHER, *Secretary*

Committee 9 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The report submitted by Synod's Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics clearly indicates that said Committee is attempting seriously and painstakingly to alert itself to noteworthy hymnological and liturgical developments of our time in order that it might render services to our Synod which take the pertinent and steadily rising standards and practices of our day into consideration; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has made available *The Pastor's Companion* and, in keeping with Synod's resolution of 1950, has co-operated with the Board for Parish Education in preparing a children's hymnal; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod, in convention assembled, commend and thank its Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for the work it has done for the Church in the interest of Christian worship.

The Further Publication of Liturgical and Hymnological Materials

(Memorial 707 and Unprinted Memorial 33)

Committee 9 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, It is necessary and feasible to make other liturgical and hymnological materials available which will help to integrate, edify, and establish our people and the many parishes of Synod in their worship practices; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention encourage its Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics to continue to make such materials available.

Pocket-Size Word Edition of "Lutheran Hymnal"

(Memorial 708)

The following resolution was adopted: "We humbly petition Synod to have our *Lutheran Hymnal* printed in an inexpensive pocket-size word edition." For reasons for a word edition (for sake of brevity) cf. memorials to Synod since 1941.

We also note that when our Synod was yet small, it even then had the German hymnal printed in three (3) sizes. The *Gross-format*, about half the weight of our *Lutheran Hymnal*, was chiefly for the benefit of the older members, who were not to be neglected. Now, with Synod's greatly blessed expansion and participation of the Synodical Conference, the above undertaking should be, relatively, a simple matter.

Pastors serving preaching places have a heavy and bulky burden to carry even with a minimum of 12 copies of the *Lutheran Hymnal*.

That there is a strong demand for a word edition the memorials to Synod since 1941 seem to indicate.

GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH, ZORRA, SASKATCHEWAN

VAL. KAUK, *Secretary*, MacNutt, Sask.

ALEX DIEHL

WILLIAM BAUMUNG

REV. JOHN H. LUCHT, D. D., MacNutt, Sask.

Publication of "Lutheran Hymnal" in Smaller Format

(Memorial 709)

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Hymnal* is available in only one size; and

WHEREAS, This size ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$) is rather bulky and heavy, especially for the aged folk, the children, and mothers with small children; and

WHEREAS, Only the notes which give the melody of the hymn serve a purpose for the average worshiper; and

WHEREAS, The size of the *Lutheran Hymnal* would be greatly reduced if an edition with such an arrangement were prepared; and

WHEREAS, A smaller hymnbook would permit more space for Bibles in the book racks;

Therefore we respectfully petition Synod, assembled in convention in Houston, Tex., June 17—27, 1953, to authorize and order the preparation and publication of a smaller hymnbook with the same content and size of print as the *Lutheran Hymnal*.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CONGREGATION
NEW MINDEN, ILL.

RUFUS E. HOFFMAN, *Chairman*
P. F. HARRE, *Pastor*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 9 Synod resolved:

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, Various congregations, conferences, and individuals have requested that the *Lutheran Hymnal* be published also in smaller format in which the texts of our *Lutheran Hymnal*, together with the melody only, are included; and

WHEREAS, The publication of this version of the *Lutheran Hymnal* would by no means preclude the use and availability of the complete music edition used and published to date; and

WHEREAS, The publication of the *Lutheran Hymnal* in a smaller format will encourage a wider and more general use of the *Lutheran Hymnal*; and

WHEREAS, Other church bodies in America as well as in Europe have deemed it expedient and wise to make their hymnals available in two editions, one with the harmonized music, the other with text and melody only; and

WHEREAS, In this melody edition the unbroken text will help better to view and study the text as a whole and as a unit; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Dorn, the manager of Concordia Publishing House, concurs in the opinion of the Committee and is certain that the publication of this edition of the *Lutheran Hymnal* will more than pay for itself and likewise induce more people to use the *Lutheran Hymnal*; and finally

WHEREAS, The publication of the *Lutheran Hymnal* was authorized by the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod urge the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics of the Synodical Conference to make the *Lutheran Hymnal* available in an edition of a smaller format which will include all the texts of said hymnal, together with the tunes of its hymns.

**Include Luther's Small Catechism
and Passion History in Hymnal**

(Memorial 710)

In order that Luther's Small Catechism, with its Preface, and the Passion History according to the four Evangelists may be readily available to our members and guests for reference, review, and meditation before and during services and church school sessions as well as in their homes, we respectfully request Synod to seek to arrange, in consultation with our sister synods, for the inclusion of these materials in future editions or printings of the *Lutheran Hymnal*.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
OAK PARK, ILL.

J. E. BLUM, *Chairman*
E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 9 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 4

WHEREAS, More should be done by the Church to enable our people to retain the texts and truths of Luther's Small Catechism; and

WHEREAS, The Passion Harmony according to the four Evangelists has played a most important and salutary part in the worship life and practices of our Lutheran Church and her members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod request the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics of the Synodical Conference to make said materials available and, if possible, include same in all forthcoming editions of the *Lutheran Hymnal*.

New Translation of Luther's Small Catechism

(Unprinted Memorial 17)

Upon recommendation of Committee 8 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 15

Resolved, That requests concerning a new translation of Luther's Small Catechism be referred to Synod's Board for Parish Education.

Materials for Concordia Pulpit

(Unprinted Memorial 4)

Upon recommendation of Committee 8 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 14

Resolved, That requests for the inclusion of translations of German sermonic material not now available in the *Concordia Pulpit* be referred to the Synodical Literature Board.

Additional Manpower to Prepare Theological Materials

(Memorial 711)

During the past triennium your Literature Board has given considerable study to the problem of providing theological and devotional materials of particular value to the professional as well as non-professional members of the Church. To carry out some of its objectives the Board made special assignments to men qualified for work in their fields of study. This program was followed with regard to the preparation of manuscripts for the *Scholarly Commentary* and other theological materials.

In its effort to find men who could prepare manuscripts the

quite consistently experienced great difficulty. Qualified professors were unable to produce because of their regular heavy duties at our seminaries, colleges, and in congregations. Some of the Chicago Concordia Publishing House asked that certain professors be released to prepare manuscripts. Because of heavy schedules and lack of sufficient professors the faculties were unable to grant these releases.

The continued preparation of sound theological materials is highly important to the welfare of our Church. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the faculties of our seminaries and colleges be authorized to provide the necessary additional manpower so that qualified men may be released to complete assignments for the *Scholarly Commentary* and/or the writing of other needed theological materials, and that Concordia Publishing House be authorized to subsidize the editorial work out of its surplus.

O. A. DORN, General Manager
Concordia Publishing House

ACTION

Committee 8 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The prolonged delay in preparation of material by qualified men for the projected *Scholarly Commentary* has been caused by heavy teaching schedules; and

WHEREAS, The providing of such theological materials is of great value to the professional and lay members of our Church; be it

Resolved, That the boards of control of our seminaries and colleges and the Board for Higher Education be encouraged to arrange for and approve decreased teaching loads or leaves of absence for such men to whom assignments for the *Scholarly Commentary* and other approved needed theological materials have been made, and with the financial aid of Concordia Publishing House to arrange for the necessary substitute teaching personnel.

Combined Journal of Practical Church Work

(Memorial 712)

WHEREAS, The magazine *Today*, while it was still published, enjoyed wide acceptance in the field; and

WHEREAS, The Home Mission Department strongly feels the need for again publishing such a magazine; and

WHEREAS, The Stewardship Department believes it must also

have a similar magazine to effectively promote its program in the congregations of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Expressions from the field as well as the investigation of the matter by our various departments stress the desirability of presenting an integrated and unified program to our congregations on the part of the Departments of Missions, Stewardship, and Parish Education; and

WHEREAS, A preliminary study by these three departments indicates that a single magazine in which they would each share is not only possible, but desirable; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education is favorably inclined to merge *Parish Education* into such a single magazine; and

WHEREAS, The cost of such a magazine would not exceed the cost of the former magazine *Today* and *Parish Education*, which items now appear in the budgets of the respective departments, and an additional journal which the Stewardship Department now contemplates; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod authorize the publication of a journal of practical church work to permit the Departments of Missions, Stewardship, and Parish Education to present and promote a unified program of Kingdom work on the parish level, to be sent gratis to pastors, called teachers, and the chairmen of the congregational Mission, Education, and Stewardship committees, and to all others on a subscription basis; and be it further

Resolved, That each of the three departments be asked to appoint two representatives to a six-man Editorial Committee who shall determine the over-all policies of the journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the *Praesidium*, in consultation with the Editorial Committee, appoint an editor for the magazine who shall work with, and be responsible to, the Editorial Committee, but not be a member of any of the three departments; and be it finally

Resolved, That the cost of publishing this magazine (approximately \$32,000) be distributed equally over the budgets of the three departments.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 8 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 6

WHEREAS, The Departments of Missions, Stewardship, and Parish Education concur with the Board of Directors of Synod in the suggestion that the services offered by the former publication *Today* and the publication *Parish Education* could be effectively combined; and

WHEREAS, Workers in the field indicate the need of such a combined, practical publication; and

WHEREAS, Costs would not be increased by such a proposed combination; and

WHEREAS, This proposed combination would result in a more effective distribution of this material, we recommend the adoption of the suggestion of the Board of Directors; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod authorize the publication of a journal for practical church work to permit the Departments of Missions, Stewardship, and Parish Education to present and promote a unified program of Kingdom work on the parish level, to be sent gratis to pastors, called teachers, and the chairmen of the congregational Mission, Education, and Stewardship Committees, and to all others on a subscription basis; and be it further

Resolved, That each of the three departments be asked to appoint two representatives to a six-man Editorial Committee who shall determine the over-all policies of the journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the *Praesidium*, in consultation with the Editorial Committee, appoint an editor for the magazine who shall work with, and be responsible to, the Editorial Committee, but not be a member of any of the three departments; and be it finally

Resolved, That the cost of publishing this magazine (approximately \$32,000) be distributed equally over the budgets of the three departments.

Blanket Subscriptions of Professional Magazines

(Memorial 713)

WHEREAS, There is no blanket subscription of professional magazines for the pastors and teachers of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod at its Houston Convention to issue, gratis, a subscription for the *Concordia Theological Monthly* to all pastors and for *Lutheran Education* to all teachers.

THE COLORADO DISTRICT
HAROLD D. HAGEMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 8 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 7

WHEREAS, A blanket subscription to the professional magazines for all pastors and teachers issued gratis by Synod would prove to be too costly for Synod; be it

Resolved, That Synod recommend to all congregations and

salary-paying boards that they bear the expense of subscriptions to the respective professional magazines (*Concordia Theological Monthly*, *Lutheran Education*) for all pastors, missionaries, and teachers.

Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee

(Memorial 714)

The 1941 convention provided for a committee to formulate plans for a fitting celebration of Synod's Centennial.

The work of the Committee embraced definition of the spiritual objectives of the commemoration, preparation, and publication of appropriate doctrinal, historical, and devotional materials, suggestion of a program of pertinent articles in synodical periodicals, and formulation of general plans for a Synod-wide observance of a Centennial Sunday, for radio broadcasts, for a mass celebration during the Chicago Convention, and for a Centennial Thankoffering.

Members of the committee have been Dr. Theo. Hoyer (chairman, 1941-47), Dr. L. Fuerbringer (1941-47), Dr. E. T. Lams (1941-), Dr. H. B. Hemmeter (1941-48), Prof. F. H. Schmitt (1941 to 1944), Pastor H. W. Romoser (1941-), Messrs. G. A. Fleischer (1941-), and A. H. Kramer (1944-), and Dr. H. M. Zorn (1947 to 1950).

The following publications have been planned and issued:

- Pieper, *Christian Dogmatics*, Vol. I (Th. Engelder-W. W. Albrecht)
- Pieper, *Christian Dogmatics*, Vol. II (Th. Engelder-J. T. Mueller)
- Pieper, *Christian Dogmatics*, Vol. III (W. W. Albrecht-Th. Engelder)
- The Abiding Word*, Vol. I (doctrinal essays, 1945) Th. Laetsch, editor
- The Abiding Word*, Vol. II (doctrinal essays, 1946) Th. Laetsch, editor
- H. O. A. Keinath, *My Church* (a history of Synod for young people)
- W. A. Baepier, *A Century of Grace* (adult history of Synod)
- A. Doerfler-M. F. Kretzmann, *The Devotional Bible*, Vol. I (Matthew-Mark)
- Th. Hoyer-H. W. Gockel, *The Devotional Bible*, Vol. II (Luke-John)
- A. H. Kramer, *The Missouri Synod Schools at the Threshold of the Second Century* (an essay for teachers' conferences)
- R. C. Neitzel, *Homiletical Materials for the Centennial English and German Orders of Jubilee Services*
- J. A. Koss, *Built on a Rock* (a children's service)
- J. A. Koss-W. T. Graf, *Rise, Ye Lion-Hearted* (a centennial pageant)

The Centennial Series has been accorded a gratifying reception. Continuing sales demand has necessitated two reissues of *The Abiding Word*, Vol. I, and reprints of *The Abiding Word*, Vol. II, *The Devotional Bible*, Vol. I, and *A Century of Grace*. Several other publications in the series have been sold out or are approaching exhaustion.

The third volume of the translation of Dr. Francis Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics* will have appeared before the conference meets. An *Index* to the entire work is being prepared by Prof. Walter W. F. Albrecht. The Committee requests that it be given opportunity to bring this *Index* to publication, as the final work of the work Synod assigned to it.

THE SYNODICAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

H. W. ROMOSER, *Chairman*

A. H. KRAMER, *Secretary*

E. T. LAMS

G. A. FLEISCHER

ACTION

Committee 8 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, The Synodical Centennial Committee has brought to a successful completion the publication of a series of most valuable doctrinal, historical, and devotional materials; be it

Resolved, That Synod gratefully acknowledge the faithful work of this Committee; and be it

Resolved, That, in order to bring its work to a final conclusion, the Committee proceed to publish an *Index* to the translation of Dr. Francis Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics*, and that for this purpose the Committee be continued until that work can be completed.

VIII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

Report of the Board of Directors

(Memorial 801, 1-11)

With sincere gratitude toward the Lord of the Church for His guidance and blessing the Board of Directors herewith submits its triennial report to the Forty-Second Regular Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

The Board of Directors as elected by the convention in Milwaukee in 1950 was constituted as follows: President, J. W. Behnken; secretary, M. F. Kretzmann; treasurer, W. H. Schlueter; Pastors E. J. Friedrich, O. A. Geiseman, and O. R. Harms; and Messrs. Clarence Amling, J. W. Boehne, Jr., Henry Buck, E. J. Gallmeyer, and Theo. H. Schlake. The four Vice-Presidents, H. H. Harms, F. A. Hertwig, W. F. Lichtsinn, and A. H. Grumm, served as advisory members.

Organization

1. In its first meeting of the triennium, held July 24 and 25, 1950, the Board organized by choosing President Behnken as its chairman, the undersigned as its secretary, and Mr. W. H. Schlueter as its treasurer. As to the divisional committees of the Board, the new reorganization plan was reviewed, under the leadership of Vice-President Grumm, on the basis of the outline in the *Reports and Memorials*, 1950, page 387ff. It was decided to strike out in point 8, page 390, the words "through the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors." Page 391 d becomes e, e becomes f, and f becomes d. The plan as outlined and amended was then adopted. A committee was then appointed to work out the details as to the methods to be followed and as to the men to be assigned to the various positions. Accordingly, at the next meeting the following divisional committees were set up: Missions: Dr. O. A. Geiseman, chairman, Vice-President H. H. Harms, and Mr. Henry Buck; Parish Education: Dr. E. J. Friedrich, chairman, Vice-President F. A. Hertwig, and Mr. Clarence Amling; Synodical Services: Mr. John W. Boehne, Jr., chairman, Vice-President A. H. Grumm, and Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer; Higher Education: the Rev. O. R. Harms, chairman, Vice-President Lichtsinn, and Mr. Theo. Schlake. The President is *ex officio* member of all divisional committees. The Secretary and the Treasurer serve as consultants to the divisional committees upon request.

2. Regular meetings, eighteen in number, were held, usually lasting two days. Since according to the new plan matters were, as a rule, studied by the respective subcommittee, which brought in its recommendations to the Board in plenary session, the new

ing is proving its worth, and we recommend that the regulations now in force be continued and given further study. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 509, D, and *Handbook* Section 2.81.)

Appointments

3. Synod created the office of a Planning Counselor. (*Handbook* Section 2.97.) This appointment was filled by the appointment of Dr. L. Meyer.

4. Synod resolved that a Synodical Controller be appointed by the Board of Directors. (*Handbook* Section 2.95.) After unsuccessful efforts to secure a man qualified for this office, the arrangement was made that the Treasurer of Synod assume the duties of this position and that he engage the services of a competent assistant, looking toward his eventual appointment as Controller. This position was offered to and accepted by Mr. Raymond Rauscher.

5. In accordance with *Handbook* Section 2.99, the Board of Directors appointed the Rev. J. E. Herrmann as Stewardship Counselor. The Rev. W. C. Birkner had been offered but had declined the position as Executive Secretary of the Department of Stewardship. However, he assisted in this Department until the Rev. Waldo Werning was appointed as Assistant Stewardship Counselor.

6. Other appointments were made according to the *Handbook*. Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart was reappointed Assistant Treasurer. Upon his voluntary retirement the Board appointed Mr. Chas. E. Groerich. Mr. A. W. Hugel was reappointed as Auditor, but became seriously ill. His duties were temporarily taken over by Mr. Groerich, then by Mr. Ed. Streufert, now appointed as Internal and Field Auditor of Synod under the supervision of the Assistant Controller. Official audits were made at various times by certified public accountants. Mr. Hugel is again working in the Department although unable to take over his former duties. Other reappointments were: The Rev. Armin Schroeder as Statistician and Chronicler; Dr. Martin Piehler as Transportation Secretary; the Valparaiso Advisory Committee, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, Pastor O. Fedder, and Mr. E. W. Tatge. The General Relief Board, composed of the Rev. Edwin A. Neger, the Rev. Fred Wambsganss, and Mr. Paul E. Wolf, was recently augmented by the addition of several members, the Rev. E. T. Bernthal and Messrs. Wm. F. Fenske and Al. Wilson, in order to carry on a systematic relief program on a larger scale. No doubt the report of the Board of Relief will give further details.

7. Very special mention should be made of the Board of Trustees of Synodical Trust Funds, who will render their report directly to Synod. Few people of Synod realize fully how much time and effort is spent by these men so highly qualified for the task of making profitable but safe investments of the millions of

dollars set up in trust. The present members of this board are: President Behnken and Treasurer Schlueter, *ex officio*, and Messrs. Richard H. Waltke, Chr. Garbers, W. H. Kroehnke, August J. Luedtke, Theo. Schroeder, John A. Sauerman, and Chas. E. Groerich, secretary. As the time of the one or the other member of this board expires, the Board of Directors fills the vacancies (*Handbook*, Sections 9.23 and 9.25.)

General Synodical Matters

8. Our minutes bear out that the Board of Directors was conscious of its duty to prepare the annual synodical budget, which was then fixed by the Fiscal Conference. The members of the Board of Directors being "the custodians of all property of Synod," and upon them being "incumbent the general management and supervision of all the business affairs of Synod," much time and attention was given to financial matters. Pertinent action will be reflected in the report of the Treasurer and in practically all the reports of the various departments. Our minutes indicate how the financial matters referred to the Board of Directors at its last convention have been taken care of, such as the salaries of professors and other synodical employees. Synod gave instruction to the Board of Directors to look after the financial needs of the various departments, such as the Student Service Commission, the colleges, the missions, etc. This will be brought out in the respective reports.

9. The greatest financial undertaking of the triennium was what the last Synod knew as the "Ten Million Dollar Offering," later known as the "Conquest for Christ" offering. For the sake of the record it should be said that this was initiated in the fall of 1950 under the immediate direction of Committee 3 of the Board and with the advice of a large advisory committee. In the February meeting, 1951, a Central Committee was appointed, with Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer as chairman. At the same time the Rev. John C. Baur was appointed as director of the campaign and given the necessary help. The organization extended into all Districts, circuits, and congregations of Synod. When it was certain that the \$12,000,000 mark would be exceeded, the Board of Directors allocated that amount to higher education and mission expansion on a 65% to 35% basis. Later another million dollars of the offering was likewise allocated. Much of the cost of the campaign will be covered through the interest on the invested unexpended balances in the fund. In making allocations, the Board is, of course, guided by the instructions of Synod.

10. Another matter, closely connected with the "Conquest for Christ" offering, was the establishment of the Senior College, definitely decided upon by Synod in 1947 and 1950. Details on this

er appear in the report of the Board for Higher Education. The question of the proposed Senior College was decided upon by the committee set up in accordance with the synodical resolution. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 241.) Why the carrying out of the resolution regarding the establishment of the school was delayed will appear from the report of the Board for Higher Education.

11. Among the matters referred to the Board of Directors was the question of the editorship of the synodical organs. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 543ff.) Accordingly the matter was referred to the *Praesidium*, the St. Louis faculty, and the Board of Directors. After much consultation on the part of the representatives of these three bodies, the following report of our committee was adopted in the agreement established:

"a. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Theo. Graebner from the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness* shall be filled by calling a full-time editor of the *Lutheran Witness* who shall become a member of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. In this selection the procedure established by Synod for the election of professors is to be followed except that in this case a committee of three, representing the President and Vice-Presidents, the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and the Board of Directors shall make the recommendations provided for in 6.103 of the synodical *Handbook*.

"b. The editor of the *Lutheran Witness* shall be permitted to teach, but not more than two clock hours per week nor more than one semester per academic year.

"c. An editorial board for the *Lutheran Witness* shall be appointed by the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, together with the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod, each group having one collective vote, and shall consist of two professors from the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, two pastors, one teacher, and two laymen.

"All editorial policies shall be fixed by the editorial board.

"d. The editorial board upon recommendation of the editor shall appoint associate editors. The editorial board shall be empowered to terminate such appointments. Members of the editorial board shall not be eligible to serve as associate editors.

"e. The responsibility of the editor as a member of the faculty is established by the synodical *Handbook*; 6.91 (d) and (f).

"For their editorial work the editor and all associate editors of the *Lutheran Witness* shall be responsible to the editorial board.

"f. Censorship of doctrinal contents of the *Lutheran Witness* shall be the responsibility of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

"g. Concordia Publishing House shall pay all expenses of the

editors and the editorial board, but the salary of the editor as a member of the faculty of Concordia Seminary shall be paid by Synod.

"h. With respect to *Der Lutheraner* we recommend that the present arrangement continue." (Cf. synodical *Handbook*, 11.81 to 11.97.)

ACTION

Committee 11 offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The important and difficult work of the Board of Directors has been carried on faithfully and conscientiously by men elected to this Board; and

WHEREAS, These services were cheerfully given without financial remuneration; and

WHEREAS, Laymen and pastors have taken time away from their business or parish work to perform the duties assigned to them; therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer our sincere thanks to the members of the Board of Directors for giving their time and talents to our Synod's work, and that we express our deep appreciation to the congregations which allowed their pastors to be absent in order to serve on this Board.

Resolution 2

APPOINTMENT OF COMPTROLLER

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors was unable to secure a man qualified for the office of synodical Comptroller; be it

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Board of Directors in making the arrangement that the Treasurer of Synod assume the duties of synodical Comptroller, and that we engage a competent assistant, looking toward his eventual appointment as Comptroller.

Resolution 3

"CONQUEST FOR CHRIST" OFFERING

WHEREAS, The "Conquest for Christ" offering was highly successful under God's rich benedictions and with the splendid work of Synod's committee and the loyal co-operation of pastors, teachers, and the men, women, and children of the congregations of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer our sincere thanks to the Lord of the Church for the blessings bestowed, and that we commend those who served as leaders in this important effort, and that we express our deep gratitude for the ready response displayed by our people in surpassing the anticipated amount of the offering.

(Memorial 801, 12-18)

12. Another matter referred to the Board of Directors was that of a Co-ordinating Council of non-synodical agencies who draw their support from the members of Synod. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, pages 767ff.) Regulations for what is now called the Council of Lutheran Agencies have been set up. The Council is a voluntary organization and has no jurisdiction over member agencies. The Board of Directors is to determine the eligibility of an agency in this organization.

13. The Board of Directors, in conjunction with the Board for Social Welfare, was authorized to draft the necessary regulations for this new board. (Cf. *Proceedings* 1950, page 740.) A new section was set up for the *Handbook* under the heading, "Department of Social Welfare," Sections 13.01, 13.03, 13.05, and 13.07. A correction should be made in Section 13.05, in the second-last line, by inserting after the word "out" the words: "their task, recognizing" —.

14. The problem turned over to the Board of Directors in connection with the Board of Visual Aids (*Proceedings* 1950, page 816) was taken care of in the fall of 1950 by the adoption of the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The past years have demonstrated that a Department of Visual Education on the basis of sound business administration and policies of production and distribution can be a self-supporting project; and

"WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House is Synod's official and only agency for the production and distribution of marketable materials; be it therefore

"Resolved, That all projects and transactions involving physical production, buying, selling, rental, and distribution of visual-aid material be made the responsibility of Concordia Publishing House in consultation with the Visual Education Board; and be it further

"Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be requested to make available to the Visual Education Board an annual budget allowance out of the proceeds of its visual educational materials sufficient to permit it to carry out paragraphs four and five of its instructions from Synod, which planning and promotion shall be done in consultation with Concordia Publishing House."

15. In accordance with the resolutions of Synod, financial help as indicated on pages 410 and 416 of the 1950 *Proceedings* was made available for the Walther League leadership training program and the Student Service Commission.

16. Our report would not be complete without a mention of our new office building at 210 North Broadway in St. Louis. All departments except those which must have their headquarters

elsewhere because of their contacts, i. e., Armed Services Commission, Public Relations Department, and Student Service Commission, are now together in one building. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious. The dedication of this building took place on Sunday, September 16, 1951, with appropriate ceremonies. Since the additional room is needed, the sixth floor is at the time this report is written being prepared for occupancy. Exclusive of the sixth floor, the cost of the building, completely furnished, was \$541,057.15. The excess cost above the appropriations was taken from memorials and estates not specifically designated for any particular purpose.

17. After a thorough study of the mission opportunities of television had been made by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, the Board became convinced that this medium of reaching millions of unchurched people should not be neglected. Although this involved considerable cost, the Board felt that Synod would heartily approve its action in seizing the opportunity to reach out into the world with the Gospel message, all the more since our people gave so much more for the "Conquest for Christ" offering that it was possible to take the necessary funds from the mission section of this offering. The Fiscal Conference went on record as commending the Board of Directors for its action and placed the necessary amount into the budget to continue this work.

We *recommend* that for the time being the Lutheran Television Production remain a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, and that the Board of Directors continue its work on co-ordination of radio and television activities and be empowered to take such steps as would foster the best interests of Synod to achieve such co-ordination.

18. The Board of Directors approved the suggestion of the Board for Higher Education that participation in the Lay Pension Plan on the part of the individual employer of Synod be on a voluntary basis, except at the St. Louis Seminary. This was done in view of the new amendments to the Social Security Statutes, permitting the inclusion of lay workers of churches. The Board passed the following resolution: "Inasmuch as all lay employees of Synod are covered under the Lay Retirement Plan as now written, and consequently the contributions to the plan should be made as provided therein, and that several colleges are not now making their full contribution, it was resolved that this situation be permitted to continue until the Houston Convention and to ask Synod to modify the plan by authorizing exclusion."

ACTION

Matters in this section of the report of the Board of Directors, regarding Radio and Television, were taken care of in Resolution 15

Committee 13 on Memorial 1001 and Resolution 16 on Memorial 1004.

As to paragraph 15, Committee 13 recommended and Synod resolved:

Resolution 26

FINANCIAL HELP FOR THE WALTHER LEAGUE LEADERSHIP-TRAINING PROGRAM AND THE STUDENT SERVICE COMMISSION

WHEREAS, Financial help as indicated on pages 410 and 416 of the 1950 *Proceedings* was made available for the Walther League leadership-training program and the Student Service Commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be commended for faithfully carrying out these resolutions of Synod.

As to paragraph 16, Committee 13 recommended and Synod resolved:

Resolution 21

OFFICE BUILDING

WHEREAS, Synod's new office building at 210 North Broadway in St. Louis has now been completed; and

WHEREAS, The dedication of this building took place on Sunday, September 16, 1951, with appropriate ceremonies; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod render thanks unto the Lord for this building and pray Him to hold His protecting arm over it.

(Memorial 801, 19-27)

College Matters

19. Matters pertaining to our educational institutions were given attention at every meeting of the Board of Directors. All these matters will be covered by the report of the Board for Higher Education.

Mission Matters

20. Much time was spent in every meeting of the Board to consider financial requests pertaining to our various missions. These matters will be presented as the Mission Boards make their reports to Synod.

Constitutional Matters

21. The Retirement Plan for Lay Employees, formerly in the *Handbook* under Sections 10.61 to 10.93, was, with the approval of the Committee on Constitutional Matters, removed from the *Handbook*, since these regulations are of interest to a small group only and must often be changed.

22. As to the regulations for the Department of Social Welfare, see Section 13 of this report.

23. Owing to the urgency of an enlarged and intensified pro-

gram for relief, the Board of Directors felt constrained to add additional members to the Board for Relief. They are the Rev. E. T. Bernthal, Messrs. Wm. Fenske and Alfred T. Wilson. We recommend that Section 9.61 of the *Handbook* be amended so that six instead of three members be appointed to this board, three pastors and three laymen.

24. We recommend that it be made a matter of policy for Synod that all property paid for by Synod should be taken in the name of Synod under its corporate title, except in cases where the property to be acquired is to be purchased for the use and benefit of a seminary or college which has been separately incorporated as a domestic corporation under the synodical resolution of 1935 and to which corporation the present real estate holdings have been conveyed with the necessary reversionary clause.

25. The 1950 convention of Synod had before it an amendment proposed by the Board for Support and Pensions, reading as follows: "Participation in Synod's Pension Fund shall be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher, deaconess, or other full-time church worker who after July 1, 1950, accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, or from a District in Synod." We recommend that this paragraph be added to the Pension Plan regulations.

26. Upon the suggestion of the Executive Secretary of the Board for Support and Pensions, the Board of Directors passed the following resolution in its April meeting, 1951: "Because the increase in the cost of living has made inadequate the provision of 10.47b3 (*Handbook*) for a \$90.00 a month ceiling on additional earnings from church and/or secular work for a retired worker receiving Old Age Benefits, the Board for Support and Pensions is instructed to recognize a ceiling of \$120.00 a month for such additional earnings until Synod itself can take definite action in this matter." We respectfully ask that Synod approve this action and change its regulations (10.47b3) accordingly.

27. The Board of Trustees of Synod's Funds called our attention to the fact that Section 9.27b of its regulations is not workable. The Treasurer is our Legacy Officer and handles all legacies and estates while in probate, with the assistance of our attorney. These legacies do not become trusts until paid to Synod. We therefore recommend that Section 9.27b be stricken from the *Handbook*.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD
M. F. KRETZMANN, Secretary

ACTION

Constitutional Matters in this report were referred to Committees 10 and 13. (Resolution 23 of Committee 6, which covers paragraphs 21, 24, and 27.)

FINANCIAL MATTERS

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BUDGET RECEIPTS

District	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Alberta and British Columbia	\$ 7,119.72	\$ 10,277.98	\$ 8,902.07	\$ 10,491.84	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
2. Argentina	257.00	62.00	268.00	156.00		
3. Atlantic	81,912.32	75,170.21	71,059.03	98,561.49	111,732.35	132,954.86
4. Brazil	5.43			12.08		
5. California and Nevada	11,551.58	18,245.54	20,408.92	28,306.37	38,301.22	44,807.56
6. Central	310,210.83	362,151.52	363,106.00	406,090.44	438,536.58	466,990.00
7. Central Illinois	135,389.43	138,968.31	143,454.37	153,060.30	164,068.75	165,616.15
8. Colorado	17,446.35	21,437.51	21,437.51	27,766.33	29,238.58	28,838.68
9. Eastern	65,045.20	82,702.48	81,006.83	99,007.72	106,993.97	114,737.54
10. English	134,843.77	156,644.72	185,520.48	195,131.07	228,569.45	251,378.09
11. Florida-Georgia	40,500.00	5,419.19	6,423.14	7,927.35	9,056.81	9,420.87
12. Iowa East	167,817.43	60,388.40	67,789.06	82,473.33	98,229.27	113,830.00
13. Iowa West	12,817.32	168,756.23	147,051.49	180,274.05	185,000.00	210,000.00
14. Kansas	4,302.38	81,921.01	84,076.65	115,244.76	132,500.00	141,586.19
15. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	187,666.17	6,820.00	6,225.56	7,971.33	10,119.79	11,108.36
16. Michigan	333,154.20	352,389.15	351,732.54	400,000.00	440,000.00	448,243.61
17. Minnesota	187,666.17	202,223.16	218,932.21	317,235.93	360,000.00	390,696.06
18. Montana	5,041.59	8,509.45	10,033.74	13,311.76	15,200.07	18,909.54
19. North Dakota	17,355.32	30,139.25	32,385.41	38,628.38	58,628.38	65,000.00
20. North Wisconsin	129,487.31	154,831.32	155,498.03	180,089.12	194,167.87	218,438.76
21. Northern Illinois	300,929.50	352,030.04	383,509.34	411,550.19	422,843.39	456,754.10
22. Northern Nebraska	36,000.00	47,100.69	54,869.08	60,000.00	72,000.00	80,004.00
23. Northwest	36,000.00	38,306.13	41,632.87	59,377.53	63,149.40	73,040.00
24. Oklahoma	9,083.29	13,806.94	14,832.82	20,604.68	25,142.08	28,110.01
25. Ontario	14,056.33	28,014.82	27,291.88	31,568.92	31,568.92	26,243.50
26. South Dakota	19,414.86	29,374.30	29,299.38	37,183.37	51,413.19	51,842.77
27. South Wisconsin	175,918.55	233,000.10	210,003.88	265,920.35	284,806.62	299,316.48
28. Southeastern	32,081.33	29,767.39	33,503.93	38,292.83	51,012.93	56,528.69
29. Southern	19,928.46	18,919.84	11,061.35	11,469.81	11,457.75	15,417.81
30. Southern California	150,000.00	18,919.84	25,720.23	37,678.99	45,000.00	52,450.00
31. Southern Illinois	63,865.98	75,206.36	75,455.59	92,065.06	100,000.77	107,000.00
32. Southern Nebraska	41,028.71	69,105.85	84,486.00	96,850.75	110,433.09	118,131.95
33. Texas	39,309.96	44,335.37	52,930.78	59,736.46	67,615.39	70,086.89
34. Western	232,774.20	271,514.27	285,262.44	339,124.79	364,124.00	370,823.21
35. Total Receipts from Districts	\$2,681,908.12	\$3,199,690.43	\$3,305,210.61	\$3,928,308.81	\$4,334,910.62	\$4,552,305.68
36. Concordia Publishing House	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00
37. L. L. Endowment Fund Earnings	76,928.98	72,388.80	64,775.28	64,478.95	61,553.98	70,753.18
38. Permanent Support Fund Earnings	5,937.35	5,971.15	5,931.48	5,943.02	5,933.33	6,084.38
39. Legacy Earnings	6,788.46	6,839.00	7,009.74	7,009.74	7,009.74	7,009.74
40. Bequests	25,533.90	51,319.48	77,443.38	60,389.41	30,322.31	18,986.72
41. Miscellaneous Receipts	18,754.84	30,962.96	24,337.13	25,638.55	41,316.41	31,557.08
42. GRAND TOTALS (Exh. "C," Line 8)	\$2,916,171.65	\$3,467,171.82	\$3,634,787.62	\$4,250,135.09	\$4,645,950.38	\$5,002,470.98

Exhibit "B"

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Missions						
1. Blind Missions		\$ 19,158.50	\$ 19,877.65	\$ 14,225.30	\$ 10,367.66	\$ 16,944.02
2. Deaf Missions	\$ 79,500.00	90,000.00	85,000.00	93,000.00	110,000.00	134,000.00
3. European Missions	35,000.00	45,000.00	54,140.83	53,833.34	86,283.50	81,188.08
4. Foreign Missions	498,731.34	574,885.20	600,000.00	648,870.71	739,961.44	784,117.40
5. Foreign Missions—Land and Buildings					50,000.00	
6. Foreign Missions in North America	124,835.07	122,500.00	139,463.83	149,104.34	161,410.87	288,000.00
7. Negro Missions in North America	47,814.55	52,492.10	75,000.00	80,000.00	104,618.60	
8. North and South American Missions	532,491.62	548,480.62	550,915.00	524,769.79	657,648.78	692,309.64
9. Student Service Commission	20,000.00	25,055.19	24,889.43	23,000.00	35,134.38	32,313.50
10. Secretary of Missions	14,191.30	13,242.61	14,959.38	14,432.50	14,442.79	13,864.77
11. Wartime Mission and Conservation Fund	9,337.85	8,300.28	5,153.93			
12. Medical Missions					2,920.93	5,508.08
13. Total for Missions ("C"—Line 1)	\$ 1,361,901.73	\$ 1,490,114.50	\$ 1,562,700.05	\$ 1,601,235.98	\$ 1,952,789.67	\$ 2,028,365.49
Higher Education						
14. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs		\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09	\$ 1,280,001.78	\$ 1,444,361.12	\$ 1,648,066.84
15. Colleges and Seminaries, Maintenance	\$ 740,626.34	261,932.90	249,345.63			21,833.77
16. Board for Higher Education	236,402.75	14,799.28	16,500.63	18,602.87	20,277.44	1,058.52
17. Meetings of Educational Personnel	13,726.15				97.25	
18. Teaching Course for Seminary Students	4,379.70	3,014.83	3,821.34	368.73	1,563.43	1,176.97
19. Accounting System Introduction		1,434.36	971.35	1,189.62	689.03	221.48
20. Accreditation		1,267.14	700.00	1,039.04	8,539.38	3,543.15
21. Introduction of Senior College			192.13			12,356.79
22. Professors' Conference						
23. Total for Higher Education ("C"—Line 2)	\$ 995,134.94	\$ 1,161,519.49	\$ 1,219,105.17	\$ 1,301,201.84	\$ 1,475,527.65	\$ 1,688,057.52
Support and Pensions						
24. Support and Pensions						
25. Support and Executive Office		\$ 547,246.90	\$ 547,757.48	\$ 561,014.53	\$ 610,224.34	\$ 669,006.75
26. Candidate Subsidy	\$ 445,094.22	8,657.25	10,355.51	10,032.91	12,678.88	16,064.22
27. Death Benefits	9,950.00	12,275.00	13,375.00	14,725.00	22,575.00	29,875.00
28. Accounting in Fiscal Office	13,158.56	13,717.62	14,669.25	16,965.05	21,514.59	22,826.93
29. Special Pension Premiums	286.85	960.02	466.50	2,053.89	1,255.26	627.80
29. Total for Support and Pensions ("C"—Line 3)	\$ 474,952.85	\$ 582,656.79	\$ 587,003.74	\$ 604,791.38	\$ 668,247.95	\$ 738,400.70

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Parish Education						
30. Parish Education, Board for	\$ 52,072.24	\$ 60,076.02	\$ 65,826.49	\$ 70,417.14	\$ 75,295.79	\$ 86,380.17
31. Board for Young People's Work	—	—	—	4,765.98	8,143.43	9,194.45
32. Special Library Account	—	—	—	—	490.77	126.19
33. Total for Parish Education ("C" — Line 4)	\$ 52,072.24	\$ 60,076.02	\$ 65,826.49	\$ 75,203.12	\$ 83,929.99	\$ 95,700.81
Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion						
34. Stewardship, Missionary Education	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 108,881.64	\$ 157,020.82	\$ 130,164.30	\$ 119,557.05
35. Stewardship Council	—	—	40,023.10	35,839.01	—	—
36. Stewardship Film	—	—	—	58,636.45	—	—
37. Total for Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion ("C" — Line 5)	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 148,904.74	\$ 256,496.28	\$ 130,164.30	\$ 119,557.05
Administration						
38. Appeals, Board of	\$ 2,703.90	\$ 253.77	\$ 1,262.00	\$ 1,170.15	\$ 131.44	\$ 596.80
39. Auditing Department	5,483.24	6,106.08	6,110.38	6,426.32	8,576.31	31,458.45
40. Chicago Office	1,056.58	780.06	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00
41. Collection Materials	6,231.58	2,213.91	2,298.31	2,893.18	1,455.77	1,568.33
42. Convention Expenses	22,538.97	—	—	42,404.41	—	—
43. "Convention Proceedings"	7,736.51	—	—	—	—	—
44. Comptroller's Department	—	—	—	—	—	7,874.36

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
45. Directors, Board of	3,055.58	4,037.80	3,746.70	5,185.05	5,380.20	4,966.69
46. Employees, Office	6,419.66	5,902.93	7,648.43	5,639.99	5,515.45	9,071.45
47. Fidelity Bond (Three-Year Premium)	6, (4.43)		1,036.64			1,037.67
48. Fiscal Conference	4,213.74	6,559.62	12,357.47	7,460.22	9,243.27	12,519.10
49. Fiscal Office	21,161.02	23,866.06	23,131.63	21,843.62	29,071.58	30,795.49
50. Fiscal Office—Automobile						1,111.80
51. Foreign Exchange	(3,714.87)	(1,277.26)	(213.49)	285.21	317.73	(723.72)
52. Government Relations	1,798.16	1,696.82	675.00			5,134.61
53. Legal Department	2,036.10	1,790.59	2,551.66	4,204.70	3,636.70	16,796.87
54. Labor Service for Refugees						2,999.14
55. Mailing Department						2,485.99
56. Minnesota and Supplies						36,087.63
57. Office Building Maintenance						
58. Office Building Moving Expense						
59. Periodicals	28.55	62.85	68.06		11,800.96	
60. Planning Counselor					2,050.08	
61. President's Office	3,467.85	2,409.37	5,067.37	4,053.02	15,106.28	86.03
62. President's Office	14,061.02	13,780.75	14,007.16	4,657.56	3,375.42	16,159.75
63. Public Relations, Department of		11,995.10	27,320.60	14,675.66	18,503.28	2,135.26
64. Reserve for Fire and Tornado Insurance	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	37,070.23	19,779.91
65. Secretary's Office	3,818.08	4,144.57	4,022.53	4,389.11	25,000.00	25,000.00
66. Statistical Bureau	8,296.29	9,054.07	8,754.47	4,354.85	4,554.85	4,620.03
67. "Statistical Yearbook"	5,048.10	6,368.70	7,413.48	10,352.35	10,318.18	11,547.36
68. Transportation Department	1,834.70	2,151.49	1,624.71	7,422.54	9,442.74	11,438.91
69. Trustees, Board of	337.44	484.04	1,473.19	2,359.08	1,336.82	1,928.54
70. Vice-Presidents' Allowance and Expense	8,819.05	13,398.20	11,925.03	12,969.91	17,372.54	1,471.04
71. Total for Administration ("C"—Line 6)	\$ 152,490.52	\$ 140,679.21	\$ 167,301.43	\$ 221,306.35	\$ 220,345.25	\$ 317,773.84

FINANCIAL MATTERS

625

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Standing and Special Committees						
72. Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice	\$ 163.18	\$ 4,538.30	\$ 456.99	\$ —	\$ 752.57	\$ 314.49
73. Catechism Revision Committee	13,635.41	23,151.03	4,131.95	8,208.90	344.16	100.99
74. Centennial Committee	885.10	887.20	908.40	972.13	23,810.44	493.49
75. Church Architecture Committee	2,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	5,001.31	915.15
76. Concordia Historical Institute			118.32	370.43	559.39	6,500.01
77. Constitutional Matters, Committee on			453.39			
78. Co-ordination, Committee on	757.81	612.18	598.51	1,658.32	2,404.57	2,996.86
79. Doctrinal Unity Committee		597.23				482.09
80. English District Amalgamation Expense						106.80
81. Colloquy Committee	32.32	10.00	12.50	25.00	56.79	72.86
82. Finnish Church Committee						
83. Emergency Planning Council	1,151.60	1,329.12	1,557.33	571.06	543.94	423.20
84. Fraternal Organization, Committee on	1,666.25		17,917.46		4,348.72	3.49
85. "Handbook" Revision and Review	441.76	353.64	226.87	350.09	230.58	361.35
86. Hymnology and Liturgics	1,283.17	690.36	738.32		541.22	1,229.82
87. Inter-synodical Relations					65.15	
88. Non-Budget Committee					1,931.21	2,112.80
89. Lay Enlistment Committee	5,405.96	373.87				
90. Press Committee			8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00
91. Radio Station KFUD					167.13	5,000.00
92. Scholarly Research Committee					4,853.36	12,836.57
93. Simplify Elections						
94. Social Welfare Committee	63.29		191.89		228.60	309.48
95. Statement Committee						
96. Status of Parochial School Teachers	186.03	125.01	50.22	10.00		
97. Sunday School Teachers' Training	1,404.95	2,563.31	2,073.41	4,334.13		
98. Sundry Items		4,163.72	4,811.15	2,998.85	5,942.47	5,047.64
99. Synodical Radio and Television Committee		886.33	372.33	379.74		2,604.86
100. Teachers' Placement Committee	207.87					
101. Tract Distribution Committee						
102. Young People's Work, Committee on	1915.94	2,214.81	1,415.36		64.64	
103. Totals for Standing and Special Committees ("C" — Line 7)	\$ 31,212.64	\$ 45,941.14	\$ 47,542.70	\$ 34,553.28	\$ 63,118.59	\$ 49,906.55

Exhibit "C"

BUDGET RECAPITULATION

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Missions	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,490,114.50	\$1,562,700.05	\$1,601,235.38	\$1,952,789.67	\$2,028,565.49
2. Higher Education	995,134.94	1,181,518.49	1,219,105.17	1,301,201.34	1,475,527.65	1,888,037.32
3. Support and Pensions	474,952.86	582,856.79	587,003.74	604,781.38	668,247.85	738,400.70
4. Parish Education	52,072.24	60,076.32	65,826.49	75,203.12	83,329.99	95,700.81
5. Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion	87,528.63	92,588.29	148,904.74	258,496.28	130,164.30	119,537.05
6. Administration	152,490.52	140,678.21	167,301.43	221,306.35	220,345.25	317,773.84
7. Standing and Special Committee	31,212.64	45,941.14	47,542.70	34,553.38	63,118.59	49,806.55
8. Total Budget Disbursements	\$3,155,293.55	\$3,573,775.44	\$3,798,384.32	\$4,036,775.23	\$4,594,023.40	\$5,037,961.96
9. Total Budget Receipts	2,916,171.65	3,467,171.92	3,634,787.62	4,250,135.09	4,645,350.38	5,002,470.98
10. Operating Surplus	\$ 239,121.90	\$ 106,603.82	\$ 163,596.70	\$ 153,356.96	\$ 51,226.98	\$ 35,490.98
11. Operating Deficit						

Exhibit "D"

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES — OPERATING COSTS

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Austin	\$ 18,481.14	\$ 13,565.71	\$ 19,698.31	\$ 26,089.82	\$ 31,461.22	\$ 37,392.23
2. Bronxville	48,182.64	54,171.12	57,190.35	78,125.11	67,617.33	94,220.53
3. Buenos Aires	6,010.14	5,514.33	6,175.74	4,503.31	51,252.24	69,651.99
4. Concordia	28,720.98	31,747.15	36,958.71	52,528.41		
5. Crespo	3,662.88	7,653.75	3,790.33	3,750.47		
6. Edmonton	19,115.95	22,601.40	24,792.16	30,601.63	34,908.32	35,755.37
7. Fort Wayne	54,827.87	65,811.13	65,509.42	39,022.39	111,888.71	139,188.71
8. Milwaukee	56,626.78	63,783.58	67,939.36	113,479.33	97,929.71	118,309.56
9. Oakland	26,945.95	30,340.06	32,782.62	43,557.37	58,355.62	54,292.68
10. Portland	18,708.72	26,957.12	22,533.01	32,602.09	49,956.71	53,304.17
11. Porto Alegre	13,033.08	22,365.92	34,311.13	49,686.35	5,450.37	
12. River Forest	119,326.63	141,339.56	156,654.41	196,506.63	241,935.60	283,163.13
13. St. Louis	121,540.23	134,433.80	145,771.94	179,109.11	184,226.18	246,457.94
14. St. Paul	46,272.43	54,045.33	54,800.06	52,554.34	83,593.71	91,388.58
15. Seward	56,504.62	77,380.88	80,803.35	112,373.85	185,415.31	238,371.82
16. Springfield	42,095.40	46,730.22	52,962.43	71,725.05	95,398.02	100,798.97
17. Winfield	41,138.39	45,794.60	52,707.39	88,054.14	90,223.79	91,883.54
18. Gross Operating Costs	\$ 724,663.30	\$ 852,135.92	\$ 921,381.42	\$ 1,234,271.80	\$ 1,385,614.44	\$ 1,624,179.72
19. Less Rent and Tuition Received	25,443.34	22,429.16	31,239.84	20,203.37	15,640.37	54,200.65
20. Net Operating Costs	\$ 701,219.46	\$ 830,066.14	\$ 890,141.58	\$ 1,214,068.43	\$ 1,370,973.17	\$ 1,569,979.07
21. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	18,239.80	14,823.46	13,716.12	15,986.98	17,653.90	13,543.77
22. Rental Payments on Bldg. and Loan Plan	21,167.08	34,341.38	43,716.39	60,286.96	55,734.05	64,543.00
23. Totals (See Exhibit "B," Line 14)	\$ 740,626.34	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09	\$ 1,280,001.78	\$ 1,444,361.12	\$ 1,648,066.84

• 1950, 1951, and 1952 totals include repairs and maintenance costs

Exhibit "E"

SPECIFIC FUNDS

February 1, 1950, to January 31, 1953

	Totals	Scholarship Research Fund	Advanced Scholarship Fund	Armed Services Commemor- ation Fund	Blind Literature Fund	Peace Thinks- giving Fund	Centennial Thinks- giving Fund	Relief Funds General	Relief in Europe and Asia Fund	"Conquest for Christ" Fund
Balances, February 1, 1950	\$10,357,862.21	—	—	\$ 419,716.37	4,980.59	\$4,680,884.08	\$1,243,163.24	39,224.75	\$3,970,890.20	—
Add										
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1950	61,287.78	—	—	1,332.28	—	108.50	26.50	—	59,259.50	500.00
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1951	670,889.68	—	2,450.00	440,410.87	1,033.00	1,356.55	309.44	136,122.42	26,773.07	60,235.33
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1952	12,158,642.80	5,000.00	800.00	9,410.21	3,483.10	—	—	3,344.72	18,668.43	13,118,704.34
Total—Receipts plus Beginning Balance	\$24,248,712.47	5,000.00	3,300.00	\$71,133.73	8,553.69	\$4,682,348.11	\$1,243,439.18	178,891.89	\$4,077,601.20	\$13,179,439.67
Deduct										
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1950	\$ 9,130,740.10	—	—	\$ 115,001.87	—	\$4,352,797.51	\$45,328.84	—	\$3,917,710.08	—
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1951	717,458.00	—	—	371,088.87	783.19	93,284.80	77,687.08	42,435.98	131,098.11	—
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1952	6,586,901.54	670.07	—	341,417.14	616.16	133,231.30	195,644.48	16,049.90	37,437.27	8,261,059.25
Total Disbursements	\$16,434,099.64	670.07	—	\$ 827,509.88	1,299.35	\$4,579,266.61	\$1,018,635.11	\$9,485.88	\$4,066,173.46	\$8,261,059.25
Balances, January 31, 1953	\$ 9,415,612.83	4,329.93	3,300.00	\$ 43,623.85	7,260.34	\$10,082.50	\$24,824.07	\$19,406.01	\$11,427.74	\$ 4,893,380.39

"CONQUEST FOR CHRIST" FUNDS—CHINA
January 31, 1953

	Total	Television Fund	Foreign Missions	Negro Missions	North and South American Missions	Stewardship Department	Medical Mission Scholarship Fund
Appropriations ("Conquest for Christ")	\$3,222,250.00	\$750,000.00	\$275,250.00		\$1,810,500.00	\$65,000.00	
Receipts During Year Ended January 31, 1953	\$8,311.97	7,585.94					726.03
Total	\$3,231,561.97	\$757,585.94	\$275,250.00	\$319,500.00	\$1,810,500.00	\$65,000.00	726.03
Deduct							
Disbursements or Transfers to January 31, 1953	\$757,585.94	\$757,585.94					
Television Production Expenses	10,000.00		10,000.00				
Chapel in Trivandrum, India	2,000.00		2,000.00				
Purchase of Car for Hong Kong Mission	5,000.00		5,000.00				
Residential Property in Taipei	19,550.00		19,550.00				
India—Students' Quarters, Chapels, Workers' Homes	8,500.00		8,500.00				
Land and House in Harbin, Japan	22,000.00		22,000.00				
Tokyo Mission Residence	10,000.00		10,000.00				
Tokuta, Japan, Residence	9,000.00		9,000.00				
Nagercoil, India, Seminary Church	4,500.00		4,500.00				
Ambur, India, High School	7,500.00		7,500.00				
Ambur, India, Training School Hostel	3,500.00		3,500.00				
Wandoor, India, Dispensary and Reading Room	5,000.00		5,000.00				
Urawa, Japan, School	1,000.00		1,000.00				
Nakano-Cho, Japan, Garage	1,000.00		1,000.00				
Sepporo, Japan, Garage	13,734.30			13,734.30			
New Wing Addition to Chapel, Selma, Ala.	6,285.70			6,285.70			
Renovation of Girls' Dormitory, Selma, Ala.	17,000.00			17,000.00			
Boys' Dormitory, Selma, Ala.	20,000.00			20,000.00			
Chapel, Kannapolis, N. C.	20,000.00			20,000.00			
Chapel, Washington, D. C.	25,000.00			25,000.00			
Mission Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.	10,000.00			10,000.00			
Schools in Nigeria	7,500.00				7,500.00		
Motorization in Argentine District	5,000.00				5,000.00		
Argentine District for Montevideo	15,000.00				15,000.00		
Gymnasium, Porto Alegre, Brazil	250,000.00				250,000.00		
Transferred to Church Extension Capital	150,000.00				150,000.00		
Loan to Church Extension Fund	35,000.00				35,000.00		
Transferred to Home Mission Reserve							
Loan to Burlington, Vt., Atlantic District							
Total Disbursements and Transfers	\$1,790,235.94	\$757,585.94	\$108,150.00	\$122,000.00	\$812,500.00	\$65,000.00	
Balances, January 31, 1953 (To Exhibit "A")	\$1,441,326.03		\$170,100.00	\$207,500.00	\$998,000.00	\$65,000.00	726.03

"CONQUEST FOR CHRIST" FUND

Exhibit "E-II"

Balance, February 1, 1952 _____ \$ 60,735.33

Add		Receipts	
Districts _____		\$13,008,931.18	
Sundry _____		20,877.70	
Interest Earned on Investments _____		88,895.46	13,118,704.34
			<u>\$13,179,439.67</u>

Deduct		Disbursements and Appropriations	
Collection Expense _____		\$ 335,597.45	
Mission Fund Grants _____		3,223,250.00	
Educational Fund Grants:			
Buildings _____	\$4,656,711.83		
Equipment _____	65,500.00	4,722,211.83	8,281,059.28
			<u>\$ 4,898,380.39</u>

Balance, January 31, 1953 _____

CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND

Exhibit "F"

1. Balance, February 1, 1950 _____ \$ 83,928.30

Add		
2. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year 1950 _____	\$	54,344.72
3. Support Check Canceled, Fiscal Year 1950 _____		50.00
4. Trailer Supplies Sold, Fiscal Year 1950 _____		25.00
5. Transfer of Postwar Reserve Fund, Fiscal Year 1951 _____		613,159.29
6. Return from "CFC" Fund of Advances Made to Rehabilitate College Properties, Fiscal Year 1952 _____		270,000.00
Return from "CFC" Fund of the Following Advances:		
7. River Forest — Overdraft _____		14,283.41
8. Bronxville — Parking Lot _____		2,250.00
9. Seward — Remodeling _____		88,000.00
10. Oakland — Plastering _____		17,962.00
11. St. Louis — Equipment _____		10,099.50
12. Portland — Luther Hall _____		3,300.00
13. Portland — Four Lots _____		2,800.00
14. Fort Wayne — Equipment _____		4,278.00
15. St. Louis — Convert Electricity _____		18,000.00
16. Portland — Deficit _____		17,609.48
17. Austin — Overdraft _____		2,697.21
		<u>1,118,858.61</u>
18.		<u>\$ 1,202,786.91</u>
Deduct		
19. Refund of Budget Item, Fiscal Year 1950 \$		100.00
20. Subsidy, "Church Through the Ages" _____		4,666.00
21. Subsidy, "Treasury of Christian Literature" _____		5,466.50

FINANCIAL MATTERS

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Transfer to Synodical Building Fund, Fiscal Year 1951 _____	178,582.39	
Grant, Hospital at Antigua, Guatemala _____	20,000.00	
Grant, Missionary Board—Automobile Revolving Fund _____	6,000.00	
Special Appropriation for Parish Educa- tion Week _____	6,746.68	
Drawing Account Established for Family Worship Hour, Fiscal Year 1952 _____	50,000.00	
Grant, Concordia Historical Institute _____	30,000.00	
Grant, Resettlement Project in Germany _____	90,990.00	
Grant, Foreign Mission Building in Japan _____	41,053.31	
Grant, Chapel in Austin, Tex. _____	2,697.21	
Loan, Normal and High Schools in Nigeria, W. Africa _____	2,500.00	
Appropriation for Portland, Oreg., Im- provements _____	2,950.71	
Death Benefit Allowance _____	500.00	442,252.80
Balance, January 31, 1953 _____		<u>\$ 760,534.11</u>

Exhibit "G"

INSURANCE RESERVE

February 1, 1950, to January 31, 1953

Balance, February 1, 1950 _____ \$ 102,434.80

Add

Receipts, Fiscal Year 1950 _____	\$ 27,560.87	
Receipts, Fiscal Year 1951 _____	28,228.69	
Receipts, Fiscal Year 1952 _____	28,920.18	84,709.74

\$ 187,144.54

Deduct

Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1950 _____	\$ 847.93	
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1951 _____	569.06	
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1952 _____	490.00	1,906.99

Balance, January 31, 1953 _____ \$ 185,237.55

Exhibit "H"

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

Receipts

1. Repayment of Notes Receivable: 1947 _____	\$ 72,859.97	
2. 1948 _____	121,762.42	
3. 1949 _____	159,055.66	
4. 1950 _____	269,125.94	
5. 1951 _____	183,988.06	
6. 1952 _____	230,214.27	
7. Total Repayments _____		\$ 1,037,006.32
8. Administration Fees: 1947 _____	\$ 5,468.04	
9. 1948 _____	8,694.79	
10. 1949 _____	12,262.50	

11.	1950		12,914.54	
12.	1951		13,878.74	
13.	1952		16,228.42	
<hr/>				
14.	Total Administration Fees			69,447.03
15.	Contributions: 1947	\$	6,354.63	
16.	1948		6,824.81	
17.	1949		4,054.42	
18.	1950		8,905.70	
19.	1951		4,593.63	
20.	1952		3,278.78	
<hr/>				
21.	Total Contributions			34,011.97
22.	Notes Payable: 1950	\$	325,101.10	
23.	1951		43,688.12	
24.	1952		52,050.00	
<hr/>				
25.	Total Notes Payable			420,839.22
26.	Loan Adjustment, E. P. C.			23,950.00
27.	Loan from Home Mission Reserve			150,000.00
28.	Appropriation from CFC Fund			250,000.00
<hr/>				
29.	Total Receipts			<u>\$ 1,985,254.54</u>

Disbursements

30.	New Loans: 1947	\$	446,500.00	
31.	1948		392,942.00	
32.	1949		304,046.00	
33.	1950		265,836.70	
34.	1951		470,692.80	
35.	1952		604,020.00	
<hr/>				
36.	Total New Loans			\$ 2,484,037.50
37.	Expenses: 1947	\$	1,234.54	
38.	1948		1,176.89	
39.	1949		518.31	
40.	1950		744.30	
41.	1951		591.65	
42.	1952		625.22	
<hr/>				
43.	Total Expenses			4,890.91
<hr/>				
44.	Total Disbursements			<u>\$ 2,488,928.41</u>

Recapitulation

45.	Total Disbursements (Line 44)	\$	2,488,928.41	
46.	Total Receipts (Line 29)		1,985,254.54	
<hr/>				
47.	Net Disbursements	\$	503,673.87	
<hr/>				
48.	Balance, January 31, 1947	\$	958,044.81	
49.	Net Disbursements (Line 47)		503,673.87	
<hr/>				
50.	Balance, January 31, 1953	\$	<u>454,370.94</u>	

PENSION FUND

	1944	1946	1948	1950	1951	1952
Pension Fund Assets						
1. Investments	\$ 1,962,531.00	\$ 3,413,194.00	\$ 5,373,301.00	\$ 7,606,325.00	\$10,086,036.15	\$12,194,676.54
2. Amortization	1,557.07	792.44	5,446.72	35,891.94	92,054.97	93,036.85
3. Cash	15,449.82	79,322.56	(19,418.35)	(22,086.93)	254,172.58	118,291.50
4. Interest Accrued on Investments					58,553.51	76,523.27
5. Total Pension Fund Assets	\$ 1,979,537.89	\$ 3,493,309.00	\$ 5,359,329.37	\$ 7,620,130.01	\$10,490,817.21	\$12,482,550.16
Pension Fund Liabilities						
6. Pension Fund	\$ 1,828,839.06	\$ 3,192,382.49	\$ 4,902,733.05	\$ 6,915,269.82	\$ 9,431,218.75	\$11,289,796.04
7. Annuity Reserves	12,334.53	16,805.89	23,217.84	39,097.18		
8. Contingent Fund	22,824.03	45,337.27	64,703.22	99,449.60	156,320.69	180,293.88
9. Retirement Reserve	80,513.37	150,736.39	252,263.83	440,461.88	697,432.03	841,235.22
10. Investment Depreciation Reserve	12,782.12	34,141.31	34,141.31	34,466.31	41,126.91	109,035.99
11. Earnings, Current	18,270.81	29,820.27	61,992.99	74,600.47	151,789.75	62,159.03
12. Earnings, Deferred	3,973.97	24,085.39	20,277.13	16,784.95	12,929.08	
13. Total Pension Fund Liabilities	\$ 1,979,537.89	\$ 3,493,309.00	\$ 5,359,329.37	\$ 7,620,130.01	\$10,490,817.21	\$12,482,550.16

Pension Fund Earnings

Fiscal Year 1941	\$ 16,404.30	Fiscal Year 1948	\$ 135,337.43
Fiscal Year 1942	23,338.88	Fiscal Year 1949	149,427.44
Fiscal Year 1943	34,173.96	Fiscal Year 1950	219,521.53
Fiscal Year 1944	42,968.92	Fiscal Year 1951	242,806.10
Fiscal Year 1945	67,343.35	Fiscal Year 1952	300,696.87
Fiscal Year 1946	91,232.48		
Fiscal Year 1947	117,606.10	Total	\$1,440,917.36

Exhibit "J"

SYNODICAL BUILDING FUND

January 31, 1953

APPROPRIATIONS

	"Conquest for Christ"	Other Appropriations	Total Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended Balances
Advance Made to Rehabilitate College Properties — Returned to Contingent Reserve Account	\$ 270,000.00	\$ —	\$ 270,000.00	\$ 241,465.34	\$ 28,534.66
Advances Made to Carry out Provisions of the "Building for Tomorrow" Pro- gram	779,034.98	—	779,034.98	728,453.42	52,581.56
Advances Made from the Contingent Re- serve Account to Carry Out Provi- sions of the "Building for Tomorrow" Program	181,279.60	—	181,279.60	188,106.49	15,173.11
District Contributions	—	141.60	141.60	—	141.60
Austin	215,000.00	—	215,000.00	32,750.00	182,250.00
Bronxville	55,000.00	—	55,000.00	—	55,000.00
Concordia	285,000.00	—	285,000.00	—	285,000.00
Edmonton	250,000.00	57,584.28	307,584.28	120,855.89	186,728.39
Fort Wayne	360,000.00	—	360,000.00	2,104.72	357,895.28
Milwaukee	400,000.00	—	400,000.00	—	400,000.00
Oakland	—	906.23	906.23	652.43	253.80
Portland	110,000.00	—	119,109.28	18,494.50	100,614.78
River Forest	493,500.00	9,109.28	493,500.00	94,265.97	399,234.03
St. Louis	563,772.07	—	563,772.07	154,147.82	409,624.25
St. Paul	50,000.00	—	50,000.00	—	50,000.00
Seward	280,000.00	—	280,000.00	—	280,000.00
Springfield	297,625.18	14,725.00	312,350.18	4,050.04	308,300.14
Winfield	132,000.00	—	132,000.00	—	132,000.00
Totals	\$4,722,211.83	\$ 82,466.39	\$4,804,678.22	\$1,561,346.63	\$3,243,331.60

Exhibit "K"

BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1953

ASSETS

Current Funds

Current Assets:			
Petty Cash Funds	\$	4,352.13	
Prepaids, Sundry and Travel		3,185.53	
Bank Deposits		56,920.97	
Accounts Receivable		3,335.27	
Real Estate Sales,			
Contracts Receivable		75,960.55	
Investments, General		421,220.46	
Investments, Foreign (Sperrmarks)		189,005.00	
College Deposits Receivable		54,780.85	
Cash Due from Other Funds		803,196.76	\$ 1,611,957.52
Deferred Charges:			
Depreciations Prepaid	\$	69,516.21	
Life of Martin Luther Film		135,271.41	
Emotional Materials		9,775.80	
Equipment, etc.		33,749.56	248,312.98 \$ 1,860,270.50

Specific Funds

"Conquest for Christ":			
Cash	\$	27,115.01	
Investments		4,871,285.38	
Notes Receivable, Loan Grants		35,000.00	\$ 4,933,380.39
Other Specific Funds:			
Cash	\$	1,841,472.82	
Notes Receivable, Relief Loans		11,150.00	
Cash Due from Current Funds		266,558.50	2,119,181.32
Church Extension Fund:			
Cash	\$	454,370.94	
Notes Receivable (Less Reserve of \$7,752.60)		2,053,289.53	2,507,660.47 9,560,222.18

Other Assets

Concordia Publishing House	\$	2,916,532.96	
Radio Station KFUP		497,171.29	3,413,704.25

Plant Funds

Unexpended Plant Funds:			
Cash	\$	43,331.60	
Investments		3,200,000.00	\$ 3,243,331.60
Invested in Plant:			
Colleges and Seminaries		\$15,737,620.55	
St. Louis Office Building		552,412.05	
Sundry Residences		331,532.54	16,621,565.14 19,864,896.74

Trust Funds

Pension Fund		\$12,482,550.16	
L. L. L. Endowment Fund		2,849,346.05	
Sundry Trust Funds		2,265,796.82	
Lay Retirement Fund		517,704.16	18,115,397.19
			<u>\$52,814,490.86</u>

BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1953

LIABILITIES

Current Funds

Current Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	\$ 4,966.43	
College Deposits Payable	254,466.67	
Cash Due to Specific Funds	266,558.50	\$ 525,991.60

Deferred Income Credit:

Television Production Income		65,835.66
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Reserves:

Home Mission Reserve	\$ 363,616.47	
Unexpended Appropriations, Contingent Reserve	125,990.00	
Contingent Reserve (Of which \$594,585.64 of the funds representing this reserve have been expended for physical properties)	760,534.11	1,250,140.58

Budget Surplus, 1951 Operations	\$ 53,793.64	
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Less —

Budget Deficit, 1952 Operations	35,490.98	18,302.66	\$ 1,860,270.50
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Specific Funds

"Conquest for Christ":

Fund Balance	\$ 4,898,380.39	
Loan Fund Capital	35,000.00	\$ 4,933,380.39

Other Specific Funds:

Mission Funds	\$ 1,441,326.03	
Other Specific Funds	517,234.44	
Transitory Funds	160,620.85	2,119,181.32

Church Extension Fund:

Notes Payable	\$ 420,839.22	
Loan Payable		
Home Mission Reserve	150,000.00	
Capital Account	1,936,821.25	2,507,660.47
		9,560,222.18

Other Assets

Concordia Publishing House, Net Worth	\$ 2,916,532.96	
KFUO, Net Worth	497,171.29	3,413,704.25

Plant Funds

Unexpended Appropriations:

"Conquest for Christ"	\$ 3,243,331.60	
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Invested in Plant:

Cash Due to Current Funds (Of which \$82,601.86 is for Saint Louis Office Building)	\$ 699,093.26	
Mortgage Payable	2,892.32	
Net Investment in Plant	15,919,579.56	16,621,565.14
		19,864,896.74

Trust Funds

Pension Fund	\$12,482,550.16	
L. L. L. Endowment Fund	2,849,346.05	
Sundry Trust Funds	2,265,796.82	
Lay Retirement Fund	517,704.16	18,115,397.19
		<u>\$52,814,490.86</u>

ACTION

Committee 11 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution 4

Your Committee has carefully examined the financial report of the Treasurer of Synod as printed on pages 460 to 475 of *Reports and Memorials* and wishes to make the following recommendations:

1. That we adopt the Treasurer's report; and
2. That Synod commend our Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Schlueter, the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Charles E. Groerich, and the entire Financial Department of Synod for their faithful and efficient service.

Report of Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

(Memorial 804)

For the information of the Houston Convention and the Board of Directors of Synod, the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds submits herewith a report of its operations for the past triennium.

The personnel of the Board has remained unchanged during the past three years, and its members are: President, John W. Behnken, or one of the Vice-Presidents of Synod as an alternate; Walter H. Schlueter, treasurer; C. H. Garbers; Walter H. Kroehnke, vice-chairman; John A. Sauermann; Theodore Schroeder; Richard H. Waltke, chairman; August J. Luedtke, advisory member; Charles E. Groerich, secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are: Richard H. Waltke, chairman; Walter H. Kroehnke, vice-chairman; Walter H. Schlueter; Theodore Schroeder; Charles E. Groerich, secretary.

The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds meets quarterly, and during the interim the Executive Committee carries out the resolutions of the Board and transacts all other business requiring immediate and prompt attention. All purchases and sales and other administrative acts transacted by the Executive Committee require the approval of Synod's Trust Funds Committee at a subsequent meeting.

The Trust Funds are itemized in the following schedules:

	January 31, 1951	January 31, 1952	January 31, 1953
Pension Fund _____	\$ 8,898,048.06	\$10,490,817.21	\$12,482,550.16
L. L. L. Endowment Fund _	2,827,711.95	2,845,345.34	2,849,346.05
Sundry Trusts _____	2,309,824.80	2,242,938.15	2,265,796.82
Lay Retirement Fund _____	357,034.88	432,188.77	517,704.16
	\$14,392,619.69	\$16,011,289.47	\$18,115,397.19

Diversification of Trust Funds — January 31, 1953:

	L. L. L. Endowment Fund Per cent to Total	Sundry Trusts Per cent to Total	Pension Fund Per cent to Total	Lay Re- tirement Fund Per cent to Total
U. S. Government Bonds —	100.00%	83.22%	51.29%	84.95%
Public Utility Bonds —		10.35	30.49	13.05
Railroad Bonds —		.40	3.12	2.00
Industrial Bonds —		.23	14.48	
Real Estate Mortgages —		5.80	.62	
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

It is interesting to note from the above figures that the Pension and Lay Retirement Funds have shown a steady and substantial growth, while the L. L. L. Endowment Fund increased nominally and the Sundry Trust Fund decreased slightly.

The regulations under which your Board operates require that no less than 50 per cent of Synod's Trust Funds shall be invested in the full obligations of the U. S. Government. The Pension Fund has almost reached this point, and the Committee is planning to reduce U. S. Government Bond holdings in the other Trust Funds closer to minimum requirements when money for investing is available. This long-range policy should increase the earnings of the Trust Funds, if the trend of higher interest rates continues.

The difficult problem of investing money under the very conservative rules and regulations governing Synod's Trust Funds and still maintain net earnings for the Funds, excluding the Lay Retirement Fund, at the rate of 2½% annually or better, has been solved because of a slow but steady rise in interest rates and increased increments on U. S. Savings Bonds. In 1949 and the first half of 1950, on the average, U. S. Government Bonds yielded about 2.28%, and other high-grade bond investments yielded approximately 2.64%. Today, these same investments can be purchased to yield 2.90% and 3.20%, respectively. This improvement in interest rates and increased increments on U. S. Government Savings Bonds has increased the earnings of all Trust Funds. In the fiscal year ended January 31, 1953, the Pension Fund earned 2.73%, the L. L. L. Endowment Fund 2.76%, and the Sundry Trust Fund 2.94%, the Lay Retirement Fund 2.29%. The low percentage of earnings of the Lay Retirement Fund is due to the fact that the major portion of the investments is represented by U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, which are less than five years old. The earnings of these Bonds, of course, will improve as they grow closer to maturity and should increase the income of this Fund in the future more in line with the other Trust Funds.

The Investment Depreciation Reserves of the Trust Funds are: L. L. L. Endowment Fund 3.99%, Sundry Trust Fund 2.78%, Pen-

and Lay Retirement Fund is less than 1% of invested capital. Synod's Trust Funds Committee believes it to be prudent investment management to increase the Investment Depreciation Reserves of the Pension and Lay Retirement Funds, which is inadequate, up to at least 2½% of invested capital. When these reserves are established, then larger disbursements can be credited to the earnings accounts of these Funds, provided interest rates remain favorable.

In the 1950 report, your Board gave a valid reason for refusing to invest Trust Funds, particularly Pension Fund money, in Church Extension loans. Since then, it has been suggested by several sources that we reconsider our decision with a view toward investing a substantial part of Pension Funds for Church Extension purposes. Your Committee is still of the opinion that we cannot legally lend Trust Funds for this purpose, and we shall continue to govern our investment policy accordingly. We again quote the paragraph contained in the 1950 report covering the subject:

"A number of times your Board has been importuned to set aside a substantial part of the Pension Fund for Church Extension purposes. This matter was referred to Synod's counsel. It was his studied opinion, based upon the law and many court decisions, that it would be illegal for Synod to lend any part of the Pension Fund to either Districts or congregations. Your Board agrees with Synod's counsel and intends to be governed by his opinion."

The total Trust Funds entrusted to the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds amount to \$18,115,397.19 as of January 31, 1953, and are increasing at the rate of about \$150,000 monthly, mostly owing to regular contributions paid into the Pension Fund.

Your Board is fully aware of its responsibilities and is taking adequate safeguards for investing, conserving, and protecting Synod's Trust Funds. The Committee operates under conservative rules and regulations governing Synod's Trust Funds. These regulations were approved by the Board of Directors of Synod and have remained unchanged. The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago and Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis are custodians of the Trust Funds, and all securities are stored in safekeeping in the depository of these two institutions. In addition, Moody's and Continental Illinois National Bank advisory services are used to counsel and advise the Committee in the purchase and sale of securities. These services also include periodic reviews of all investments in the portfolios of Synod's Trust Funds.

The Trust Funds are kept fully invested, and all principal and interest payments are current. There are no investments in default

in any of Synod's Trust Funds. The Treasurer of Synod keeps accurate and complete records of Synod's Trust Funds, and all accounts are audited annually by a certified public accountant appointed by Synod's Board of Directors.

RICHARD H. WALTKE, *Chairman*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 11 Synod resolved:

Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The important and complex work of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds has been carried on faithfully by the men appointed to this office by the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, These services have been cheerfully given without financial remuneration; and

WHEREAS, The members of this Board have carried on this work at the sacrifice of their own time and energies; therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer our sincere thanks to the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds.

Modify the Synodical Policy of the Financing of Capital Investments

(Memorial 805)

Synod, under God's grace, has a debt-free capital investment whose potential is not being used for the expansion of Christ's kingdom. Other enterprising church bodies may well serve as contrasting lessons to us in this regard. We do not believe that current income should be made to pay the cost of buildings which are to serve for a generation or more.

Accordingly, we urgently recommend to Synod:

1) that it change its system of financing capital improvements from a cash policy to one which uses the advantages of Synod's credit position; and

2) that the President of Synod appoint a committee of five laymen of our Church especially competent in banking and financial practices to develop sound policies and standardized procedures; and

3) that the Treasurer of Synod and its Board of Directors thereupon put this program into immediate effect, with an evaluative report to each succeeding synodical convention.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, CONCORDIA, Mo.
O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

In this connection Committee 11 also considered Unprinted Memorial 28, read to Synod by Mr. J. W. Boehne, Jr. After a number of amendments had been made, Synod *adopted* the following resolutions:

Resolution 13

WHEREAS, The unprinted memorial of Synod's Board of Directors, Unprinted Memorial 28, appearing on pages 24 to 26 of "Today's Business," was received by Committee 11 only after the committee was organized for this convention; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of Synod, in this Unprinted Memorial 28, points out that millions of dollars are needed by the Church in its missionary and higher educational work; and

WHEREAS, The issues involved are of such far-reaching importance to the Church; and

WHEREAS, The complexity of the problems presented by this memorial requires more study than is possible at this convention; and

WHEREAS, Some church members and congregations are still making contributions to the "Conquest for Christ" offering; and

WHEREAS, Some of the Districts of Synod and local areas have embarked upon long-range major projects in the interest of the kingdom of Christ which had been delayed because of the "Conquest for Christ" offering; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors, in Unprinted Memorial 27, recommends that Synod recognize the need of a Survey and Findings Committee to make a thorough study of the over-all financial needs of Synod for the years 1957, 1958, 1959; and

WHEREAS, Our Lord has greatly blessed our Church and is continually presenting open doors of opportunity for Kingdom growth; and

WHEREAS, Every Christian most earnestly desires and fervently prays for such progress in the Savior's kingdom; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod authorize a Survey and Findings Committee to be composed of the Board of Directors of Synod, and a like number of District representatives chosen by the voting members at the meeting of the 1953 Fiscal Conference of Synod, the Planning Counselor of Synod, the Comptroller of Synod, the Assistant Treasurer of Synod, and the four Vice-Presidents of Synod to be considered as advisory members; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee, as soon as possible after the 1953 meeting of the Fiscal Conference of Synod, make a careful and detailed survey of the present financial program of our Church

and its financial requirements for the future, as far as they can be determined; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, upon approval of this committee, be authorized to set up a Capital Investment Fund, the amount to be determined by this committee, to be used for missionary and higher educational work as carried on by Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That the allocations from this fund be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors, as to project, priority, amount, and time; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, upon approval of this committee, be authorized to borrow moneys not to exceed \$6,000,000 for the Capital Investment Fund in such amounts as in the committee's findings are necessary to meet the most critical needs; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee be empowered to devise ways and means for raising these funds, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee serve in the afore-mentioned capacity for the next triennium; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee be known as the Survey and Findings Committee of Synod; and be it finally

Resolved, That all matters pertaining to the inclusion of capital investment funds in the 1954 synodical budget be referred to the meeting of the Fiscal Conference of Synod in 1953.

NOTE: Matters presented in Unprinted Memorials 5, 10, 13, 19, and 27, and the recommendation on Capital Investment Funds (page 168 of *Reports and Memorials*, Resolution 12, pages 32 and 33 of "Today's Business"), and the petition of the Church Extension Board (*Reports and Memorials*, page 257), and Memorial 805 on page 478 of the *Reports and Memorials*, and the recommendation submitted to Committee 11 by Committee 2 at this Convention, are covered by this resolution.

Report of the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion

(Memorial 806)

The Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion is a creation of the 1950 convention of Synod. It includes the work formerly specifically assigned to the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education. The undersigned was appointed Stewardship Counselor of Synod by the Board of Directors soon after the 1950 convention. In May, 1952, the Rev. Waldo J. Werning was appointed by the Board of Directors of Synod to serve as Assistant Stewardship Counselor.

The functions of this Department are threefold:

1. To promote a sustained program of Christian stewardship during the total life of our members, particularly as these lives enter into the programs of our congregations and of Synod.
2. To promote missionary education and information so that our membership is the more informed concerning Synod's great missionary program.
3. To promote evangelical ways and means of gathering sufficient offerings from our members to supply the growing needs of our Church's expanding program.

To achieve these three general aims, even in a limited degree, our Department must endeavor to keep in close touch with the field through many and varied contacts with District leaders and the leaders of at least a number of our congregations. Warm and convincing literature must be prepared and made available. Effective visual-aid materials must be produced for general distribution. The demand for such materials is on the increase. Time and again we were forced to make reprints. This is a good sign. Our people are becoming more stewardship-conscious. Yet no one will deny that our people are lagging far behind what they could and should be doing for their congregations, their Districts, and Synod. They need help!

A Synod-Wide Stewardship Program

In order to meet the needs of the local parishes, the stewardship leaders of our Districts and Synod met at Lake Okoboji (Iowa) last summer and planned an over-all and comprehensive stewardship program. The Board of Directors of Synod made this meeting possible through a special grant. *In this program the laity are to play a vital role.* Thousands of laymen are being enrolled on District, circuit, and congregational levels in order to make this program effective. The program is to be a sustained venture, a year-round, a year-upon-year effort. In many sections of Synod this program has already taken a firm foothold. It is our hope and prayer that all of the congregations of Synod will participate in this program as their circumstances may require.

Basic Aim of Program

The basic purpose of the entire stewardship program is to build more functional congregations — congregations fulfilling their high and God-given mission in such a day as this. The chief parts of the program are:

1. Greater consecration on the part of our members to Christ in order that they might serve better as living members of His body.
2. A deep appreciation of the why and wherefore of Christian

congregations, stressing especially the privileges and duties of membership in a Christian congregation.

3. The planning of solid spiritual programs in our congregations, geared to meet the spiritual needs of our members and the community where the church is located.

4. Enlisting and training our members for spiritual service in and through our congregations.

5. Fully informing our members of their local congregation's work and its missionary outreach in District and Synod.

6. Giving our congregations a vision of the world's need of Christ and how they can supply that need.

7. Instructing our people in the grace of giving as God has prospered them.

These, and other related needs, the newly organized stewardship program of Synod strives to supply.

Giving to Missions (Through Synod)

Year	Synod's Goal	Budget Receipts (Total)	Receipts (Per Comm.)
1943	\$2,200,000	\$2,312,409	\$2.09
1944	2,500,000	2,580,628	2.32
1945	2,500,000	2,776,985	2.36
1946	2,750,000	2,864,601	2.47
1947	2,900,000	2,916,171	2.49
1948	3,600,000	3,467,171	2.90
1949	4,000,000	3,634,787	2.91
1950	4,250,000	4,250,135	3.33
1951	4,750,000	4,645,950	3.72
1952	5,250,000	4,933,625	3.88
1953	6,500,000	?	5.18 (needed)

Per-communicant giving to Synod's Kingdom program:

1927 _____ \$2.73 1952 _____ \$3.88

Considering the devaluation of the dollar, are our people actually giving more to missions than they did in 1927?

Our budgetary goals from 1943 to 1948 were far too low. Only the special offerings through the Peace Thankoffering, the Centennial Thankoffering, and the "Building for Tomorrow" offering prevented a severe lag and bog in our Church's over-all program.

Synod's goal for 1953 is \$1,250,000 higher than it was last year. It is our considered opinion that because of Synod's rapidly expanding program and because of the expenditure of "Conquest for Christ" funds we shall find it necessary to increase the budgets of Synod for the next three years at least \$1,250,000 per annum. In other words, our Church should have available a minimum of

\$7,750,000 for 1954 \$9,000,000 for 1955 \$10,250,000 for 1956

through regular budgetary channels.

These figures should make us think as well as blink. When the 1950 convention of Synod voted the "Conquest for Christ" offering, perhaps without realizing it — also voted for considerable increases in the future budgets of Synod. You cannot invest thirteen million in capital expenditure without appreciably increasing current costs. And the Lord has supplied our people with the means to do so. Surely with a per-capita income of approximately \$2,000 in 1952 our people cannot plead poverty. Last year the average communicant member gave to the Lord about \$3.00 for District purposes, \$3.88 to Synod's mission program, and \$10.87 to the "Conquest for Christ" effort. That's a total of \$17.75. This year a minimum of about \$8.54 per member is asked of the average member to meet District and Synod's missionary needs. That's a little less than half of what the average member gave last year. Surely we can do better than that!

We cheer the man who, tired of the pro and con of debate concerning his congregation's giving to missions, stood up in the meeting and cried out: "Mr. Chairman, I move that in Christ's name we finally begin to move the world!"

Recommendations

1. We urge that all congregations of Synod seriously study the newly launched Synod-wide stewardship program with the view in mind of adopting it and adapting it to their own peculiar needs and circumstances. The program includes stewardship education for all of life, missionary education, and growth in the grace of giving to Kingdom purposes in the parish, the District, and Synod. The organizational plan is closely tied in with that of Synod itself.

2. *Mission Call* is a mission publication covering all of the missionary work carried on by Synod at home and abroad. Efforts should be made by our congregations to see to it that this new publication is read by as many of their members as possible. *Mission Call* will give our members the information they must have if we expect them to give more liberal support to missions. This bi-monthly publication costs only 75 cents per year. In bulk it costs only 50 cents per year if mailed to a single address.

3. To better inform our people about the mission work of our Church, the new mission movies on New Guinea, Nigeria, India, Guatemala, Mexico, etc., ought to be shown in the congregations of Synod. More movies will be available soon. Use these films!

4. Many of our congregations have only one mission festival each year. We urge the observance of two mission festivals, one

in the first half, the other in the second half of the year. If the mission of the Church is missions, our people must be informed and inspired more frequently.

5. We recommend that our congregations strive toward the minimum goal of giving one dollar for missions to every two for home purposes. Many of the major denominations in America are asking their people to give one dollar for missions to every dollar used in the local parish. While we recognize that a minority of our congregations are already giving this amount and more, by far the majority are giving much less. At the present time most of our congregations are giving only 10 to 12 per cent of their current income for missions, while a number are giving still less—some, much less. If our congregations would strive for the minimum goal suggested, we would in a few years have double the funds now available for the mission programs of District and Synod. Where congregations have the single-pocket envelope and use the unit budget system, and where their mission remittance is relatively low as compared with current home expense, we especially urge sizable percentage increases for missions annually until at least the ratio of one dollar for missions to every two spent for current home expenses is attained.

6. Synod in convention some years ago passed the resolution that the congregations of Synod consider the annual observance of a Synodical Sunday. The program and purposes of our large corporation, known as The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, are not too well fixed in the hearts and minds of too many of our members. Synodical Sunday provides a splendid opportunity to bring to our people the advantages and responsibilities which are theirs as members of Synod. We again bring this resolution to the attention of the delegates attending this convention, trusting that they will encourage their congregations to observe Synodical Sunday annually.

7. Should it be the policy of Synod to include, wherever possible, necessary capital investments in its annual budget? While our "Conquest for Christ" effort was indeed a glorious project and provided for urgent and large capital expenditures which could not well be included in the budget of Synod for any given year or years, we ought to plan our program on a long-range basis, thus obviating special Synod-wide offerings every two or three years. We do not believe that frequent special offerings are the answer to our growing needs, but rather a Christ-centered, spiritual program of stewardship including proportionate giving. Such a program, promoted on a sustained basis and in an evangelical manner,

According to the Lord's promise provide ever more funds to carry on the expanding program of our Church. This is one of the purposes and goals of the Synod-wide stewardship program adopted at Lake Okoboji last summer. Its results are already becoming evident. In the next few years, under God's blessing, its effect also on the mission offerings will make itself felt in an ever-increasing measure.

This is not to be construed as though we're against *all* special offerings as such. The "Conquest for Christ" effort definitely was a great boon to our Church's ongoing program. Its stewardship by-products are bound to have a profound effect upon many of our people at least for some years to come. There will be times when such special offerings will be necessary, but we do not believe that they should be necessary every two or three years — if we plan wisely and train our people more and more to give as God has prospered them. A growing number of congregations, as well as several major denominations, have had this happy experience. We now have a program gauged to produce similar results. Why not give it a chance to prove its worth? It's not a question whether our people have the money; rather it's a question of what they have the money for.

J. E. HERRMANN

Stewardship Counselor of Synod

Committee 11 also considered Memorial 807 in this connection.

Long-Range Stewardship Planning

(Memorial 807)

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the Church, in these fateful years is challenging our congregations in their work at home and in the world at large with great opportunities for Kingdom service and missionary expansion; and

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus must receive a greater portion of our incomes so that we shall be enabled to fulfill the demands which He is daily placing before us; and

WHEREAS, Frequent special collections are not the best stewardship, inasmuch as they often delay needed expansion and capital investments, sometimes meet with unfavorable reactions on the part of our people, and generally pave the way for more special collections, and ought therefore be reduced to a minimum; and

WHEREAS, Wise, long-range planning will anticipate future demands and make it possible to spread the load over a greater number of years, thus eliminating the necessity of immediate large drives; and

WHEREAS, A greater response of co-operation and regular,

liberal support will be gained if our people are more effectively informed of the demands of the Kingdom; and

WHEREAS, A more widespread participation of our lay people must and can be obtained toward the promotion of the program of the Church and has even now been successfully achieved in the extended "Conquest for Christ" effort; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That our District study and promote ways and means of bringing the Program of District and Synod to all of our people more effectively through specially prepared literature, visual-aid materials, home visitation, and the use of more laymen on the District, circuit, and congregational levels.

2. That our District Stewardship and Finance Committee, together with the Visitors, plan such a District program as soon as possible.

3. That Synod's Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion be informed of this our action and asked to be helpful to the District Stewardship and Finance Committees in developing and carrying out such a program.

4. That our District Stewardship and Finance Committee, together with our Board of Directors (District officials), be authorized to set up a District budget which will more fully meet the growing demands of our District and Synod.

5. That in view of all this, Synod be asked to plan its budget on a long-range basis, include in its annual budget such items as generally are included in special church-wide collections, and thus endeavor to eliminate such Synod-wide collections as much as possible.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT

T. A. WEINHOLD, *President*

WALTER J. WARNECK, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following resolution submitted by Committee 11 was adopted by Synod:

Resolution 6

WHEREAS, It is apparent to all that the only effective solution to the many financial problems confronting our Church is a wider and greater participation on the part of all our people; and

WHEREAS, Our laity must be encouraged and given every opportunity to execute its right of the royal priesthood; and

WHEREAS, It is equally apparent that the necessary degree of participation cannot best be achieved by the constant pleas for funds; therefore be it

Resolved, That the congregations of Synod, for their growth in the stewardship life, adopt the plan of our Stewardship Counselor (*Reports and Memorials*, pages 482-484); and be it further

Resolved, That the congregations of Synod encourage their members to subscribe to *Mission Call*, make fuller use of the mission films, strive to obtain a minimum goal of one dollar for missions out of every three dollars collected (work at large), observe Synodical and Mission Sundays in a manner most beneficial to their members and the missions of the Church, and by regular proportionate giving eliminate the need of frequent special drives for funds; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the Stewardship Counselor for his faithful and efficient service.

Report of Board of Support and Pensions

(Memorial 808)

1. The Board of Support and Pensions herewith submits to the Honorable Convention its report for the past triennium, 1950 to 1953.

2. We wish to express to Synod our sincere appreciation for the privilege and opportunity of rendering service to the veterans of the Cross and their dependents. We thank Synod itself, and all its members, for the financial assistance it has given to the retired and disabled servants of the Word and to their widows and orphans through our service. It is no small matter each month to remit to at least 1,275 beneficiaries a total of approximately \$60,000 in Pension and Support benefits.

3. The Executive Committee of your Board met at least five times each year during the past triennium to transact the routine business of the Board, which consists primarily in granting Pension and Support benefits to the individual applicant after his request has received the recommendation of the respective District board.

4. We take this opportunity to thank the District boards for their willing and efficient co-operation not only with regard to Pension and Support matters, but also with regard to enlisting new Pension Fund members in their individual Districts.

5. This Board met in plenary session twice each year during this past triennium for the purpose of discussing and determining the policies which guide the Executive Committee in the performance of their duties and also to prepare recommendations and overtures for the improvement of the Pension Fund,

as you will see from the proposed amendments farther along in this report.

6. A meeting with all District chairmen, except three who were unable to come, was held February 12 and 13, 1952, at the Lutheran Building in St. Louis. The purpose of this conference was to acquaint all District chairmen with the complete program of the Pension Fund and its benefits. Papers were prepared and read by a number of District chairmen. Dr. George A. Huggins, our actuary, who lends invaluable aid to our Board throughout the year, was also present. The conference was a success in every way and well worth the cost.

7. Your Executive Secretary again attended numerous conventions. In 1951 he was present at nine District conventions and in 1952 at five other District gatherings. He also met with smaller groups at conferences and the like. That the graduates of our seminaries and teachers' colleges may be better informed in Pension matters, the Executive Secretary has been visiting twice each school year at the teachers' college at River Forest and the seminaries at Springfield and St. Louis. And during 1952 he twice met with the graduating classes at our teachers' college in Seward.

8. For the information of all concerned we submit a tabulation of all Pension and Support benefits remitted by this Board from 1918 to January 31, 1953. You will observe that there is a large bare space on the left-hand side of the tabulation for the years 1918 to 1937. This represents those years during which Synod, in an organized way, granted Support only, and that upon formal annual application. The Pension Fund was inaugurated October 1, 1937, and beginning the very next year, this Board was in a position to initiate the payment of Pension benefits, which even at this time, after 15 years, are still largely subsidized by Synod.

9. In the center of the tabulation under the heading "Pension Credits," you will see listed the actual earned annuities payable to the 981 Pension beneficiaries on the basis of the Pension Fund accumulations of the retired or deceased Pension Fund members. The subsidy necessary to make payment of the Pension benefits listed in the column at the left of the Pension credits is taken from Synod's appropriation in behalf of the Board of Support and Pensions. As time goes on, the annuities earned will eventually be sufficient to provide for the needs of the Pensioner. It very likely will take at least another fifteen years before the accumulations to the credit of retiring Pension Fund members will provide pensions to which no subsidy will have to be added.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

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10. Tabulation of Pension Benefits

PENSION BENEFITS

Retired Workers	Disabled Workers	Widows	Annuitants Only	Total Benefit-Clashes	Pension Credits	Year	Workers	Widows	Orphans	Total Supp. Cash	Supp.
14			14	\$ 1,590.00		1918	124	218		342	\$ 75,842.83
43			43	9,207.00		1919	126	252		378	88,653.00
65			76	20,231.50		1920	135	253		388	107,160.00
85		7	111	31,304.00		1921	160	255		415	137,248.02
146		16	180	65,871.85		1922	162	300		462	164,523.15
166		31	214	84,669.04		1923	175	315		490	189,079.49
191		43	259	106,962.89	\$ 7,367.17	1924	193	348		541	214,338.13
228		60	312	145,503.31	9,423.71	1925	208	349		557	231,535.83
255		71	362	169,255.04	14,846.03	1926	214	378		592	242,669.68
265		84	387	187,276.30	20,350.06	1927	230	395		625	270,980.18
309		101	451	274,314.33	25,675.09	1928	240	410		650	284,283.50
323		126	504	278,893.34	28,803.37	1929	256	420		676	296,814.70
337		150	522	295,141.07	36,968.49	1930	265	434		699	302,245.68
363	251	2413	845	2,432,470.59	45,568.96	1931	273	448		721	305,515.62
418	63	481	961	\$ 462,634.50	53,777.46	1932	288	476		764	289,371.44
					56,208.28	1933	277	440		717	212,459.38
						1934	286	461		747	207,285.84
						1935	300	467		767	223,793.89
						1936	303	468		771	223,295.94
						1937	305	487		792	229,857.34
						1938	308	494	22	824	240,839.66
						1939	363	524	19	846	235,702.23
						1940	307	522	16	845	244,909.23
						1941	302	523	19	844	257,024.74
						1942	272	512	23	807	261,561.83
						1943	259	509	24	792	313,285.69
						1944	232	506	22	760	334,644.66
						1945	221	506	23	750	358,492.12
						1946	220	502	23	741	401,251.01
						1947	220	501	20	741	412,283.22
						1948	213	520	20	753	437,886.89
						1949	213	508	21	742	545,969.17
						1950	198	493	22	713	549,282.48
						1951	2	234	24	477	561,014.53
						1952	119	290	20	391	646,959.03
							81				715,651.49

In further explanation of above tabulation we submit the following footnotes:

11. ¹⁾ The increase in Pension benefits of \$87,000 in 1948 over the previous year is accounted for by the fact that Synod at the convention in Chicago in 1947 increased the minimum Retirement Pension from \$50 to \$60 a month.

12. ²⁾ Synod in 1950 at the Milwaukee Convention resolved to grant a Disability Pension of \$60 a month to all disabled Pension Fund members, effective February 1, 1951. Previously these disabled servants of the Word were listed as Support beneficiaries. In 1951 they were transferred to the column "Disabled Workers," under Pension benefits, receiving the Disability Pension of \$60 a month. The number of workers receiving Support was correspondingly decreased.

13. Furthermore, because Synod at Milwaukee also resolved to pay a minimum Pension of \$30 a month to the widows of Pension Fund members, more than 152 widows, heretofore classed as widows receiving Support, were reclassified as widows receiving the Widows' Pension. Thus, the number of Support widows was lowered from 497 to 334, and the number of widows receiving Pensions increased from 150 to 413. We have other widows who had been receiving only their Widow's Annuity who began to receive the minimum Widow's Pension instead.

14. These Disability and Widows' Pensions were largely the reason why Pension benefits increased from \$295,000 in 1950 to \$432,000 in 1951. Support benefits in 1951 therefore showed a decrease.

15. ³⁾ Because the accumulations of retired or deceased Pension Fund members provided less than 20% of the minimum Pension of \$60 to retired and disabled men and \$30 to widows for a total of only \$68,441.70, a subsidy of almost \$400,000 from the treasury of the Board of Support and Pensions was necessary to make possible the payment of Pension Fund benefits totaling \$462,634.50.

16. ⁴⁾ Included in the total cost (last column) for 1951 and 1952, but not included in any other column, are the Christmas bonus payments of \$18,490 in 1951 and \$18,675 in 1952.

17. We submit now a number of statistical reports regarding our Old Age Pensioners, Disability Pensioners, Widows receiving the Pension, Support cases to workers who were not members of the Fund, and to the widows and orphans of non-members of Pension Fund as well as a report on deaths among Pension Fund members and Support beneficiaries.

Old Age Pensioners

18. Since the Pension Fund was inaugurated October 1, 1937, we have paid an Old Age Pension to 609 workers in Synod who retired after age 65. Of these pensioners 375 are still receiving the Old Age Benefit of \$60 a month, or \$720 a year. During the past fifteen years the Lord called 214 in death, and 20 have either become active again as servants in the Church or have otherwise secured gainful employment, earning more than \$120 a month and are now receiving only the actual earned retirement annuity on their Pension Fund credits.

19. During 1952 we entered upon our list of Pension beneficiaries, 37 retiring workers whose average age was 69 years; 23 pastors, average 70; 2 professors, average age 70; and 16 teachers, average age 67. These servants of the Church had rendered an average of 44 years of service to the Lord.

20. Their average Pension Fund accumulation from personal and employer's contributions is \$2,580.48. The retirement annuity is \$227.26 a year, or \$18.92 a month, yet 35 receive the \$60 Retirement Pension a month, 1 \$52.50 and 1 \$30 a month. Synod supplies from its appropriation to the Board of Support and Pensions a subsidy sufficient to provide an Old Age Pension of \$60 a month when all personal and employer's Pension Fund contributions have been made from October 1, 1937, to the date of retirement.

Retirement Annuity Only

21. Four other men, 1 pastor and 3 teachers who also retired in 1952, are receiving only the earned retirement annuity which averages \$17.36 a month, because their wages from part-time work are greatly in excess of the ceiling of \$120 a month. Nine other retired men receive only the Retirement Annuity. One disabled woman receives only her Disability Annuity and five pastors' widows, or former widows of pastors, receive only their Widows' Annuity.

Disability Pensions

22. Because of disability, during 1952, 19 servants of the Word under age 65, 17 pastors and 2 teachers, resigned and became eligible to receive the Disability Pension which Synod promises its workers who participate in the Pension Fund with their employers. The cause of their retirement was: Nervousness, 6; heart ailments, 5; tuberculosis, 4; other causes, 4.

23. Their average accumulation from personal and employer's contributions was \$1,869.50. Their Disability Annuity was \$98.52, or \$8.21 a month. Yet Synod is paying a Disability Pension of \$60 to 12 of these 19. Others receive less than \$60 a month because either the workers themselves or their congregations or boards did

not participate in the Pension Fund in full from October 1, 1937, to the date of their resignation. Some of these disabled workers have greater needs because of dependents. Additional Support has been granted to 8 of them, averaging \$111.78 a month. The average age of these 19 men is 47 years. They rendered an average of 23 years of service.

24. A number of our disabled pensioners who had resigned prior to 1952 have since reached age 65 and now are regarded as Old Age Pensioners. Following is a tabulation of the veterans of the Cross who today are receiving the Old Age Benefit:

25.

Year Retired	Number Who Retired	Still Receiving Pension	Former Pastors	Profs.	Male Teach.	Female Teach.	Years of Ret.	Present Aver. Age
1938	15	2	2				14	87
1939	28	9	4		4	1	13	83
1940	33	8	6		2		12	80
1941	34	16	10	1	5		11	83
1942	61	31	18	1	12		10	80
1943	31	19	14		5		9	78
1944	43	23	14		9		8	78
1945	49	25	17		8		7	76
1946	54	31	19	2	8	2	6	75
1947	31	26	15	4	6	1	5	74
1948	56	39	25	3	11		4	73
1949	48	43	28	3	11	1	3	72
1950	33	23	17		6		2	71
1951	52	47	32	2	11	2	1	70
1952	41	33	21	1	10	1		69
	609	375	242	17	108	8		

Deaths of Pension Fund Members

26. During the 1952 fiscal year, February 1, 1952—January 31, 1953, 64 deaths of Pension Fund members were recorded, which called for the payment of \$30,175 in death benefits.

27. Included among these 64 deaths were 32 Old Age Pensioners, 21 pastors, 2 professors, and 9 teachers, who had served an average of 47 years. Their average period of retirement was 8 years, and their average age at death was 82. The cause of death in 20 cases was a heart ailment, 5 died of a stroke, 1 of cancer, and 6 of other causes. 23 were survived by a widow. Their average Pension Fund accumulation was \$876.64, which provided an average earned annuity of \$6.78 a month. Yet they received a pension of \$60 a month because Synod added a subsidy from Support Funds. The total average benefits paid to each pensioner was \$5,266.41.

28. Seven servants of the Word, 5 pastors and 2 teachers, who had resigned because of disability, at an average age of 58, after

having served an average of 34 years, were delivered from their affliction after an average of only 1 year of retirement. In all but one case the cause of death was heart trouble. Their average Pension Fund accumulation was \$1,857. The average disability annuity was \$8.15 a month. Yet, in most cases, they received a Disability Pension of \$60 a month. All seven men were survived by a widow.

29. Twenty-five men passed away while still in the active ministry, 20 pastors, 2 professors, and 3 teachers, at an average age of 60, after 36 years of service. Cause of death was heart ailment 15, cancer 4, accidents 3, other causes 3. The youngest was 37, the oldest 70. Their average Pension Fund accumulation was \$2,814.79, the average widows' annuity is \$12.34 a month. 24 men were survived by a widow, 18 of whom receive a pension of \$30 a month; 2 — \$25; 1 — \$21.25, 2 — \$17.50; and one of \$9. Five of the last referred to receive less than \$30 because either the husband or his congregation had not made payment in full of all Pension Fund contributions from date of eligibility to date of death.

Widows' Pensions

30. We listed February 1, 1952, a total of 404 widows who were receiving the Widows' Pension of \$30 a month or less. Their husbands had either died after retirement beyond age 65 or prior to age 65 while still active as pastors, professors, or teachers in Synod. During 1952, 17 of these widows died. Because of the death of 32 pensioners, 23 widows were added to this list. Seven disabled pensioners died, leaving 7 widows, and 24 men who died while still active left widows who were also added to the list of widows receiving the Widows' Pension. Thus, of the 64 retired or active Pension Fund members who died, 54 were survived by widows.

31. Several widows remarried, and now no longer receive a pension. As of February 1, 1953, we are paying the Widows' Pension to 435 widows. The greater number of these widows receive \$30 pension a month. In a few cases they receive less because either their husbands did not make full payment for the years 1937 to the date of their death or retirement, or their congregations failed to do so.

32. We said above that 17 widows passed away after having received the Widows' Pension of approximately \$30 a month. Their average age at death was 85 years. The average Pension Fund accumulation, of the 17 workers was \$672.85. In most cases the husband and his widow received benefits, and in 7 cases only the widow. The average to these 17 cases was \$3,562.63.

33. Tabulation of Widows Receiving Pensions

Year Pensions Began	Res. Pensions 2-1-43	Aver. Pension per Mo.	Aver. Age	Widows of			Husb. Died While Active	Aver. Yrs. of Serv.	Aver. Age at Death	Husb. Died After Ret.	Aver. Yrs. of Serv.	Aver. Pension per Mo.	Aver. Age at Death
				Past.	Prof.	Teach.							
1937	1	\$30.00	75			1	1	40	60				
1938	1	29.37	63	1			1	30	54				
1939	9	27.43	70	7			2	9	40				
1940	14	29.37	73	6			8	11	38	3	43	4	68
1941	15	28.37	70	11			4	13	34	2	40	1-5	
1942	22	29.20	70	19	1		2	14	38	8	41	1-1	
1943	23	28.69	66	16	2		5	15	30	8	44	2-7	
1944	18	29.01	70	13			5	9	34	9	44	2-9	
1945	36	28.30	66	26	1		9	25	36	11	43	2-6	
1946	23	29.73	64	16			7	10	31	13	40	2-5	
1947	31	28.37	64	23	2		6	19	36	12	40	2-5	
1948	43	27.04	63	36	1		6	26	33	17	46	2-7	
1949	49	28.47	63	39	3		7	33	38	16	47	4-3	
1950	51	28.54	63	35	4	12	24	34	59	27	41	3	
1951	46	28.11	62	35	2	9	28	33	56	18	42	6	
1952	53	28.47	64	38	3	12	23	37	54	30	45	5-3	
Totals	435			321	19	95	261			174			
Averages		\$28.43*	65					35	58		43	4-4	71

* Only 292 widows receive the full minimum Widows' Pension of \$30 a month. The others receive less because the required Pension Fund contributions had not been made in full for the entire period of eligibility.

Orphans' Pensions

34. Three children of deceased Pension Fund members are receiving Pension and Support benefits averaging \$17 a month. Their average age is 15 years. Two became beneficiaries in 1943. When these orphans become 18 years of age, Pension Benefits will cease.

Special Old Age Beneficiaries

35. February 1, 1948, we began paying the Special Old Age Benefit to 41 retired pastors and teachers who had retired beyond age 65 prior to October 1, 1937, when the Pension Fund was inaugurated. As of February 1, 1953, 15 of these veterans are still living and receiving \$60 a month special Old Age Benefit. 8 of them receive additional Support averaging \$14.29 a month. The average age of these 15 retired workers is 80. The average years of service rendered by these 15 workers is 42. The retired workers, 10 pastors, 3 male and 2 female teachers, have received benefits from the Board of Support and Pensions an average of 13 years.

36. During 1952 four special Old Age Beneficiaries died, average age 84, having received benefits for an average of 20 years and an average of \$10,612.50 each.

37. February 1, 1948, we began paying the Special Old Age Benefit to 41 widows whose husbands were beyond age 65 at the

they had resigned prior to October 1, 1937. Since February 1, 1937, 14 of these widows died, but 9 other widows who survived whose husbands were added to the list. We therefore now have 36 widows receiving the special Old Age Benefit of \$30 a month. The average age of these 36 widows is 84, oldest 95, youngest 71. The average years of service was 44. They had received Support averaging \$4,000 during an average of 9 years of retirement. In addition to the \$30 Special Old Age Benefit, 16 are receiving Support averaging \$7.76 a month. 30 husbands of these widows were pastors, 6 were teachers.

38. In 1952 two widows in this special group died, average age 89 years, having received Support benefits an average of 9 years and an average of \$4,829.50 to the husband and widow in each case.

Support to Workers

39. Under the heading of Support Benefits you saw in the above tabulation that we granted Support benefits to 81 former workers who were not members of the Pension Fund, 290 widows of other non-Pension Fund members, 17 orphans of non-members of the Pension Fund, and 3 whose fathers had identified themselves with the Pension Fund.

40. Beginning February 1, 1953, we were granting Support benefits in Synod, not including beneficiaries in Brazil, Argentina, and Germany, to 66 former veterans of the Cross, 274 widows, and 16 orphans.

41. Of these 66 Support cases, 41 are former pastors, 2 professors, 19 male teachers, and 4 female teachers. Their average age at retirement was 54 years. They rendered average service in Synod of 30 years and now are an average of 73 years old. Of these 66, as many as 37 retired prior to October 1, 1937, when the Pension Fund was inaugurated. The average Support grant in the case of these 66 Support beneficiaries is \$49.53 a month. In 1952 three pastors not Pension Fund members applied for and were granted Support for an average of \$36.67 a month. Their average age was 65.

42. Three retired veterans not members of the Pension Fund and receiving Support passed away in 1952 at an average age of 80, after having received aid an average of 17 years and total benefits averaging in each case \$6,066.

Support to Widows

43. We are presently granting Support to 274 widows of non-members of the Pension Fund. Of these, 204 are widows of former pastors, 5 professors, and 65 teachers. Of these 274 widows, 163 were granted benefits prior to October 1, 1937, and 111 since. Their

average Support grant is \$31.84 a month. A number have received Support many years, one each since 1892, 1905, 1913, and 1916, and 20 since 1918, when Synod began to care for the dependents of former veterans of the Cross in an organized manner. During 1952 we added 7 widows of non-members of the Pension Fund to our roll. Their husbands were pastors who rendered an average of 38 years of service in Synod. They receive an average of \$28.50 Support a month.

44. During 1952 12 widows of non-members of the Pension Fund receiving Support an average of 21 years died at an average age of 78 years, having received benefits averaging \$6,988.10 each.

Support to Orphans

45. We are giving Support to 13 orphans. Their average benefit is \$21.50 a month. They had an average age of 50 at the time they began to receive Support. As a rule they are ill or utterly unable to provide for themselves. Support has been given in individual cases 31 years, 26, 25, 22, and 20 years. The average age of these 13 is presently 62 years.

46. Two orphans who had received Support 32 and 23 years respectively passed away during 1952 at the age of 73 and 69. The total benefits paid to the one, including her widowed mother, were \$7,242 and to the other alone \$5,351.

47. Argentina, Brazil, and Germany

a. In Argentina during 1953 we will provide one widow with a Pension and grant Support to a pastor and a pastor's widow at a cost of \$700.

b. In Brazil Pension and Support will be given to one retired pastor, 6 disabled pastors and teachers, 2 widows, and Support only to 1 teacher, 2 widows, and 2 orphans at a cost of \$7,500.

c. In Germany we are supporting 1 pastor and 2 pastors' widows, who formerly served in Brazil, at a cost of about \$1,000.

We Wish to Increase the Pension

48. Because the Board of Support and Pensions feels the great need to increase the Pension to our retired men and to the widows of our Pension Fund members, we are submitting for your consideration a resolution offered by the Pensions Conference of District chairmen held a year ago. To initiate this increased benefit will necessitate an additional expense to Synod of approximately \$96,000 annually.

49. We have 372 Pensioners, 15 men who are receiving the Special Old Age Benefit, and 39 receiving the Disability Pension.

ensioners out of the 372 are already receiving Support, averaging \$15.61 a month, in addition to their Pension. 7 of the 15 Old Age Beneficiaries are receiving Support, averaging \$29 a month, in addition to their Pension. 19 of the 39 disabled Pension Fund members are receiving Support averaging \$84.28 a month. Increasing all Pensions to these 426 pensioners to an annual Pension of \$900 a year will entail an additional appropriation of \$57,600.

50. We have 471 widows receiving a Pension. Of these, 155 already receive Support averaging well over \$18 a month, in addition to their Pension. To increase the Widows' Pension from \$360 to \$450 a year will require a further appropriation of \$30,300.

51. We have an average of 25 additional Retirement Pensions added to our roll each year. The additional cost would be \$4,500. New Widows' Pensions are usually added to our Pension roll each year. This would require an additional outlay of \$3,600.

52. We believe firmly that Synod wishes our veterans and their widows to receive a more adequate Pension and will therefore not hesitate to increase the Pension to \$900 a year to the retired worker and \$450 a year to the worker's widow even though the total increased cost is \$96,000.

53. We submit for your information our budget appropriation for 1953:

Pension and Support Benefits in 1953	\$782,000
Minus Pension Credits	67,000
Cost to Synod in behalf of 1,275 beneficiaries	\$715,000
Executive Office Operating Expenses	22,000
Candidate Subsidy	15,000
Death Benefits	32,000
Accounting Department	24,000

Our Budget Appropriation for 1953 is \$808,000

Having given you the above information, we now submit for your consideration the following recommendations:

54.

Increase of Old Age Pensions, Disability Pension, and Widows' Pension

(Refer to 10.47 b(1), 10.47 c, and 10.47 d)

a. In February, 1952, the chairmen of the District Boards of Support and Pensions throughout Synod met in the Lutheran Building with the Board of Support and Pensions for a two-day conference. This group resolved to submit the following overture, which our Board herewith approves and makes its own.

b. WHEREAS, We, the Pensions Conference of District Chairmen

assembled in St. Louis, Mo., February 12 and 13, 1952, deeply appreciate and are grateful for what Synod has done in behalf of its veterans of the Cross and their dependents, especially since the adoption of the Pension Plan in October, 1937; and

c. WHEREAS, It is also highly gratifying and commendable that our congregations or employers are responding favorably to Synod's suggestion of increasing their contributions to the Fund at the rate of 1% each year, beginning with January 1, 1951, until they all reach 8% by 1954, and after that year continue to contribute at this rate annually; and

d. WHEREAS, We realize that even this last-adopted method, while steadily and gradually increasing the funds for further Pension benefits, etc., still does not adequately meet present-day requirements; and

e. WHEREAS, Present-day economic conditions have resulted in decreasing the purchasing value of the dollar, thus making it exceedingly difficult for our veterans of the Cross and their dependents to live a normal life, especially if they have no other income to meet current expenses besides that of the Pension allowance; therefore be it

f. *Resolved*, That we petition the delegates of the 42d Regular Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled at Houston, Tex., to consider the possibility of increasing the present minimum Pension of \$60 to \$75 a month for the worker and the present minimum Pension of \$30 to \$37.50 a month for the widow.

g. Because the appropriation in behalf of our Board of Support and Pensions during 1953 makes no provision for an increased Pension; therefore be it

h. *Resolved*, That the increased Pension go into effect as of February 1, 1954.

55.

Increase of Ceiling on Earnings of the Pensioners 10.47 b(3)

a. WHEREAS, The cost of living has greatly increased these past three years; and

b. WHEREAS, The ceiling adopted by Synod in 1947, namely, \$90 a month, on the earnings from part-time activity on the part of a Pensioner no longer is in keeping with living costs; and

c. WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors has already, during this interim, permitted the Board of Support and Pensions to operate with a ceiling of \$120 a month on the earnings from part-time church or secular work; therefore be it

d. *Resolved*, That 10.47 b(3) be amended to read as follows:

worker retiring at the age of 65 or over shall be entitled to have his Old Age Benefit in full if his annual earnings from church work and/or secular work do not exceed an average of \$120 a month. If he receives average earnings in excess of \$120 a month from church work and/or secular work, a corresponding reduction shall be made in his Old Age Benefit.

"e. In all borderline cases the Board of Support and Pensions shall be the judge, basing its verdict upon the principles of right, tempered with Christian love and charity."

f. It is definitely to be understood that this ceiling has reference to a Pension which is provided in part from subsidy out of Synod's Support Treasury.

56.

Pension Status of a Pension Fund Member's Widow 10.47 b(1)

a. WHEREAS, It seems to be most unfair and discriminatory to exclude the widow of a Pension Fund member from the subsidized benefits of the Pension Fund because she was not his wife for a period of ten years prior to retirement; therefore be it

b. Resolved, That the words "for at least ten years" in 10.47 b(1) be stricken. Then this sentence will read: "and that his widow was married to him prior to his retirement."

c. It is to be understood, however, "In the event that a worker marries while receiving an annuity, his widow and her children shall have no claim on the benefits of the Pension Fund." (10.45 e.)

57. Membership Report — January 31, 1953

Membership: 85% of Synod's workers, 90% of the congregations, and 153 boards.

PENSION FUND REGISTRATION

Jan. 31, 1952

Jan. 31, 1953

Pastors	4,194	4,314
Teachers	1,708	1,796
Professors	194	207
Workers serving boards or institutions	455	519
Female workers	240	252
Vicars	11	17
	<hr/> 6,802	<hr/> 7,105
Members died	567	631
Members retired, living	346	396
Members withdrawn	248	270
	<hr/> 1,161	<hr/> 1,297
Total active members	<hr/> 5,641	<hr/> 5,808
Congregations enlisted		4,211
Institutional boards		99
Synod and District salary-paying boards		54
		<hr/>
Total employers		4,364

FINANCIAL MATTERS

ONE YEAR'S GROWTH

	Workers	Congregations
January 31, 1953	7,105	4,211
January 31, 1952	6,802	4,076
	303 — 4%	135 — 3%

1951

REPORT ON GRADUATES

1952

	Total	Members	Non-Members		Total	Members	Non-Members
St. Louis	50	42	8	St. Louis	57	36	21
Springfield	31	26	5	Springfield	66	48	18
River Forest	63	49	14	River Forest	80	30	50
Seward	28	21	7	Seward	29	12	17
	172	138	34		232	126	106

Withdrawals (February 1, 1952—January 31, 1953)

Withdrawals (February 1, 1952—January 31, 1953): Pastors, 4; Professors, 1; Male teachers, 11; Female teachers, 6. Total withdrawals, 22.

58. You will see from the above membership report that the percentage of Pension Fund membership among the pastors and male teachers in Synod has not increased. A larger number of pastors and teachers are active in Synod today. Our Pension Fund membership has also increased numerically, but still there are almost 800 pastors, male teachers, and some professors at our synodical schools who are not members of the Fund. Many of those non-members have not identified themselves with Synod's Pension Fund because they very likely have some other method by which they desire to provide for the day of their retirement.

59. A few have been prevented from joining the Pension Fund because they are financially unable to do so. We wish to make an earnest appeal to all congregations in Synod not providing adequately for their workers to increase their salary. We submit for your information at this time the following facts regarding salaries being paid to our pastors and teachers participating in the Pension Fund as of December, 1952.

PASTORS

96	receive an average of \$125.00 a month
212	receive an average of 165.00 a month
597	receive an average of 200.00 a month
1,231	receive an average of 237.50 a month
647	receive an average of 270.00 a month
561	receive an average of 300.00 a month
319	receive an average of 360.00 a month

3,663 receive an average of \$251.00 a month

TEACHERS

59	receive an average of	\$120.00	a month
134	receive an average of	165.00	a month
318	receive an average of	200.00	a month
522	receive an average of	237.50	a month
285	receive an average of	270.00	a month
71	receive an average of	300.00	a month
22	receive an average of	350.00	a month

1,411 receive an average of \$228.00 a month

Thus the average cash salary received by our pastors is \$251.00 a month plus free use of a dwelling or a rent allowance.

The average cash salary of our teachers is \$228.00 a month plus use of a dwelling or a rent allowance.

60. We regret also to say that not all graduates from our synodical schools are joining the Pension Fund after their graduation. We deplore this fact. It is our conviction that such as do not join the Pension Fund should not be expected to make demands on Synod's Support Treasury in the event of their disability or at the time of their retirement. The wives of these non-members should also be made aware of the fact that their husbands have not provided for them in the manner devised by Synod for this purpose.

61.

Non-Members of Pension Fund Forfeit Support Benefits

a. WHEREAS, Synod itself has resolved that the Pension Fund shall be and now is Synod's method of providing support; therefore be it

b. Resolved, That the workers in Synod who after January 1, 1954, are not participating members of Synod's Pension Plan forfeit all claims to Support Benefits.

62.

Pension Fund Participation of Synodical Workers

a. WHEREAS, Synod has resolved that the Pension Fund shall be and therefore now is Synod's method of providing for its workers at the time of retirement; and

b. WHEREAS, Synod itself has numerous pastors and teachers in its service in executive positions and at our synodical schools; and

c. WHEREAS, Synod desires to make provision for its workers at the time of their retirement because of age or disability, and also for the dependents of such workers at the time of the workers' death, by means of participation in the Pension Fund; and

d. WHEREAS, These Districts also desire to provide by means of the Pension Fund for these workers at the time of their retire-

ment or for their dependents in the event of their death; therefore be it

e. *Resolved*, That participation in Synod's Pension Fund shall be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher, deaconess, or other full-time church worker who after July 1, 1953, accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod or from a District in Synod.

The Arrears Problem

63. During the past twelve months the office of our Executive Secretary has made a concerted and organized attempt to inform all those Pension Fund members over age 55 who have either personally not made Pension Fund contributions in full for the period October 1, 1937, to date or whose congregations have failed to do so. The reaction among the men and their congregations has been very acceptable. Former congregations have been appealed to with favorable results. We urge upon all Pension Fund members whose account is not paid in full the advisability of getting their account in order and also asking their employer, even their previous employer, to make payment of employer's arrears so that when the time of retirement comes, each such retiring Pension Fund member will be eligible to receive the full minimum Pension. We will, in the near future, begin making an appeal of this kind to all workers in the age group 45 to 55.

The Delinquency Problem

64. We have the further serious problem of trying to revive the Pension Fund participation of several hundred members who have not made Pension Fund contributions for a year or longer. Very likely they have decided to provide in some other way for the day of their retirement. To such we must say, "You will be eligible at retirement to receive only the actual earned annuity on the accumulation now to the credit of your Pension Fund account. And in the event of your death, your widow will be eligible to receive only the actual earned annuity on your accumulation."

Congregations Are Increasing Rates of Participation

65. It was very gratifying to observe the fine co-operation on the part of the congregations these past three years. 85% of our congregations were remitting at the rate of 6% in 1952. We made a survey of 116 of the largest congregations in Synod and found that only ten had not fully reached a remittance rate of 6% by the end of 1952, but were in the process of eventually remitting at the rate of 8% by January, 1954. We wish to thank all congregations in Synod for this splendid co-operation.

66.

**Reduction of Subsidized Pension When Employer's Rate
Was Not Increased to 8%**

a. Synod instructed this Board to offer a recommendation regarding the deductions from the subsidized Pension benefits where a congregation fails to increase its rate of participation from 4% to the desired 8% beginning January 1, 1954.

b. The regulations of the Pension Fund, 10.47 b (2), now provide that a reduction of the worker's and widow's subsidy is to be made if the worker failed to join within three months after he became eligible for membership or if his salary-paying organization participated not at all or only in part.

c. The Board of Support and Pensions has fixed these deductions at \$15 from the annual pension, which presently is \$720 a year, for each year during which the worker's contributions were not made in full, and a further deduction of \$15 from the annual pension during which the employer's payments were not made in full.

d. Now that Synod has resolved that, beginning January 1, 1954, the employer's contributions should be made at the rate of 8% of the worker's cash salary plus 15% if he has the free use of a dwelling, we recommend to Synod,

e. That after January 1, 1954, an additional reduction of \$2.50 shall be made from the annual subsidized pension of a worker for each of the four additional percentages by which the employer's rate of contributions was not increased. Thus, for instance, if after January 1, 1954, the congregation continues to remit at 4%, the additional deduction will be \$10 from the minimum subsidized pension for each such year of 4% participation.

f. The deduction from the widow's subsidized pension shall be 50% of the husband's deduction.

Endowments and Gifts

67. The benefits of our Pension Fund would be greatly enhanced if we had, or were to receive, large endowments, as is the case in several Protestant Pension Funds. It is true, we do have the L. L. L. Fund of almost \$3,000,000, the earnings of which flow into our annual appropriation for Pension and Support benefits. We have a few other permanent endowment funds which, together with the L. L. L. Fund earnings, during 1952 provided an income of \$80,051.27.

68. May we plead with all members of our congregations to give favorable consideration to the making of bequests in behalf of our Pension Contingent Fund or to the current treasury of the

Board of Support and Pensions? Large bequests of this nature have been received not only by other church Pension Funds, but also by our Synod in the support of various educational or mission endeavors. We wish to encourage our members to make bequests of this nature in behalf of our Pension Fund out of gratitude to the Lord and in appreciation of the services rendered by our faithful teachers and pastors throughout Synod.

69. Permit us to remind all members in Synod that bequests made to this cause are not taxable. Furthermore, the percentage of deductible income in the form of donations to church and organized charitable causes has been increased from 15% to 20%. Thus your gifts in behalf of our veterans of the Cross may be listed as deductions from your income in making your income tax return.

70. Another method devised by Synod and used by our Board is that of annuity gifts to the Pension Fund, from which the donor receives an annuity the remaining years of his life with the understanding that any unexpended portion of his gift flows into a permanent Pension reserve, the earnings of which provide additional Pension benefits to our pensioners. We shall be happy to answer questions regarding such annuities and upon your request shall supply you with the annuity rates.

71. Our Board has prepared memorial-wreath cards which our pastors and teachers have made available to members of our congregations and which may be used in bestowing gifts for the Board of Support and Pensions current treasury or preferably for the Pension Contingent Fund. Our income from this source is not large. A total of \$412 was received by our office during the past year as memorial-wreath gifts from numerous donors. Many such memorial gifts were made through the District Treasurer directly to Synod's Treasurer, and thus we have no office record of such gifts.

72. Because you realize how important it is that we care for the veterans of the Cross and for their dependents, therefore we feel certain that our cause is being taken regularly to the Throne of Grace in prayer. We plead with you for your continued intercessions and support and pray that also in the future the Lord will enable us to be of service to those servants of the Word who no longer are able to continue in the active teaching or preaching ministry.

73. Your Board has discussed the possibility or advisability of requesting Congress to include our ministers of religion among those who may participate in Social Security taxation and benefits. We have studied the implications of such coverage and have taken

consult with our actuary, Dr. G. W. Huggins, but as yet we are not in a position to make any recommendations either for or against such a change. We will, however, continue to study the matter, and we recognize the necessity of a special report to Synod, we will offer such a report to the convention itself.

EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

74. Report of the Accounting Department

PENSION FUND BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Sept. 30, 1950	Sept. 30, 1951	Sept. 30, 1952
Investments	\$8,326,580.68	\$9,650,398.15	\$11,338,243.21
Interest Accrued on Investm'ts		74,195.22	85,381.30
Cash	19,820.80	121,644.73	213,881.73
	<u>\$8,346,401.48</u>	<u>\$9,846,238.10</u>	<u>\$11,637,506.24</u>
LIABILITIES			
Pension Fund	\$7,445,280.23	\$8,932,379.67	\$10,522,144.45
Pension Annuities Fund	564,862.61	659,946.40	798,869.87
Pension Contingent Fund	110,481.13	142,557.64	172,836.48
Reserve for Inv. Depreciation	38,606.91	38,626.91	106,555.99
Earnings on Invest. (Undist.*)	187,170.60	72,727.48*	37,099.45*
	<u>\$8,346,401.48</u>	<u>\$9,846,238.10</u>	<u>\$11,637,506.24</u>

FISCAL YEARS

	10-1-49 to 9-30-50	10-1-50 to 9-30-51	10-1-51 to 9-30-52	Three-Year Total
Pension Fund				
Receipts	\$1,047,662.81	\$1,321,324.05	\$1,570,929.18	\$3,939,916.04
Interest				
Distributed	158,898.35	186,182.15	216,961.04	562,041.54
Graduates' Sub.				
Credit	10,022.91	12,678.88	16,064.22	38,766.01

75. Receipts — New Money

During the past triennium, Synod's Pension Fund has grown considerably, as is evidenced by the comparative figures above. The schedule shows receipts by fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30. Receipts during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1952, were the largest in the history of the Fund. This vast growth is brought about by increased membership as well as increased employer's contributions as established by the Milwaukee Convention. The graduated scale of employer's rates there agreed upon is as follows: 1951 — 5%, 1952 — 6%, 1953 — 7%, 1954 and thereafter — 8%. It is significant to note that approximately 90% of all employers who are members of the Pension Fund are following this scale of increased rates. Equally significant is the fact that most large congregations, those employing several pastors and as many as six or eight teachers, have adopted the policy of paying Pension Fund contributions in behalf of their

workers at the increased rates. Both of these trends are clearly indicated in a recent analysis of the Pension Fund accounts.

76. The usual office routine of handling and processing receipts is followed; checks and drafts are prepared for deposit, remittance slips made up when necessary (blue for personal — buff-colored for employer's), receipts mailed, and finally the remittances are posted to the various accounts. The Fund is growing at the rate of about \$7,000 each business day.

Balance Sheet

77. This schedule reflects all Assets and Liabilities of the Fund as of the close of the fiscal years shown. All investments are made by Synod's Board of Trustees, the membership of which is listed on page 53 of the 1953 Annual. All bonds in our portfolio must be rated no lower than AA by two of the investment services, Fitch, Moody or Standard and Poors. Every precaution is taken to safeguard principal, as cash must be available to pay retirement annuities as they become payable.

Earnings on Investments

78. At the close of each Pension Fund fiscal year, interest earnings are distributed and credited to the individual Pension Fund accounts. We now have over 11,000 accounts (6,835 workers and 4,364 employers). Interest of 2½% is computed separately on each account and is then posted to the credit of that account, a task which involves a tremendous amount of detail. During the past few years, the Pension Fund investments have earned approximately 2.6%, slightly more than the amounts credited to the individual accounts.

Year-end Statements

79. After the interest credit has been entered on the accounts, an annual statement is sent to each active member. This statement shows the beginning balance, amount of interest credit for the fiscal year, amounts of personal and employer's contributions received during the fiscal year, and other credits (if any), such as additional deposits and graduate subsidy. A letter accompanies the statement, showing the Balance Sheet in comparative form and requesting members to notify us of any differences that may exist between their personal records and those shown on the statement.

Graduate Subsidy

80. This subsidy was inaugurated in the year 1943 and has been granted since then to all graduates from our seminaries and teachers' colleges who join the Pension Fund within 12 months after they become eligible, on the condition that both their personal

employer's accounts are fully paid at the close of the fiscal year September 30. The young graduate personally remits 2% of salary basis during the first two years of his membership, and Synod supplies the remaining 2% from budget funds. For the next two years the worker remits at the rate of 3%, and Synod provides 1%. Thereafter the worker pays the full 4%. During all this time, however, his employing organization remits at the full employer's rate established by Synod.

Should you have any questions, we shall make every effort to give your inquiry our prompt and courteous attention.

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

RUSSELL E. ROLLING

THE BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

REV. OSCAR FEDDER, *Chairman*

ADOLPH W. OBERMANN, *Recording Secretary*

NORBERT FLEISCHER REV. C. PFOTENHAUER

ARTHUR H. HAHN E. A. GROTH

ARTHUR C. SOMMER OTTO C. DAVID

REV. B. W. JANSSEN ALFRED H. HANDRICH

REV. EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

Federal Insurance Contributions

(Memorial 816)

WHEREAS, The Pension System of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has become extremely expensive to both congregations and workers, requiring payment of 8% of total earnings plus 15% in lieu of house rental by the congregation, and 4% of the total earnings by the worker; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Social Security) requires payment of only 1½% of salary up to a maximum of \$3,600.00 per year from both employer and employee, with a possible maximum of 2% from each in 1954; and

WHEREAS, The monthly returns from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act compare very favorably with the Pension System of Synod and also include family benefits in case of the worker's death; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Insurance Contributions Act, as last amended to cover additional classes of workers, requires only eighteen (18) months of eligibility for maximum benefits at retirement; and

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has indicated

a willingness to extend the act to cover even more classes of workers; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod make efforts through the Congress of the United States to have the Federal Insurance Contributions Act extended to cover all church workers; and be it further

Resolved, That, if this can be accomplished, the payments made by the workers to the Pension System be returned to the workers in lump sum plus accrued interest, and the payments made by the congregations be given to Synod by vote of the congregations for its far-flung mission activities, or the capital fund from the congregations, by vote of the congregations, become a permanent part of the Board of Support funds to give added assistance where needed; or if it is not feasible to discontinue the Pension System entirely, be it then

Resolved, That the contributions of both congregations and workers be reduced by one half, and used as a supplement to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Approved in a regular meeting of Zion Lutheran Church, Seattle, Wash., held on March 15, 1953.

HERMAN L. WILKEN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Memorials 809 and 810 asked that Pensions be increased, while Memorials 811 and 812 favored Social Security for our pastors and teachers.

Upon recommendation of Committee 10 the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolution 1

COMMENDATION OF BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS AND ITS SECRETARY

WHEREAS, The comprehensive report of the Board of Support and Pensions, as submitted in the *Reports and Memorials*, pages 485 to 505, offers in understandable language a complete survey of the work of the Board and its Executive Secretary; and

WHEREAS, The report reveals an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the problems involved and efficient and conscientious execution of the duties assigned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Support and Pensions and its Executive Secretary be commended for the intelligent and faithful administration of their office; and be it further

Resolved, That they be encouraged to continue their efforts to persuade all congregations and workers of Synod not yet participating to support Synod's Pension Plan.

Resolution 2**INCREASE PENSION ALLOWANCE FOR RETIRED WORKERS
AND WIDOWS**

WHEREAS, We are deeply appreciative and grateful for what God has done in behalf of its veterans of the Cross and their dependents, especially since the adoption of the Pension Plan in October, 1937; and

WHEREAS, It is also highly gratifying and commendable that our congregations or employers are responding favorably to Synod's suggestion of increasing their contributions to the fund at the rate of 1 per cent each year, until they all reach 8 per cent by January 1, 1954; and

WHEREAS, We realize that even this last adopted method, while increasing the funds for further pension benefits, still does not adequately meet present-day requirements of the beneficiaries; and

WHEREAS, Present-day economic conditions have resulted in decreasing the purchasing value of the dollar, thus making it exceedingly difficult for our veterans of the Cross and their dependents to live a normal life, especially if they have no other income to meet current expenses besides that of the Pension allowance; therefore be it

Resolved, That, beginning with February 1, 1954, the retired worker be granted a minimum of \$100 a month and the widow \$60 a month, and that adjustments for disabled members be made accordingly.

Resolution 3**INCREASE OF EARNINGS OF THE PENSIONERS, 10.47 b (3)**

WHEREAS, The cost of living has greatly increased these past three years; and

WHEREAS, The ceiling adopted by Synod in 1947, namely, \$90 a month, on the earnings from part-time activity on the part of a pensioner no longer is in keeping with living costs; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors has already, during this interim, permitted the Board of Support and Pensions to operate with a ceiling of \$120 a month on the earnings from part-time church or secular work; therefore be it

Resolved, That 10.47 b (3) be amended to read as follows: "A worker retiring at the age of 65 or over shall be entitled to receive his Old Age Benefits in full if his annual earnings from church work and/or secular work does not exceed an average of \$120 a month. If he receives average earnings in excess of \$120 a month from church work and/or secular work, a corresponding reduction shall be made in his Old Age Benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That in all borderline cases the Board of Support and Pensions shall be the judge, basing its verdict upon the principles of right, tempered with Christian love and charity.

Resolution 4

PENSION STATUS OF A PENSION FUND MEMBER'S WIDOW, 10.47 b (1)

WHEREAS, It seems to be most unfair and discriminatory to exclude the widow of a Pension Fund member from the subsidized benefits of the Pension Fund because she was not his wife for a period of ten years prior to retirement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the words "for at least ten years" in 10.47 b (1) be stricken and that the sentence read: "and that his widow was married to him prior to his retirement." And be it further

Resolved, That it be understood that "In the event that a worker marries while receiving an annuity, his widow and her children shall have no claim on the benefits of the Pension Fund."

Resolution 5

NONPARTICIPATION IN THE PENSION FUND

WHEREAS, There are still about 800 pastors, teachers, and some professors not participating in Synod's Pension System, some because of lack of interest or understanding, but some evidently because of a deplorably low salary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Support and its Executive Secretary be encouraged to continue their efforts in persuading these non-participating workers to take advantage of the benefits of the Pension Fund; and be it further

Resolved, That all congregations be encouraged to pay their workers a salary sufficiently adequate to make it possible for them to participate in the Pension Fund.

Resolution 6

NONMEMBERS OF PENSION FUND FORFEIT SUPPORT BENEFITS

WHEREAS, Synod itself has resolved that the Pension Fund shall be and now is Synod's method of providing support; therefore be it

Resolved, That the workers in Synod who after January 1, 1954, are not participating members of Synod's Pension Plan forfeit all claims to Support Benefits; and be it further

Resolved, That in all borderline cases the Board of Support and Pensions shall be the judge, basing its verdict upon the principles of right, tempered with Christian love and charity.

Resolution 7**PENSION FUND PARTICIPATION OF SYNODICAL WORKERS**

WHEREAS, Synod has resolved that the Pension Fund shall be and therefore now is Synod's method of providing for its workers at the time of retirement; and

WHEREAS, Synod itself has numerous pastors and teachers in its service in executive positions and at our synodical schools; and

WHEREAS, Synod desires to make provision for its workers at the time of their retirement because of age or disability, and also for the dependents of such workers at the time of the workers' death, by means of participation in the Pension Fund; and

WHEREAS, The Districts also desire to provide by means of the Pension Fund for their workers at the time of their retirement, or for their dependents in the event of their death; therefore be it

Resolved, That participation in Synod's Pension Fund shall be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher, deaconess, or other full-time church worker who after July 1, 1953, accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod or from a District in Synod.

Resolution 8**REDUCTION OF SUBSIDIZED PENSION WHEN EMPLOYER'S RATE WAS NOT INCREASED TO 8 PER CENT**

WHEREAS, Synod instructed the Board of Support and Pensions to offer a recommendation regarding the deductions from the subsidized pension benefits where the congregation fails to increase its rate of participation from 4 per cent to the desired 8 per cent, beginning January 1, 1954; and

WHEREAS, The regulations of the Pension Fund, 10.47 b (2), now provide that a reduction of the worker's and widow's subsidy is to be made if the worker failed to join within three months after he became eligible for membership, or if his salary-paying organization did not participate at all or only in part; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Support and Pensions has fixed these deductions at \$15 from the annual pension, which presently is \$720 a year, for each year during which the worker's contributions were not made in full, and a further deduction of \$15 from the annual pension during which the employer's payments were not made in full; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That after January 1, 1954, an additional reduction of \$2.50 shall be made from the annual subsidized pension of a worker for each of the four additional percentages by which the employer's rate of contributions was not increased. Thus, for

instance, if after January 1, 1954, the congregation continues to remit at 4 per cent, the additional deduction will be \$10 from the minimum subsidized pension for each such year of 4-per-cent participation; and be it further

Resolved, That the deduction from the widow's subsidized pension shall be 50 per cent of the husband's deduction.

Resolution 9

ENDOWMENTS AND GIFTS

WHEREAS, The benefits of our Pension Fund would be greatly enhanced if we had, or were to receive, large endowments or gifts for the benefit of the Pension Fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage the various congregations of Synod and their members to make use of the memorial wreath cards which are available and also encourage larger endowments and gifts.

Resolution 10

COST OF ACCOUNTING

WHEREAS, Committee 3 of the Board of Directors recommends that the cost for all accounting of the Pension Fund (which amounted to \$22,825.00 in the fiscal year 1952) be charged to the earnings of the Pension Fund instead of Synod's budget account; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Support and Pensions supports this recommendation; therefore be it

Resolved, That beginning February 1, 1954, the cost for all accounting for the Pension Fund be charged to the earnings of the Pension Fund instead of Synod's budget account.

Resolution 11

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY

Memorial 811 proposes that Synod express itself as favoring Social Security benefits for pastors and teachers.

Memorial 812 proposes that a study be made of the possibility of obtaining these benefits in addition to a modified church pension program.

Memorial 816 recommends that the Federal Social Security program be adopted and that our own Pension System be discontinued.

Unprinted Memorial 30 and the communications received support these memorials.

Social Security benefits are at present not available to ministers and teachers of religion; however, Government bills are

...ding which propose the inclusion of pastors, teachers, and other professional church workers under the Federal Social Security laws. Some church bodies have gone on record favoring Social Security for ministers and other church workers. Others have not. Our own Church has not yet taken an official stand in this matter.

It is not yet certain what action the Government will take, but in case such a law is enacted, our pastors, teachers, congregations, and Synod itself with its various Districts will be confronted with this question.

In considering this problem, it must be borne in mind:

- a) That this is a question of practical judgment and wisdom dealing with the temporal and material side of life;
- b) That it is a question about which intelligent and conscientious Christians may differ without offending the conscience of the other.

Those favoring Social Security benefits for church workers argue:

- a) That it would be the law of the land and no moral objections should be raised against it;
- b) That this law is intended for the good of all citizens and that it is supported by the taxes of all citizens (pastors and other professional church workers are citizens and taxpayers) and that there are no valid reasons why they should be excluded from the benefits of this law intended for all;
- c) That if the law is enacted, most of the pastors and teachers will automatically become eligible for Social Security benefits regardless of any action that Synod might take;
- d) That it will be of distinct benefit to the retired pastors and professional church workers and their dependents because it would increase their possible income without an additional burden to the Pension Fund.

Those opposed to Federal Social Security benefits argue:

- a) That the Church and its workers should not become the beneficiaries of a secular government;
- b) That the advantages of the Federal Social Security benefits for pastors and professional church workers are outweighed by the disadvantages;
- c) That the Federal Social Security benefits would "shackle our servants of the Church" and that "the pulpit and the school-room should always remain free to declare the truth";
- d) That it is the duty of congregations to support their workers during the time of their service and that it is also their duty to care for them when they are no longer able to serve.

Your Committee has carefully weighed the arguments for and against this proposal and submits the following:

Since this is a question of practical wisdom and judgment affecting the temporal and material side of life about which conscientious Christians may differ; therefore be it

Resolved,

1) That Synod decline to take official action urging Congress to include ministers and other professional church workers in the Social Security benefits law;

2) That, if Congress enacts such a law and makes it possible for ministers and other church workers to benefit by the Federal Social Security program and unless this law be mandatory, it be left to the free and voluntary decision of the individual worker, congregation, District and synodical officials and other agencies, whether or not to participate in the Federal Social Security program, but that such action shall in no wise militate against the synodical Pension System or become a substitute for it;

3) That, in the event that individual workers, congregations, District and synodical officials and other agencies decide to participate in the Federal Social Security program and reduce their contributions to the Pension Fund accordingly, the Board of Support and Pensions shall be authorized to make the necessary adjustments and report to the next convention.

(Unprinted Memorial 30 was taken care of by this resolution.)

Use of Pension Fund for Church Extension

(Memorial 813)

The English District convention adopted the following memorial submitted by the Chicago Pastoral Conference:

"The Chicago English District Pastoral Conference hereby requests the English District to memorialize Synod to devise ways and means through which the reserve of the Pension Fund could be used for Church Extension purposes on the same terms as it is placed at the services of the world."

ENGLISH DISTRICT

REV. C. F. DANEWORTH, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 11 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 7

WHEREAS, There have been repeated requests from the Districts of Synod for the use of Pension Fund money for the purpose of Church Extension; and

WHEREAS, There is a difference of opinion regarding the legality investing Synod's Pension funds; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors seek the opinion of national legal counsel, not connected with our Church, to determine the legality of loaning Pension Funds to our District Church Extension Funds; and be it further

Resolved, That all members of Synod having suggestions or advice with regard to this matter submit the same to the Board of Directors of Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That if Pension Funds can be legally invested in the District and/or the General Church Extension Fund, the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds be authorized to proceed with such an investment.

Report on Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees

(Memorial 814)

Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees was authorized at the Chicago Convention in 1947 and became effective as of January 1, 1948. Copy of the Retirement Plan booklet containing the benefits of the Plan was sent to every agency of Synod.

The Lay Retirement Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, *ex officio* (Treasurer of Synod)
Mr. A. T. Leimbach, chairman
Mr. Charles E. Groerich, secretary
Mr. Wm. C. Krato, (Concordia Seminary)
Mr. Otto Seibel (Concordia Publishing House)
Mr. Milton Voertman (Concordia Publishing House)
Mr. Wm. A. Lahrmann (Concordia Publishing House)
Mr. O. A. Dorn, Advisory (Concordia Publishing House)
Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart, Advisory (Synod)
Mr. Donald B. Warren, Advisory (actuary)

Your Lay Retirement Committee met regularly since it was organized, and conducted all the necessary business of the committee.

Mr. Donald B. Warren of Nelson and Warren, Consulting Actuaries, assisted in the development and administration of the Plan. This firm rendered a complete and comprehensive report for the period ended December 31, 1949, which included a valuation balance sheet. A similar report as of December 31, 1952, is now in process.

As originally adopted, the Lay Retirement Plan provides retirement benefits for all qualifying employees of Synod and its agencies. The Plan is financed entirely by the employers. Synod and Concordia Publishing House made initial contributions of \$150,000 toward the cost of founding prior service credits.

Retirement benefits payable to each participant who retires at the normal retirement age of 65 amount to a monthly retirement income for life equal to $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the average monthly compensation during his period of creditable service, multiplied by the number of years of such creditable service up to thirty years. An employee with thirty years of credited service will receive a yearly pension of 45% of his average salary. Creditable service begins after attainment of age 35 and continues for thirty years to age 65 or up to age 70 if such creditable service is less than thirty years.

The Plan provides for no death or withdrawal benefits. Pension payments cease upon the death of the worker unless he elects to provide benefits out of his retirement income for a dependent before he retires. Normal retirement age is 65. Employees with less than 30 years of credited service may, however, continue employment to age 70 if they so desire and are able to perform the duties of their position. Thereafter, employment is on a year-to-year basis and without additional retirement credits accruing.

Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees covers all full-time employees of Synod and its agencies, which, of course, include all colleges and Districts. All agencies are expected to pay into the Fund an amount equal to 6% of the gross salary paid to all full-time lay employees. There are no personal payments by the employees.

Employees for whom payments are to be made are all lay persons regularly employed in a position, the duties of which ordinarily require full-time employment during the year. Temporary, special, or probationary employees are not included.

Effective January 1, 1951, Social Security was extended to include religious employees. As a result the Plan was amended so that the contribution rate of 6% for the Lay Retirement Plan is reduced by amount of tax paid by each employer in connection with Federal Social Security. This rate is now $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of all individual salaries up to \$3,600 per year. All lay employees of the Church are eligible under the Act, and only those employees of a church body are exempt who are duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers of a church in the exercise of their ministry. The Plan was also amended so that benefit payments are reduced by one half of the primary social security benefits which a retiring employee is entitled to receive.

At present eight employees are receiving retirement benefits.

employees died after retirement. That makes a total of ten who have retired and have received benefits under the Plan. The total payments to the beneficiaries under the Plan from the inception of the Plan amount to \$11,500.31.

Only one District is participating and making regular contributions in behalf of its employees, but it should be remembered that only a few of our Districts have regular lay employees. All colleges with the exception of Oakland have made contributions in behalf of their lay employees. However, several colleges are now in arrears. This situation is apparently due to an assumption that the inclusion of employees under the amended Federal Social Security Act obviated coverage under Synod's Plan. This is not the case. The amendment of Synod's Plan recognizes coverage under the Social Security Act. The effect is similar to many industrial plans which supplement or are integrated with social security benefits. Our Committee discussed the matter at length. It felt that Synod's Plan as amended should prevail. However, in order to resolve the matter in an orderly manner, our Committee decided to petition the Board of Directors to memorialize Synod for a change in the Plan so that certain agencies which do not wish to participate may be excluded under prescribed conditions from participation in the Plan.

The investment of the retirement fund is under the supervision of Synod's Board of Trustees, who are charged with the responsibility of managing, investing, and re-investing all of Synod's Trust Funds.

The balance sheet of the Fund as of January 31, 1953, is as follows:

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 17,376.11	Lay Retirement Fund	\$517,704.16
Investments	498,240.00		
Unamortized Premiums and Discounts	1,030.83		
Accrued Interest Receivable on Investments	1,057.22		
	<hr/> \$517,704.16		<hr/> \$517,704.16

A. T. LEIMBACH, *Chairman*

CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Secretary*

Resolutions Proposed by the Retirement Committee Under Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees

(Memorial 815)

WHEREAS, Synod in 1947 authorized adoption of a Retirement Plan for Lay Employees, which Plan became effective as of January 1, 1948, for the benefit of qualifying employees of "Synod,

Concordia Publishing House, and other agencies of Synod as have corporate existence by authority of Synod"; and

WHEREAS, The Plan was amended as of January 1, 1951, so that retirement benefits are reduced by one half the amount of any primary insurance amount to which a retiring employee is entitled or would be entitled under the Old Age Insurance Benefits provisions of the Social Security Act and so that employer contributions into the Retirement Fund are reduced by the amount of any taxes incurred in connection with that Act; and

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the Plan every employee who is eligible for participation is automatically entitled to the retirement benefits therein provided, irrespective of employer contributions into the Retirement Fund; and

WHEREAS, Certain agencies of Synod have made no contributions into the Retirement Fund and others, particularly some of the colleges and seminaries, have discontinued making such contributions on account of their employees' now being covered under the Federal Social Security Act; and

WHEREAS, The Retirement Committee appointed by Synod's Board of Directors is charged with the administration of the Plan and has no authority to accept any voluntary actions which are inconsistent with the terms and provisions of the Plan; be it therefore

Resolved by this convention of Synod assembled in Houston, Tex., on June 17—27, 1953, that any agency of Synod desiring not to participate in Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees be privileged to file a formal resolution with the Board of Directors of Synod certified by the chairman and the secretary of the board or committee of authority to operate such agency, which certificate in addition to quoting the resolution adopted shall indicate the number of votes cast for and against such resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Synod be empowered to exclude such agency from the Retirement Plan for Lay Employees with the understanding that such exclusions shall be permanent and binding upon any present and future persons employed by such agency; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Synod shall determine the date as of which any such exclusion shall be effective and certify such action by filing a written report thereof with the Secretary of the Retirement Committee.

A. T. LEIMBACH, *Chairman*

CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 11 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, The plan presented by the Lay Retirement Committee (*Reports and Memorials*, pages 509, 510) appears to be practical and reasonable; and

WHEREAS, A clarification of this question and a definite ruling by Synod in this matter is greatly desired; therefore be it

Resolved, That we adopt the resolutions of the Lay Retirement Committee.

"Keymen Insurance" for Those Who Travel for Synod

(Memorial 817)

We memorialize Synod to adopt a policy to carry what is known as keymen insurance for those who travel in the interest of Synod.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 11 recommended and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 9

WHEREAS, This question requires more study than is possible here in convention; and

WHEREAS, Many details of information essential for reaching a decision are lacking; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer Memorial 817 entitled "'Keymen Insurance' for Those Who Travel for Synod" to the Board of Directors for further study and action.

Advance Scholarship Fund to Be Made**Budgetary Item**

(Memorial 818)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod now has an Advance Scholarship Fund to enable prospective professors — with capabilities, but lacking the necessary credits — to obtain such credits through further study; and

WHEREAS, Gifts of \$250 to \$500 are now solicited from the various Districts to finance this project; and

WHEREAS, This is not a District project, but one of Synod itself; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod make the Advance Scholarship Fund a budgetary item of Synod itself.

This memorial was authorized by the North Wisconsin District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod on June 26, 1952, at Clintonville, Wis.

THE NORTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
RONALD W. GOETSCH, *Secretary*

The same proposal was made by the Michigan District (Memorial 819).

ACTION

Committee 11 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 10

WHEREAS, The convention on Thursday, June 18, adopted Resolution 9 of Committee 1 ("Today's Business," pages 31 and 32); and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of Committee 11 that Memorials 818 and 819, assigned to it, deal with the same subject; therefore be it

Resolved, That the convention declare Memorials 818 and 819 as disposed of by the action of the convention referred to above.

Grants for Lutheran High Schools

(Memorial 820)

WHEREAS, In our secularistic world Lutheran high schools have become increasingly necessary as a means of preserving our youth in faith through the doubts and temptations of adolescence, and of training them in Christian service; and

WHEREAS, Experience of our existing Lutheran high schools has shown how richly God has blessed such schools, their students, and our whole Church through them; and

WHEREAS, Communities exist in our Church which are exceedingly desirous of establishing a Lutheran high school for the training of their children, but which do not have the strength to undertake such a huge program without some measure of help; be it therefore

Resolved

1) that Synod set aside \$1,000,000 of "Conquest for Christ" funds toward an active program of assistance to communities which desire to establish new Lutheran high schools;

2) that the standing offer be made to match from this fund all funds raised by Lutheran churches in any community for the purpose of establishing (not maintaining) a new Lutheran high school in their community;

3) that the matching funds be given by Synod for such purpose as an outright grant, not a loan;

4) that the Board for Parish Education be asked to study this matter and, in consultation with the principals of our existing Lutheran high schools, establish all other terms under which such grants shall be available, which terms shall be published throughout Synod;

5) that no single grant shall exceed \$100,000, in order that a minimum of ten new high schools may be established with such aid;

6) that this offer shall stand for a period of twelve years, or until the funds have been completely disbursed.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

M. J. HELLMERS, *President*

M. A. WEGENER, *Secretary*

Identical Memorials by:

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN E. LAU, *Secretary*

REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN BOTHMANN, *President*

WM. J. KINSLER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 11 recommended and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 11

WHEREAS, One of the basic assumptions of Memorial 820 (that one million dollars of the "Conquest for Christ" funds is available for the purpose indicated) is hardly valid; and

WHEREAS, The past policy of Synod has been to leave the financing of nonsynodical schools to local congregations and organizations; and

WHEREAS, The principal financial problems of Lutheran high schools revolve not around the initial construction, but rather around the operation and maintenance of the plant and the educational program; and

WHEREAS, Financial support of the type suggested might easily lead to the formation of Lutheran high schools before reasonable certainty of adequate financial backing has been established; and

WHEREAS, Synod in offering to help in the initial construction might actually be rendering a disservice to a local group by encouraging the premature establishment of a high school; therefore be it

Resolved, That this memorial be declined.

Report of General Relief Board

(Memorial 821)

The General Relief Board, after its appointment by the Board of Directors, examined the instruction and directives given in the synodical *Handbook* and came to the conclusion that considerable attention had to be given to a study of the whole matter of physical relief as it concerns our Synod as a responsible Church in a distressed world. During the greater part of the three-year period the Board devoted much time to a careful analysis and evaluation of the problem in order that an efficient and effective program might be undertaken by this Board of Synod. During this time, however, the Board was not idle as far as actual relief work was concerned. In fact, it stepped up considerably the program of aid to suffering fellow men, though, it must be stated, this was still very limited when considered in the light of actual needs and of responsibility.

Meetings were held with various leaders of our Church, and with the Board of Social Welfare, in order that the program of relief to be executed by the Board might be one which would be feasible as well as adequate to the challenge and also commensurate with the ability of our Church and its members. The Board feels that much progress has been made in the development of a program of relief that will result in much good and blessing both for our Synod and for countless sufferers in the world.

Board Enlarged

Up until March of 1953 the Relief Board consisted of three members: Rev. Fred Wambsganss, Rev. Edwin A. Neger, chairman, and Mr. Paul Wolf, treasurer. In March of 1953 the Board of Directors of Synod, with the concurrence of the Relief Board, enlarged the Board to a total membership of six, three pastors and three laymen. This action was taken because both the Board of Directors and the Relief Board felt that the needs in various parts of the world and the problems of peoples were such that immediate action was necessary. It was also felt that our Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod was one of the few Protestant church bodies in America which had no systematic relief program on a large scale and that this situation should be remedied. It was further agreed that the members of our Church have the direct responsibility to

feed the hungry, to visit the sick and those who are in prison, to give clothing to those who are naked. The Board of Directors with the assent of the General Relief Board appointed the Rev. E. T. Bernthal, Mr. A. T. Wilson, and Mr. William Fenske to the General Relief Board.

The Board of Directors of Synod also authorized the General Relief Board to procure such help as would be necessary to carry out this program. Pursuant to that authorization the Board obtained the services of Rev. Werner Kuntz of Detroit to serve on a temporary full-time basis to help get the program under way. It is the thinking of the Board to engage someone permanently as an administrative officer. To execute a program of relief such as our Synod should be engaged in requires at least one full-time director, and it is hoped this convention will give approval to such a recommendation.

Relief Administered

During the past three years the General Relief Board actively engaged in a number of larger relief projects and gave assistance to several pastors and teachers and their families.

Two Midwest floods received the attention of the General Relief Board.

The first devastating flood was the one that hit Kansas and Missouri in 1951. The General Relief Board made a grant of \$35,000 to the Kansas District, which, together with the amount collected by the District, totaled over \$62,000 available for relief to 115 families and six congregations.

The second disaster which received the attention of the General Relief Board was the flood in 1952 which hit the States of Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri. Help was offered to all the Districts along the flooded streams and their tributaries. The Board gave a grant of \$5,000 to the Northern Nebraska District for flood relief in this disaster.

In addition to the above relief the following assistance was granted to workers and institutions:

Two congregations (one in the States, one in Brazil) _____	\$ 2,300
Workers in India (to cover effects of inflation) _____	10,000
Refugees in West Berlin for relief _____	20,000
Two widows granted relief totaling _____	925
Four missionaries (for loss sustained returning home) _____	1,700
Three ministers given grants totaling _____	2,000
Handling charges for food packages to India _____	2,000
School for the blind in Kunming, China _____	130

Future Plans

The Board of Relief is looking forward to a very considerable increase in its activities and will approach the members of Synod regularly to assist in the program of relief which it hopes to carry

out in various areas of the world. The need is particularly great in western Germany and Berlin, in Hong Kong, in India, in Korea, and among the Arabs of Palestine. In this atomic age it is not possible to predict what other areas might become disaster areas to which we as Christian people will be called to give assistance. The Board hopes to effect a program that is so constituted and organized that it may upon short notice bring comfort and aid where needed, and to give effective Christian witness through such aid. The Board feels that it has a great challenge in that it must not only be ready to administer relief, but must also lead our great Church to see its divinely imposed responsibility and the importance and blessedness of helping the unfortunate, the poor and the needy. It shall dedicate its efforts to a greater extent to the realization and the attainment of these objectives. The Board of Relief would like to make the following recommendations to the convention with a request that they be adopted:

1

WHEREAS, The work of the General Relief Board, by authorization of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, as defined in the *Handbook*, is of a world-wide scope, being directed to the problems of people in this country and in foreign countries, be it therefore

Resolved, That the name of the said Board be changed to Board of World Relief, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

2

WHEREAS, The scope and nature of the General Relief Board is such that a larger number of members is required on the Board to formulate and direct the program; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has recognized the need of a larger personnel on said Board by appointing three additional members; be it

Resolved, That the convention change the official *Handbook* to read: "The Board of World Relief shall consist of six members — three pastors and three laymen — who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. In consultation with the Board of World Relief, the Board of Directors shall fill any vacancy."

3

WHEREAS, The Relief Board has undertaken an enlarged, systematic, and international program of physical relief; and

WHEREAS, This program requires greater attention than the appointed members of the Board of Relief, who also have other duties, can give; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has authorized the procure-

of such help that might be necessary to execute the relief program of our Synod adequately; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Relief be empowered to procure necessary help to properly administer said program, in particular, to establish the office of Executive Director.

PAUL E. WOLF, JR.

A. T. WILSON

WM. FENSKE

REV. E. T. BERNTHAL

REV. FRED WAMBSGANSS

REV. EDWIN A. NERGER, *Chairman*

ACTION

Committee 13 recommended and Synod resolved:

Resolution 10

I

WHEREAS, The work of the Board for Relief, by authorization of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, as defined in the *Handbook*, is of a world-wide scope, being directed to the problems of the people in this country and in foreign countries; be it therefore

Resolved, That the name of said Board be changed to Board for World Relief, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

II

WHEREAS, The scope and nature of said Board is such that a larger number of members is required on said Board to formulate and direct the program; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has recognized the need of a larger personnel on said Board by appointing three additional members; be it therefore

Resolved, That the convention change the synodical *Handbook* to read: "The Board for World Relief, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, shall consist of seven members: three pastors and three laymen, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and the Executive Secretary of the Board of Social Welfare. The Board of Directors shall fill any vacancy."

III

WHEREAS, Said Board has undertaken an enlarged, systematic, and international program of physical relief; and

WHEREAS, This program requires greater attention than the appointed members of said Board, who also have other duties, can give; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has authorized the procurement of such help as might be necessary to execute the relief program of our Synod adequately; be it therefore

Resolved, That said Board be empowered to procure the necessary help to properly administer said program, in particular, to establish the office of Executive Director.

Synod-wide Appeal for Relief

To this memorial the following Unprinted Memorial 39 was added by the Board for World Relief:

WHEREAS, The Board for World Relief has already begun in a modified way such projects as an ingathering of clothing and of food commodities and has prepared specific channels through which shipment is being made to, and distributed in, needy areas of the world; and

WHEREAS, In addition, generous sums of money are needed to process and ship clothing and to purchase needed food supplies and medicines; and

WHEREAS, An adequate and strong appeal for funds this spring would have conflicted with other projects of Synod and was therefore withheld; be it

Resolved, That the Board for World Relief be directed to carry out the instructions of the Board of Directors of Synod to make a Synod-wide appeal for money as soon as such an appeal can be effectively made; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That our congregations be encouraged to respond generously in behalf of suffering people throughout the world; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Board for World Relief be given the privilege of making an annual appeal for funds, food commodities, clothing, and contributions in kind so long as the need in the world exists.

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 19

WHEREAS, The Board for World Relief has already begun in a modified way such projects as an ingathering of clothing and of food commodities and has prepared specific channels through which shipment is being made and distributed in needy areas of the world; and

WHEREAS, In addition, generous sums of money are needed to process and ship clothing and to purchase needed food supplies and medicines; and

WHEREAS, An adequate and forceful appeal for funds this spring would have conflicted with other projects of Synod and was therefore withheld; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for World Relief be directed to carry out the instructions of the Board of Directors of Synod to make a synod-wide appeal for funds as soon as such an appeal can be effectively made; and be it further

Resolved, That our congregations be encouraged to respond generously in behalf of suffering people throughout the world; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for World Relief with the consent of the Board of Directors be given the privilege of making an appeal for funds, food commodities, clothing, and contributions in and whenever need therefor exists.

IX. APPEAL MATTERS

Report of Board of Appeals

(Memorial 901)

The 1950 convention elected the following to serve on Synod's Board of Appeals: Rev. H. J. A. Bouman; Rev. Kurt Daib; Mr. L. J. Dierker; Mr. Oscar Doerr; Prof. Paul F. Koehneke; Mr. W. H. Kroeger; Mr. Martin Lobitz; Rev. Martin Mayer; Prof. A. J. Moeller; Prof. Erwin Schnedler; Mr. C. J. Thrun. Professor Koehneke served as chairman, Pastor Bouman as vice-chairman, and Professor Schnedler as secretary. Death summoned three members to the eternal home, namely, Mr. Lobitz, Pastor Daib, and Professor Moeller. The vacancies thus created were filled by Mr. Harry G. Barr, Rev. F. E. Schumann, and Rev. W. J. Stelling.

The Board was called upon to render an opinion in only one case, namely, an appeal of certain members of Bethany Congregation in Chicago from a decision of the English District. A hearing was held in Chicago, and the Board found that the appeal was substantially justified. At this writing a petition for a rehearing of the case is pending.

An appeal reached the Board from a member of the Northern Illinois District, but both this District and the Board of Appeals find that the appellant has no case as defined by the regulations governing Board of Appeals. Accordingly no action has been taken.

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*

ERWIN SCHNEDELER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 13 recommended, and Synod *adopted* the following resolutions:

Resolution 1

COMMENDATION OF SYNOD'S BOARD OF APPEALS

WHEREAS, The hearing of appeals is a tedious and often a very unthankful responsibility; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Appeals has faithfully served Synod in this difficult capacity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize this efficient and faithful service.

Resolution 20

WHEREAS, The establishment of the Board of Appeals has materially reduced the number of appeals that come to the floor of the Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the members of the Board of

ls for their efficient work and that we pray God for His
ued blessings upon the labors of said Board.

Committee 19 submitted the following resolutions, which were
ed:

Resolution 2

ENGLISH DISTRICT APPEAL IN THE BETHANY, CHICAGO, CASE

Your Committee was asked to review the action of Synod's
d of Appeals in the case of Bethany, Chicago, English District.
g the course of our deliberations the representatives of the
ish District submitted the following statement:

"Having received satisfactory explanations from the synodical
d of Appeals to the effect that its report on the Chicago
hany case does not purport to establish the primary respon-
sibility for the recent trouble in said congregation and that its
ommendation should not be considered to be of a mandatory
ure, but rather a charitable suggestion for a practical solution
the problem;

"Therefore the English District withdraws its appeal in
case."

We recommend that the decision of Synod's Board of Appeals
upheld in this case.

Resolution 3

The committee was also asked to pass on two petitions ad-
ressed to Synod. We find that:

1. The case of William Meyer of Shobonier, Ill., should be
handled on the District level.

2. The Owensville, Mo., case belongs on the administrative
level of Synod. The petitioner is directed to the *Praesidium*
of Synod.

X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Report of the Board for Audio-Visual Education

(Memorial 1001)

The Board for Audio-Visual Education herewith submits its triennial report.

With sincere and humble gratitude we offer our praise and thanksgiving to God for the manifold blessings which, in His grace, He has bestowed on the activity and accomplishments of this Board.

The past triennium has been a period of productive activity.

Following the 1950 synodical convention, during which it was resolved (Resolution 12, in part) that "the Board of Directors assist the Board of Audio-Visual Aids in co-ordinating its duties in serving the Church and providing the necessary visual aids requested by Synod, its organizations, Districts, congregations, and individuals," a series of meetings was held in order to arrive at a workable basis of operation and eliminate unforeseen organizational difficulties which had arisen in the previous triennium.

The following operating formula, as suggested by the Board of Directors, was agreed upon:

The resolutions of Synod, as adopted in 1947, be carried out, with the changes and additions suggested in the following:

WHEREAS, The past years have demonstrated that a Department of Visual Education on the basis of sound business administration and policies of production and distribution can be a self-supporting project; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House is Synod's official and only agency for the production and distribution of marketable materials; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That all projects and transactions involving the physical production, buying, selling, rental, and distribution of visual-aid materials be made the responsibility of Concordia Publishing House in consultation with the Audio-Visual Education Board; and be it further

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be requested to make available to the Audio-Visual Education Board an annual budget allowance out of the proceeds of its audio-visual educational materials sufficient to permit it to carry out paragraphs four and five of its instructions from Synod, which planning and promotion shall be done in consultation with Concordia Publishing House.

Operating under this formula has proved highly satisfactory, with the result that the audio-visual education requirements of the

th at large, the various boards and committees, and the individual congregations are being effectively met.

The management of Concordia Publishing House is to be commended for its initiative and its forward-looking policies regarding potentials of audio-visual education. A complete Audio-Visual Service has been augmented at the Publishing House, and its with and increasing services to The Lutheran Church—Missouri are matters of record.

Very substantial capital investments have been made by Concordia Publishing House in terms of new productions and general operating costs of the Audio-Visual Aids Service. Activities of the department have been conducted in consultation with the Board for Audio-Visual Education, as provided for in the operating formula.

Important strides forward have been made in many aspects of Audio-Visual Education, and it is hoped that during the next triennium special attention and effort can be devoted to the area of proper utilization of Audio-Visual materials, in addition to maintaining and increasing the schedules of new productions.

We are thankful that the Board for Audio-Visual Education, under the chairmanship of Professor C. T. Brandhorst, has been able to carry on its work throughout the past triennium without any change in membership from those elected at the 1950 synodical convention.

Mr. Melvin F. Schlake, who served as Executive Secretary for the Board for Audio-Visual Education during the greater part of the past triennium, was given a leave of absence from May 1, 1952, through December 31, 1952, to serve in executive capacity with Lutheran Television Productions. Mr. Schlake's experience eminently qualified him for the work in conjunction with "This Is the Life." He was then asked to devote full time to the work of the Television Committee, and accordingly submitted his resignation as Executive Secretary of the Board for Audio-Visual Education, effective December 31, 1952.

Rev. Victor B. Growcock then assumed the duties of acting Executive Secretary, as of January 1, 1953.

The continued prayers of our Church are requested in behalf of the Board membership and its work.

Major activities have been as follows:

- I. Film Rental Libraries**
- II. Motion Pictures**
- III. Filmstrips**
- IV. Servicing of Foreign Missions**
- V. Audio-Visual Equipment**
- VI. Wholesale Distribution**
- VII. 35mm. Theatrical Distribution**

I. Film Rental Libraries**A. St. Louis**

The film library in St. Louis continues to be the major film source at the disposal of our churches and schools. All new productions are carefully screened and evaluated before being considered for addition to the film rental library. At present, there are approximately 2,000 prints in our library, and it has been the privilege of the library to serve many congregations, schools, and organizations in all parts of the country. The St. Louis library has successfully distributed the motion pictures in conjunction with Synod-wide activities such as the "Conquest for Christ," the showing of the pilot prints for television, and the Bible Study Advance campaign. The steadily increasing volume in the film library has necessitated moving this particular operation to larger quarters in Concordia Publishing House.

B. Twin Cities

Resolution 10 of the 1950 synodical convention placed into the hands of the Board for Audio-Visual Education for study Memorials 1002 and 1003, which requested the establishing of an audio-visual branch office by Concordia Publishing House in the Twin Cities. We are happy to report that such a branch office has been set up at 275 N. Syndicate (Concordia College), St. Paul, Minn. This branch office has a full-time worker, Mr. Albert B. Koch, who is serving our churches and schools of the Minnesota District. A complete inventory of audio-visual materials and equipment is maintained in St. Paul as well as a film library.

C. Buffalo

In response to numerous requests a partial library has also been established in Buffalo, N. Y., in conjunction with the offices of the L. L. L. the Rev. E. E. Heuer has been handling this operation. At present only productions of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod are stocked in Buffalo for ready availability to our churches and schools.

D. Canada

Customs requirements have often led to difficulties for our Canadian pastors in readily securing motion pictures for rental. In order to alleviate this situation, prints of Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod productions have been deposited in Edmonton, Alta., Kitchener, Ont., and Frobisher, Sask. This has been a great convenience to our Canadian brethren.

E. England

It has become expedient to place on deposit in England a selection of synodical productions. The rental operation has been

led from the London office of the Lutheran Hour. The work in and will be augmented in keeping with sound financial and distribution policies.

South America

The brethren of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil have joined Concordia Publishing House to undertake audio-visual activity in that area. At present this situation is being studied, and appropriate action will be taken.

II. Motion Pictures

The following have been produced or acquired during the past annium and are being successfully distributed:

1. Tammy (Witnessing for Christ)
2. Torn Between These Two (Selfishness)
3. All That I Have (Stewardship) *
4. Bringing Light (Africa)
5. Another Door Is Opened (New Guinea)
6. Shades of Darkness (Mexico)
7. The Unfailing Light (India)
8. Song of Ruth (Guatemala)
9. The Greatest Gift (Christmas)
10. The Flickering Flame (Disappointment)
11. Power of Prayer (Prayer)
12. The Shield of Faith (Temptation)
13. As For Me and My House (Marriage)
14. As the Twig Is Bent (Christian Training)
15. Beginning of the Rainbow (Christian Happiness)
16. Giving Thanks Always (Thanksgiving)
17. The Higher Pardon (Divine Forgiveness)
18. My Brother (Christian Answer to Race Prejudice)

B. The following are in various stages of preparation and production:

1. Family Worship
2. Documentary on Mexican and Latin American educational institutions
3. Documentary on Philippine Missions

* "All That I Have" was given the principal 1952 Freedoms Foundation Award in the 16mm. Motion Picture Category. Dr. J. W. Behnken received the award, which was presented by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, in a special ceremony at Valley Forge, Pa.

4. Documentary on Japan Missions
5. Documentary on Home Missions
6. Documentary on South American Missions
7. An inspirational film on the Sunday school
8. A training film for the Sunday school

Areas and themes for motion-picture production are constantly under survey in keeping with the needs of the Church. It has been the aim of the Board to increase the quality and audience appeal of each production.

C. *"This Is the Life"*

Under section 2A, ten motion pictures were included as new productions. In response to widespread demand for showings of episodes from the television series "This Is the Life," an arrangement was reached with Lutheran Television Productions by which ten of the first 26 episodes were reworked into proper form for general exhibition. Favorable trends can be seen in the distribution of this series of films. The financial aspects of this arrangement will augment the production and operational budgets of "This Is the Life."

The Audio-Visual Department has handled the distribution of the pilot prints for Lutheran Television Productions and also all shipments of films to the various television stations.

D. *"The Life of Martin Luther"*

In co-operation with the American Lutheran Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church, United Lutheran Church, and the National Lutheran Council, all of whom participated in the production costs, a full-length feature on the life of Martin Luther and a documentary film on Luther are being readied for release. Our Board was very active in this project; Mr. M. F. Schlake, then Executive Secretary of the Audio-Visual Board, was named Associate Executive Secretary of Lutheran Church Productions, Inc., the corporation which was jointly formed for this venture. We were represented by Mr. O. A. Dorn, the Rev. Karl Maier, Dr. L. Meyer, Dr. Oswald Hoffmann, and Mr. M. F. Schlake. The films were produced in Germany, for our American audiences, by Louis de Rouchemont Associates. At present the possibilities of theatrical distribution of the feature film are being explored, which may delay the release of the film for general church showings. The documentary film, however, will be released in 16mm. form for church showings as soon as possible. Hundreds of still pictures were taken during the Luther productions, and these will be incorporated into filmstrips as soon as possible.

III. Filmstrip Productions

Productions Completed

Bible Stories in full color

1. The Last Supper
 2. Jesus in Gethsemane
 3. Jesus Before Annas and Caiaphas
 4. Christ Before Pilate
 5. The Crucifixion and Burial of Jesus
 6. The Wise Men
 7. Jesus' Entry into Jerusalem
 8. The Emmaus Disciples
 9. The Prodigal Son
 10. When Jesus Was Twelve
 11. The Story of Pentecost
 12. The Stilling of the Storm
 13. The Woman of Samaria
 14. Christmas Joys
 15. The Feeding of the Five Thousand
 16. The Wedding at Cana
 17. The Man Sick of Palsy
 18. Mary Anoints Jesus
 19. The First Easter
 20. The Ascension of Jesus
 21. Peter Delivered From Prison
 22. Emmanuel (Christmas)
 23. He Is Risen (Easter)
 24. Solomon, King of Israel
 25. Naaman and the Little Maid
 26. Three Men in the Fiery Furnace
 27. Creation of the World
 28. King Hezekiah
 29. The Great Flood
 30. Jacob and Esau
 31. Joseph Sold into Egypt
 32. The Fall of Man
 33. The Call of Abraham
- Luther's Catechism

With the co-operation of the Board for Parish Education, holding membership on the intersynodical Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism, the following filmstrips have been distributed:

1. Ten Commandments (10 black-and-white filmstrips)
2. Creation (color)

3. Redemption (2 b. & w. filmstrips)
4. Sanctification (3 b. & w. filmstrips)
5. Christian Prayer (b. & w.)
6. The Lord's Prayer (4 b. & w. filmstrips)
7. Holy Baptism (b. & w.)
8. The Lord's Supper (b. & w., ready September, 1953)

Additional Releases

1. Pushing Doorbells With a Purpose (b. & w.)
2. Pioneering in the Philippines (color)
3. Missions in Mexico (color)
4. Japan Has Open Doors (b. & w.)
5. Cross Over New Guinea (color)
6. Go and Grow (b. & w.)
7. Teaching the Bible to the Preschool Child (b. & w.)
8. Teaching the Bible to Children, Ages 6—11 (b. & w.)
9. Teaching the Bible to High School Youth (b. & w.)
10. Teaching the Bible to Adults (b. & w.)

B. Productions in Process

Arrangements have been made with a West Coast producer to secure the filmstrip rights to his series of 26 New Testament Bible Story Films.

These are presently being worked on, with an anticipated release in September, 1953.

In addition, an option has been secured on the same producer's projected productions of Old Testament films.

Additional areas of interest are at present under consideration for possible filmstrip production, in keeping with the needs of our Church.

IV. Servicing of Foreign Missions

Audio-Visual Aids are becoming of increasing importance to the brethren in the foreign fields, and the department has had the privilege of working closely with the various boards in order to supply the much needed equipment and materials.

As the Audio-Visual Board has studied the various needs, here again it worked in close collaboration with the respective boards in establishing policies for distribution which were practical and equitable.

V. Audio-Visual Equipment

The department continues to suggest the purchase of proper and adequate equipment on the part of our congregations. Inventories are maintained on recommended sound motion-picture equipment, slide-filmstrip projection equipment, recorders, accessories, etc.

Comparative tests of the many and varied types of equipment constantly being carried on by the department in order to advise local congregations in their purchase of equipment.

As numerous requests for identical equipment are received, efforts are made, through large quantity purchases, to pass substantial savings along to the local congregations. This plan has met with good response.

VI. Wholesale Distribution of Materials

Increasing production costs of motion pictures and filmstrips have necessitated the merchandising of our productions through outlets other than our own. This wholesale distribution of our audio-visual productions has become a world-wide operation, and we welcome the opportunity to make our audio-visual productions available to the general church market.

VII. 35mm. Theatrical Distribution

During the past triennium, "Reaching from Heaven," one of our feature films, has been made available to the conventional motion picture theatres.

Public acceptance of the picture has been excellent, and we are looking forward to increased activity in this phase of work.

The missionary potentials of this distribution far exceed the financial considerations, and only eternity will tell how the Word of God has been effectively preached through this type of distribution of "Reaching from Heaven."

First of all, all glory to God for the wonderful work He has permitted us to do.

We acknowledge with sincere gratitude the fine co-operation of all boards with which we have been privileged to work during the past triennium.

And we gratefully acknowledge the loyal support of all pastors, teachers, and members of Synod, without whose loyalty neither the achievements of the past nor the plans for the future could be possible.

THE BOARD FOR AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

PROF. C. T. BRANDHORST, *Chairman*

THE REV. HERMAN BIELENBERG

MR. T. G. EGGERS

THE REV. KARL H. MAIER

MR. WALTER F. STEINBERG

MR. HENRY STOEPPELWERTH

PROF. ERNEST TIEMANN

MR. O. A. DORN, *Advisory Member*

THE REV. VICTOR B. GROWCOCK, *Executive Director*

ACTION

Concerning the various items in this report Committee 13 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution 15**A**

Following the 1950 synodical convention, during which it was resolved (Resolution 12, in part) that "the Board of Directors assist the Board of Audio-Visual Aids in co-ordinating its duties in serving the Church and providing the necessary visual aids requested by Synod, its organizations, Districts, congregations, and individuals," a series of meetings were held.

The following operating formula, as suggested by the Board of Directors, was agreed upon:

That the resolutions of Synod, as adopted in 1947, be carried out, with the changes and additions suggested in the following:

WHEREAS, The past years have demonstrated that a Department of Visual Education on the basis of sound business administration and policies of production and distribution can be a self-supporting project; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House is Synod's official and only agency for the production and distribution of marketable material; be it therefore

Resolved, That all projects and transactions involving the physical production, buying, selling, rental, and distribution of visual-aid materials be made the responsibility of Concordia Publishing House in consultation with the Audio-Visual Education Board; and be it further

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be requested to make available to the Audio-Visual Education Board an annual budget allowance out of the proceeds of its audio-visual educational materials sufficient to permit it to carry out paragraphs four and five of its instructions from Synod, which planning and promotion shall be done in consultation with Concordia Publishing House.

B

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors by resolution of the 1950 synodical convention (Resolution 12) has suggested an operating formula for the Board for Audio-Visual Education; and

WHEREAS, This operating formula has proved highly satisfactory; be it therefore

Resolved, That the synodical *Handbook* Sections 7:105 c and 107 be changed to conform to the resolutions of the Board of Directors as reported in *Reports and Memorials*, paragraph 14, pages 455 and 456.

C

WHEREAS, Operating under this formula has proved highly satisfactory, with the result that the audio-visual education requirements of the Church and its agencies are being effectively met; be it therefore

Resolved, That we commend the Board of Directors for giving this matter their prayerful consideration; and be it

Resolved, That the management of Concordia Publishing House be commended for its initiative and its forward-looking policies regarding the potentials of audio-visual education; and be it

Resolved, That we recognize the intelligent and well-directed efforts of the Audio-Visual Education Board for having produced and distributed materials of increasingly high standards; and be it finally

Resolved, That Synod, recognizing the effectiveness of mission work and Christian education by audio-visual aids, encourage the Audio-Visual Education Board to continue and expand its efforts in this important work.

Report of the Concordia Historical Institute

(Memorial 1002)

The most important single event for your Concordia Historical Institute during the triennium of 1950—53 was the erection of its own archives and museum building on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. This building, the first of its kind among Lutherans in America, was made initially possible through a \$50,000 bequest by Louis H. Waltke. When plans for the building were presented to Synod's Board of Directors, they set aside \$30,000 for the project. Since the Western District makes use of the Institute as its own historical depository, it contributed \$5,000. The Institute collected a little over \$7,000 from its membership in addition to the Polack memorial fund of \$1,420.50, and a number of small memorials amounted to \$450.00.

The new building comprises a museum room, a research room, administration offices, a vault, a workroom, and a large archives section, in which our valuable collection is housed.

The dedication of this beautiful, yet functional building took place in a service of thanks to God on November 16, 1952. The

service also marked the close of our observance of the 25th anniversary of the Institute.

The building program created renewed interest throughout Synod so that many valuable items have been added to our collection. One of the more significant accessions during the past triennium was a valuable collection of coins and medals related to the Lutheran Church. This collection was a gift of Mr. E. T. Schumm, Oak Park, Ill., who became interested in the work of the Institute through our exhibit at the Milwaukee Convention. We are happy to note that we are receiving important items from the libraries and personal effects of our leaders who have been called to their heavenly home. Thus we have received invaluable materials from the Polack, Graebner, Sommer, Dallmann, and Sieck families. In some instances, synodical and District committees which have been dissolved, have sent their records to the Institute. Among these was the Army-Navy Commission of World War I and the Board for European Missions, which transferred all of their records to our archives.

While not all the accessions can be headlined, we wish to remind the delegates that we are interested in receiving every item which in some way bears on the history of the Lutheran Church in America, on the various areas where the Church is active, or on particular congregations and individuals who have made contributions to the Church. Breaking this down, then, we are interested in receiving the following congregational materials: minutes; orders of services of ground breaking, cornerstone laying, dedication, installation, and anniversaries; histories of congregations, pictures of church and school buildings. May we remind pastors who have in their possession the minutes and records of congregations and conferences that are now defunct to transfer these documents to the Institute to safeguard against their eventual loss.

Now that adequate facilities have been made available and the staff has been increased, we will be in a position to offer even greater service to the Church. The work of the Institute is divided into three major areas: archives, library, and museum. Each area offers rich historical lore both to the specialist and to the casual visitor.

Because of its official position as the historical depository of Synod the Institute is ready at all times to assist in ascertaining historical facts and data, in tracing trends and developments, and in creating and stimulating interest in the background, history, and work of the Lutheran Church. By way of illustration we point to the book by Dr. Walter O. Forster, *Zion on the Mississippi*, which was recently published by Concordia Publishing House.

With our beautiful museum room, we are prepared to depict usually the growth of Synod from a small seedling into a large world-wide body. The Waltke Memorial Room serves as an excellent educational facility, where our Synod's mission program, concentrating in turn on the various fields, becomes meaningful and alive.

Congregations and pastors who wish to publish the history of their local church or community have found the Institute a real boon in their work. Factual information, both of a biographical and congregational nature, is available to the researcher either through our lending library by written request, or directly in our research room.

Students of our seminaries and colleges who are preparing theses and research papers have found in the Institute's collection materials otherwise unobtainable. Bibliographical and other references on Lutheranism in America will be cheerfully furnished to anyone working on such special studies.

Perhaps one of the greatest services the Institute renders is through its *Quarterly*, the only Lutheran periodical of its kind in America. Through its pages interesting and scholarly articles have been brought to the attention of a wide circle of readers. The *Quarterly* is now in its twenty-sixth volume and is being edited by Dr. Arthur C. Repp.

The Institute's usefulness to the Church is determined to a great extent by the financial means placed at its disposal. By the very nature of our interests our membership will always remain relatively small. In recent years Synod has assumed more financial responsibility in support of the work of the Institute and thus has made it possible for us to reach out into a wider area of service. We sincerely hope that some financial assistance will soon be found to make it possible to microfilm many of the precious manuscripts and periodicals now scattered among private collections, libraries, and congregations throughout the nation. In this way Concordia Historical Institute will become an even more important research center for American Lutheranism.

We wish to use this opportunity to express our appreciation to our curator, the Rev. August R. Suelflow, whose work has been so valuable that most of the services of the Institute revolve about his talents and personality. His understanding of history research will be invaluable in the new era to which the Institute is looking forward.

We, the Board of the Institute, expect to use the organization's

regular income, as in the past, in such manner as will serve the more immediate needs of the Institute. For the amounts necessary as a supplement to this income we hope to present our requirements to the Fiscal Conference next fall.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ARTHUR C. REPP, *President*

GEORGE DOLAK, *Secretary*

THEODORE W. ECKHART, *Treasurer*

J. A. WALTHER

J. M. RUNGE

O. A. DORN

ERWIN T. KOCH

EDGAR ELLERMANN

JAROSLAV J. PELIKAN

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 9

I

WHEREAS, The Concordia Historical Institute is the official historical depository of Synod; and

WHEREAS, It serves to remind the members of Synod of the manifold blessings of God showered upon their Church in the past; and

WHEREAS, Under God, the Institute was permitted to complete its beautiful and functional archives and museum building on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.; be it

Resolved, That we thank God for His many blessings of the past, especially for the gift of this much-needed building; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the Board of Directors of the Concordia Historical Institute and its curator for their faithful service during the past triennium.

II

WHEREAS, The value of the Concordia Historical Institute to the Church grows in direct proportion to the amount and value of the historical materials deposited in the archives and museum building; be it

Resolved, To encourage all concerned to deposit the minutes and records of defunct congregations and pastoral and teachers' conferences with the Institute to safeguard them against eventual loss; and be it further

Resolved, To urge all agencies, commissions, and boards of Synod to deposit materials of historical value to the Church and the records of such agencies, boards, and commissions which are

longer needed by them in the archives of the Institute; and
it further

Resolved, That all synodical schools and institutions be urged
to deposit copies of their printed historical materials in these
archives; and be it further

Resolved, To encourage the Institute to enlarge its microfilm
collection as finances permit; and be it further

Resolved, To encourage the members of Synod to become
members of the Institute and thereby subscribers to the *Concordia
Historical Institute Quarterly*; and be it finally

Resolved, To encourage the Fiscal Conference of Synod to
give favorable consideration to the budget requirements of the
Institute during the next triennium.

Report of Department of Public Relations

(Memorial 1003)

Purpose

The Department of Public Relations has one purpose: to
identify our church body in the public mind with Jesus Christ.

Our Church has one message: the Gospel of forgiveness in
Jesus Christ. It has one mission: to preach and teach the Gospel
of Jesus Christ.

The Department of Public Relations has attempted to interpret
the Missouri Synod to the public, both inside and outside the
borders of our 34 Districts in North and South America, as the
kind of Church which is devoted to the proclamation of the message
of Christ and determined to carry out its mission for Christ.

Operation

Such portrayal of the Missouri Synod has required the dis-
semination of factual information about our Church. The depart-
ment has maintained a scrupulous regard for truth in offering
information and interpretive assistance to the agencies of com-
munication and to other organs of community life, both nationally
and locally. We can report that the seriousness of purpose ex-
hibited by the department, and its diligence in carrying out the
duties assigned by Synod, have helped to bring about a new
understanding of our Church among both Christian and non-
Christian groups.

In all its activities the department has enjoyed the fullest
co-operation of synodical and District officials, of other depart-
ments of Synod, of ancillary organizations of Synod, and of the
congregations of Synod.

Objectives

Specific objectives of the Department of Public Relations were outlined by Synod in a resolution of the Chicago Convention in 1947. The department was asked

1. To correlate the work of the then existing District press committees and otherwise provide for the dissemination of news through press and radio;
2. To present the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day;
3. To answer attacks on our Lutheran Church;
4. To keep abreast of legislative developments with a view to preserving our constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State, and to maintain contacts with the State Department in the interest of Synod's missionary and educational program.

These objectives have been developed by the department into a working program. The department will propose to this convention a redefinition of these objectives, in order that they may more accurately describe the program of the department after five years of actual operation.

Organization

After the Milwaukee Convention of 1950 the Board of Directors of Synod, in consultation with the President of Synod, reappointed all members of the Board for Public Relations which had organized the new department in 1948. They were the Rev. Adolf F. Meyer, Yonkers, N. Y., chairman; Dr. Albert G. Huegli, River Forest, Ill., secretary; the Rev. Manfred E. Reinke, La Porte, Ind.; the Rev. Herman W. Gockel, St. Louis, Mo.; Messrs. John W. Boehne, Jr., Washington, D. C., George Halter, Cleveland, Ohio, and Frederick Strodel, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Secretary for the Board and Director of Public Relations for Synod is Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffmann, who maintains residence in New York City.

Headquarters of the department are in New York, the hub of communications in the United States. An office for Government relations is maintained in Washington, D. C. The Information Service (News Bureau) is located in St. Louis.

The department, with the co-operation of Synod's Districts in the United States and Canada, has enlisted the services of 500 men and women who serve as District and local public relations representatives. These people give of their spare time to the development and maintenance of good public relations for Synod. They constitute an effective operating arm of Synod and form the backbone of Synod's public relations program. Largely because of their loyal co-operation, Synod's Department of Public Relations enjoys

enviable reputation among both the Protestant and Roman Catholic church bodies of our country.

Good relations have been established and developed by the department with the nation's press. The department has been encouraged by increasing willingness on the part of the press to report news on religion in general and on what the Missouri Synod stands for, in particular.

The department has enjoyed the wholehearted co-operation of the press associations, Religious News Service, the national weekly news magazines, daily and weekly newspapers, and the church press. As a result, the work of our Church was presented through the press in more positive fashion than in any other triennium of our Church's history.

Untoward incidents which occurred in several localities have been reported fairly, in most cases. In almost all instances local public relations representatives have been given the opportunity by the press to offer public correction of published misinformation.

The Information Service of the department, organized during this triennium under the direction of the Rev. Paul Schulze, has rendered invaluable service in building good press relations. Pastor Schulze came to the department directly from the seminary and has now accepted a call to a mission congregation in Seattle. It is planned to replace him with a layman trained in the field of journalism.

Radio and Television

The Lutheran Hour, sponsored by the Lutheran Laymen's League, has made a vital contribution to better understanding of our Synod during this triennium through its broadcasts at home and abroad. Our department has promoted the work of the Lutheran Hour wherever possible.

"This Is the Life," Synod's television program, has given Synod a great new avenue for making its testimony heard through the happy combination of sight and sound. This bold venture into a new medium, with its clear recognition of the possibilities and limitations of television, is a tribute to the passion for the Gospel which exists in our Synod. The Department of Public Relations has been active in the development of this program since its inception.

Various national television programs have been arranged and produced by the department in co-operation with television networks. They include nationally televised programs of the NBC network ("Frontiers of Faith") and the CBS network ("Lamp unto My Feet"). The production and presentation of local radio and television programs by local congregations has been encouraged by the department in co-operation with Synod's Radio and Television Committee.

Governmental Relations

The department conducts an information service in behalf of the Missouri Synod for Government agencies in Washington, D. C. It also offers information on Government operations, and serves as liaison with Government agencies, for departments and congregations of Synod. These services are so extensive in number and so varied in nature that it is impossible to describe them in this brief report.

The department maintains close watch upon legislation affecting the best interests of the Church. It played an important part in the withdrawal, during the last session of Congress, of legislation which would have created an American Embassy at the Vatican.

Miss Olinda M. Roettger serves as Washington secretary for the Department of Public Relations.

The Director of Public Relations is a member of a five-man National Advisory Committee to the Civil Defense Administration. In this capacity he helped to draw up plans for the Federal Government under which churches will be enabled to carry out their spiritual ministry in accordance with their own principles in the event of a civil disaster. As a result of the department's initiative in this field, Missouri Synod clergymen have been placed in charge of the program for participation of the churches in Civil Defense in several of the key cities of the country, including New York, Jersey City, and Spokane.

"Martin Luther" Film

The department was instrumental in working out arrangements with other Lutheran bodies for the co-operative production of the "Martin Luther" film, a project of such magnitude that it has not been attempted in over a generation. Lutheran Church Productions, Inc., was formed to produce and distribute the film. The Missouri Synod is represented by five members on the Board of Directors of this corporation: Dr. Lawrence Meyer, Mr. O. A. Dorn, the Rev. Karl Maier, Mr. Melvin Schlake (Associate Executive Secretary), and Dr. Oswald Hoffmann (secretary). Synod's Director of Public Relations helped to supervise preparation of the final script and actual filming in Western Germany during an arduous 80-day shooting schedule last summer.

Parish Public Relations

A manual on parish public relations is now under preparation for use by local congregations. The proposed manual will offer, in uncomplicated form, suggestions for the planning and execution of a program for good public relations in the local parish. The possibilities and problems likely to be encountered in planning such a program will be outlined in workable form.

Our Responsibility

The entire organization of Synod's Department of Public Relations has tried to encourage a sense of responsibility among the Departments, Districts, congregations, and members of Synod for helping other Lutheran bodies, other Christian bodies, and non-Christian groups to understand our Church. This feeling of responsibility is growing, particularly in certain areas.

Our Privilege

Our Church has received a great deal from God. We treasure the Gospel we have. We enjoy the gift of Christian love. All of this we are privileged to share with the people among whom we live, whether they belong to our Church or not.

Wherever a member of the Missouri Synod witnesses to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, either with a well-spoken word or a kindly act of love, he glorifies Christ. At the same time he is making the most important contribution to public understanding of our Church, for he thereby identifies the Church in the mind of others with what is really greatest and most important in its existence, our crucified and risen Savior Himself.

The development of this kind of good public relations for Synod is a settled policy of the Department of Public Relations. It encourages all members of Synod to share in the joy of speaking and acting for Christ in Synod's behalf.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

OSWALD C. J. HOFFMANN, D. D., *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 12 Synod resolved:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, Your Committee 12 has met with Dr. Adolph F. Meyer and Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffmann of the Department of Public Relations and reviewed in detail the report of the Department of Public Relations as given in Memorial 1003, pp. 528—532 of *Reports and Memorials*; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee is fully in sympathy with the purpose, objectives, and activity of the Public Relations Department, and particularly with its fundamental purpose of identifying our church body in the public mind with the Gospel of forgiveness in Jesus Christ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage our congregations to recognize their public relations responsibilities to the local communities which they serve; and be it

Resolved, That we encourage our congregations to avail themselves of the help provided by this department through the District departments of public relations; and be it

Resolved, That we commend the District public relations organizations for their interest and co-operation; and be it finally

Resolved, That we commend our synodical Department of Public Relations for so ably conducting this important service of Synod.

Report of Synodical Radio and Television Committee

(Memorial 1004)

(Cf. Memorial 801, 17)

Your Committee during the last triennium has again sought to function in the interest of radio and television broadcasts carried on within the limits of our Synod by pastors and congregations. Various radio helps in the form of instruction in the principles of broadcasting, radio scripts, and recordings were made available for use by our pastors. A number of useful television materials were likewise offered free of charge to pastors who applied for them. The Committee again sponsored Lutheran Radio and Television Week, during which special emphasis was laid on the importance of radio and television in the promotion of Gospel broadcasting. This phase of the Radio and Television Committee's work could have been expanded beyond its present scope if greater financial resources had been available.

As a result of its observations and study of the radio and television situation in our Church, the Radio and Television Committee has the following recommendations to present to Synod.

1. The Synodical Radio and Television Committee as now constituted has been in existence since the 1935 delegate convention of Synod. Since then radio and television has assumed far greater proportions in our modern life than had been visualized during the early days of the Committee's existence. In view of this fact, the Radio and Television Committee is convinced that the work of the Synodical Radio and Television Committee ought to be reorganized so that all of our Church's agencies now active in the field of radio and television may be adequately represented on this Committee. Essential for this reorganization is the creation of the office of a full-time Synodical Radio and Television Director. The delegate convention of Synod in 1950 already authorized the creation of such a department headed by a full-time director, but the sums necessary for carrying out the resolution did not become available.

2. We further suggest that the new Synodical Radio and Television Committee be instructed to serve also as a radio and tele-

on co-ordinating council for the purpose of developing a co-ordinated program whereby all areas of work covered by the groups in which there is mutual concern and operation may be considered with a view to attaining voluntary co-operation and an advisory capacity to assist in avoiding duplication of effort, exchange ideas, to keep abreast with current trends in these fields, and to conduct such other related business as may profitably serve the interests of the Church to the glory of our Lord.

3. The Committee suggests that the allotment of synodical funds to the Radio and Television Committee be materially increased during the next triennium. The Committee has carefully reviewed the vast possibilities of the service which it may render our Church and believes that the sums suggested below will represent a good investment. In order to make effective operation possible for the Synodical Radio and Television Committee, which has no other source of income, we request Synod to allow from its budget for use by the Synodical Radio and Television Committee for 1954 the sum of \$47,000; for 1955, \$51,000; for 1956, \$57,000. In these sums are included also the necessary funds for the office of a full-time Synodical Radio and Television Director.

THE SYNODICAL RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMITTEE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 16

A

WHEREAS, A review of the work of the Synodical Radio and Television Committee shows that it is rendering the cause of the Gospel a most necessary service on which the Lord has abundantly showered His blessing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the Committee for its work and express to it our sincere gratitude.

B

REORGANIZATION OF THE SYNODICAL RADIO AND TV COMMITTEE AND CO-ORDINATION OF ALL RADIO AND TELEVISION WORK IN THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

A planned unified program promotes good order, good system, and good co-operation in the Church in *any* field of work. We therefore suggest the following:

WHEREAS, Several agencies of the Church have been serving in numerous ways over many years in the field of radio and recently in the field of television; and

WHEREAS, The work performed is varied and is supported in sundry ways, and it is desirable to co-ordinate these efforts for the mutual benefit and greater proficiency of effort; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Synodical Radio and Television Committee as constituted since the 1935 Delegate Synod (personnel of the Committee is identical with the personnel of the KFUE Radio Committee) be reorganized so that all agencies now in the field of radio and television be adequately represented, also those agencies which are not sponsored directly by Synod; and be it

Resolved, That the new Synodical Radio and Television Committee, appointed by the *Praesidium* and serving under the Board of Directors of Synod, carry out the work being done by Synod directly in these fields, namely, the work done hitherto by the present Synodical Radio and Television Committee, by Radio Station KFUE, by Lutheran Television Productions Committee, and by the Department of Public Relations; and be it

Resolved, That the new Synodical Radio and Television Committee also serve as a Co-ordinating Council for the following purposes:

1. To develop a co-ordinated program whereby all areas of work covered by the groups in which there is mutual concern and operation may be considered with a view to attaining voluntary co-operation;
2. To assist in an advisory capacity in avoiding duplication of effort;
3. To exchange ideas, keep abreast with current trends in these fields;
4. To conduct such other business as may profitably serve the interests of the Church, all to the glory of God.

C

RECOMMENDATION BY SYNOD'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGARDING REORGANIZATION AND CO-ORDINATION

WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors has given this important matter of reorganization of the Synodical Radio Committee and the co-ordination of all radio and television work in Synod careful consideration during the last triennium; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors, in its official report to Delegate Synod (p. 456, par. 17 b), recommends that "... the Board of Directors continue its work on co-ordination of radio and television activities and be empowered to take such steps as would foster the best interests of Synod to achieve such co-ordination"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we concur in its recommendation.

D

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors also recommends "that for the time being the Lutheran Television Production remain a committee appointed by the Board of Directors"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we adopt this recommendation.

E

WIDER USE AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY OF RADIO AND TV HELPS AND MATERIALS

WHEREAS, The Synodical Radio and Television Committee has provided gratis a large variety of ready-to-use radio scripts of KFYO programs and other radio and television helps and materials for use over local stations everywhere; and

WHEREAS, Requests for this material have come not only from hundreds of our pastors in the United States and Canada, but also from our missionaries in Japan, India, Guatemala, and the Philippines, as well as from our chaplains and from non-Lutheran chaplains and also from other non-Lutheran individuals and groups; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage our pastors and laymen to make even wider use of these materials as opportunity presents itself; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage the Synodical Radio and Television Committee in its effort to build up this growing library of radio and television scripts and helps.

F

FUNDS FOR THE NEXT TRIENNium

WHEREAS, The Synodical Radio and Television Committee has carefully reviewed the vast possibilities of service which it may render our entire Church; and

WHEREAS, Larger sums than heretofore made available are necessary for the effective work of the Committee, which has no other source of income; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod allow the necessary funds from its budget for use by the Committee, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

G

FULL-TIME SYNODICAL RADIO AND TELEVISION DIRECTOR

WHEREAS, The Delegate Synod in 1950 already authorized the office of a full-time radio and television director; and

WHEREAS, The sums necessary for carrying out this resolution did not become available; and

WHEREAS, The need for a full-time synodical radio and television director remains; therefore be it

Resolved, That this resolution be carried out as soon as feasible, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

H

THANKS TO THE NETWORKS AND INDIVIDUAL STATIONS

WHEREAS, Many radio and television stations have made it possible to spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ to more people, in some cases by granting free air time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the American Broadcasting Company, the Du Mont Television Network, and to the hundreds of local radio and television stations throughout the country for the time on the air given our Synod as such and many of its pastors and congregations as a public service.

I

THANKS TO FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WHEREAS, The Federal Communications Commission granted our Station KFUE a channel for television; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our appreciation to the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., for its interest in the use of radio and television for religious purposes.

Regarding Unprinted Memorial 67 Committee 13 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 33

WHEREAS, The TV Bible School in San Antonio, Tex., has proved its great value as a television-teaching program; and

WHEREAS, The great expenditure of time necessary to prepare and produce such a program five days each week makes it a matter of poor stewardship to try to produce such programs only locally in other areas; and

WHEREAS, The tremendous response from the public, from old and young alike, and the favorable response of the TV industry seems to show that this type of program should be used on a Synod-wide basis; and

WHEREAS, Time does not suffice the remaining days of this convention to give this important matter the attention it deserves; therefore be it

Resolved, To commend this program and recommend it to the Synodical Radio and Television Committee and/or The Lutheran

Television Productions Committee with power to act; and be it further

Resolved, To commend Mount Calvary Lutheran Congregation, its pastor, the Texas District, the television station, and all others who took part in inaugurating and supporting this program.

Report of the Lutheran Television Productions Committee

(Memorial 1005)

The entire history of the Lutheran Television Productions Committee and of the television program "This Is the Life" falls within the period of the current triennium. After the conclusion of World War II, television came into being as an important part of the American scene. By 1950, 105 television stations were in operation in 63 regions in the United States, and the growth of the television industry was so rapid that the Federal Communications Commission inaugurated the "freeze." This, then, afforded an opportunity during which those interested in the growth, application, and utilization of television within the United States could consolidate their position. After the Milwaukee Convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod it became increasingly apparent that television, a twentieth-century miracle, would constitute a marvelous new medium for the proclamation of the Savior's Gospel throughout this country.

In a meeting at the close of 1950 the synodical Board of Directors created a committee known as the Board of Directors Television Advisory Committee, to study the entire television picture and the possibilities that it might hold for The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. This committee held its first meeting on January 4, 1951, at Concordia Theological Seminary, under the chairmanship of Dean Leonard C. Wuerffel. During the first months of 1951 the Committee met regularly and investigated all possible avenues of approach. On March 3 and 4, 1951, a larger meeting was called at the Palmer House in Chicago, to which some forty representative leaders from within and beyond our Church were invited to study all phases of the television question. In its meeting of May 18, 1951, the Board of Directors Television Advisory Committee made the following recommendations to the synodical Board of Directors:

1. We believe that an effective television program for our Church is a definite possibility. We believe that this medium lends itself well for the promulgation of general Kingdom purposes.
2. We believe that the purpose of any television program, sponsored by our Church, must be to propagate the Christian message.

Our purpose must be the same as that indicated by the slogan "Bringing Christ to the Nations."

3. We believe that our projected television program should be cast into a distinctive framework, allowing for variety of technique, with special emphasis on dramatic presentations, both fictional and documentary, both Biblical and contemporary.

By "distinctive framework" we mean an opening and an ending which would label the program and make it readily recognizable to our audience. It may be that this framework may be so cast as to include our distinctive Gospel appeal.

4. We recommend that our Church use film for the preparation of these programs (1) because of the present situation in the television industry, which makes it impossible for any network to deliver a sizable number of stations; (2) because film programs can be used for later distribution and continue to produce additional revenue.

5. We suggest that our Church proceed with the production of a minimum of 26 films, each for a 30-minute television program.

Pursuant to these recommendations, the synodical Board of Directors thereupon appointed the Lutheran Television Productions Committee. The organization meeting of the Television Committee took place on June 28, 1951, at Concordia Seminary. The dramatic program format was agreed upon, and plans were laid to answer the many questions that would inevitably be associated with so far-reaching a program.

The Television Committee met at regular intervals, laying plans for the telecasts of "This Is the Life." The services of the Rev. Herman W. Gockel were secured as Religious Adviser in the fall of 1951; and in the spring of 1952 Mr. Melvin Schlake joined the organization in the capacity of Executive Secretary.

Two pilot films were prepared in the fall of 1951 for a special showing in January of 1952. On Tuesday, September 9, 1952, the television series "This Is the Life" was formally inaugurated over the television lanes of America. The DuMont stations in New York, Washington, and Philadelphia were the first to carry the programs on Sunday, September 14.

The Financing of the Program

The fiscal year of the Lutheran Television Productions Committee coincides with the fiscal year of Synod.

The costs for the first fiscal year of operation, from September 1, 1952, to January 31, 1953, were covered by a special grant of the synodical Board of Directors in the amount of \$750,000, made from the "Conquest for Christ" fund. The actual expenses during this period amounted to \$756,979.88. \$50,000 of this amount was

turned to the "Conquest for Christ" fund through income received from the pilot-film showings.

The funds for the second fiscal year of operation, extending from February 1, 1953, to January 31, 1954, are to be provided in the following way: The Fiscal Conference of September, 1952, allocated a total of \$400,000. This amount is to be supplemented with an additional total of \$300,000, to be secured from sources like the following: The sale and distribution of prints; the income from film rentals; direct fund solicitation.

Our Present Status

The blessing of the Lord of the Church has rested upon the activities of your Lutheran Television Productions Committee in overflowing measure. Begun as a venture of faith, the program has gained a tremendous amount of public acceptance.

From the viewpoint of distribution, "This Is the Life" is currently carried by 81 stations. After having carried the series during the fall of 1952 and the spring of 1953, virtually all of these transmitters are reshewing the first 26 films during the summer of 1953, until the time when they will begin to carry the new, or second, series of 26 films. It should be specifically pointed out that all of the time is granted free of charge by the television stations, on a sustaining basis. The value of the time thus represents an annual cost of \$1,275,000.

The *scheduling* of the programs represents a very complex operation. The prints are "bicycled" from station to station so as to secure maximum use of a limited number of prints. Three *special programs*, one for Thanksgiving, 1952, another for Christmas, 1952, and a third for Easter, 1953, were prepared. The Christmas and Easter films employed the format of Biblical drama.

The *mail response* has been most gratifying. As of this writing, 140,000 pieces of mail have reached television headquarters in the Lutheran Building, requesting copies of the eighty-four-page booklet *This Is the Life*.

In a special project called "Telemission," your Committee has arranged for a thorough and systematic follow-up plan. This is conducted through the synodical Board for Home Missions, within the framework of the District Mission Directors. Every name received at television headquarters is thus visited by the nearest pastor, with a view toward bringing him into closer touch with the congregations of our Synod.

Close touch is maintained with the television stations through a monitor system, conducted through the co-operation of the Church's Department of Public Relations.

Negotiations are being conducted for overseas introduction of the telecast in Great Britain, Canada, and Hawaii.

The audience measurement surveys have kept us in close touch with the size of the television audience. Our average pulse rating is 10.5, indicating a weekly total of 1,743,893 homes, or a total of 6,975,572 viewers a week.

Breakdown of audience figures are available at this writing only in tentative and incomplete form. An analysis of 6,704 contacts reveals the following statistical breakdown:

Total number of people reported as unchurched — 8%.

Total number reported as members of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod — 28%.

Total number reported as members of some other Lutheran Church — 6%.

Total number reported as members of other denominations — 57%.

Not found, moved away, incorrect address — 1%.

Your Committee is currently investigating the possibilities of releasing a *radio adaptation* of the television program "This Is the Life." Investigations to date indicate some very interesting possibilities.

The following stations are currently carrying "This Is the Life":

"This Is the Life," Lutheran TV Productions, Station Schedule

City	Station	Day	Time
Albuquerque	KOB-TV	Monday	6:00 P. M.
Amarillo	KGNC-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
Ames	WOI-TV	Sunday	2:30 P. M.
Atlanta	WAGA-TV	Sunday	10:30 A. M.
		Sunday	11:05 P. M.
Atlantic City	WFPG-TV	Saturday	6:00 P. M.
Austin	KTBC-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
Baltimore	WAAM-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
Binghamton	WNBF-TV	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
Birmingham	WAFM-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
Bloomington	WTTV	Friday	5:00 P. M.
Boston	WNAC-TV	Sunday	11:00 A. M.
Brownsville	XELD-TV	Sunday *	5:00 P. M.
Buffalo	WBEN-TV	Sunday *	10:30 A. M.
Charlotte	WBTV	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
Chicago	WGN-TV	Saturday	7:30 P. M.
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	Sunday	10:30 P. M.
Cleveland	WXEL-TV	Wednesday	8:00 P. M.
Columbus	WBNS-TV	Sunday	10:00 A. M.
Dallas	WFAA-TV	Sunday	10:30 P. M.
Davenport	WOC-TV	Sunday	11:15 A. M.
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Saturday	5:30 P. M.
Denver	KBTB	Sunday	1:30 P. M.
Detroit	WJBK-TV	Sunday	1:30 P. M.
Erie	WICU-TV	Friday	10:00 A. M.

City	Station	Day	Time
Grand Rapids	WOOD-TV	Sunday	2:00 P. M.
Greensboro	WFMY-TV	Saturday	3:00 P. M.
Houston	KPRC-TV	Saturday	Float
		Sunday	11:00 A. M.
Huntington	WSAZ-TV	Sunday	12:30 P. M.
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	9:30 A. M.
Jacksonville	WMBR-TV	Sunday	12:00 Noon
Johnstown	WJAC-TV	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
Kalamazoo	WKZO-TV	Sunday	12:00 Noon
Kansas City	WDAF-TV	Sunday	9:30 A. M.
Lancaster	WGAL-TV	Saturday	11:30 A. M.
Lansing	WJIM-TV	Friday	2:00 P. M.
Lawton	KSWO-TV	Monday	7:30 P. M.
Los Angeles	KNBH-TV	Sunday	2:30 P. M.
Louisville	WAVE-TV	Sunday	10:30 A. M.
		Thursday	1:00 P. M.
Lubbock	KDUB-TV	Sunday	6:00 P. M.
Memphis	WMCT-TV	Sunday	10:45 A. M.
Miami	WTVJ	Sunday	11:00 A. M.
Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	Sunday	9:00 A. M.
Minneapolis	WCCO-TV	Sunday	10:00 A. M.
Mobile	WKAB-TV	Sunday	8:30 P. M.
Nashville	WSM-TV	Sunday	11:15 A. M.
New Britain	WKNB-TV	Sunday	6:30 P. M.
New Haven	WNHC-TV	Sunday	11:45 P. M.
New Orleans	WDSU-TV	Sunday	10:30 A. M.
New York	WABC-TV	Sunday	9:30 P. M.
Norfolk	WTAR-TV	Sunday	1:00 P. M.
Oklahoma City	WKY-TV	Sunday	10:30 A. M.
Omaha	WOW-TV	Sunday	1:00 P. M.
Peoria	WEEK-TV	Sunday	4:00 P. M.
Philadelphia	WFIL-TV	Monday	8:30 P. M.
	WPTZ-TV	Sunday	11:45 P. M.
Phoenix	KPHO-TV	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
Portland	KPTV	Sunday	12:00 Noon
Providence	WJAR-TV	Sunday	10:30 A. M.
Pueblo	KDZA-TV	Sunday	5:00 P. M.
Reading	WHUM-TV	Sunday	3:30 P. M.
Roanoke	WROV-TV	Wednesday	9:00 P. M.
Rochester	WHAM-TV	Saturday	1:30 P. M.
Rock Island	WHBF-TV	Wednesday	5:15 P. M.
St. Louis	KSD-TV	Sunday	9:30 A. M.
Salt Lake City	KSL-TV	Sunday	11:45 A. M.
		Sunday	10:45 P. M.
San Antonio	KEYL-TV	Sunday	1:30 P. M.
San Francisco	KGO-TV	Sunday	6:00 P. M.
Schenectady	WRGB-TV	Sunday	11:15 A. M.
Seattle	KING-TV	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
Spokane	KXLY-TV	Sunday	6:00 P. M.
Syracuse	WHEN-TV	Sunday	1:00 P. M.
Toledo	WSPD-TV	Sunday	11:00 A. M.
Tulsa	KOTV	Sunday	10:00 A. M.
Utica	WKTV	Sunday	1:00 P. M.
		Wednesday	2:30 P. M.
Washington, D. C.	WMAL-TV	Sunday	9:30 P. M.
Wilkes-Barre	WBRE-TV	Sunday	2:00 P. M.
Wilmington	WDEL-TV	Saturday	6:30 P. M.
York	WSBA-TV	Sunday	9:30 P. M.
Youngstown	WKBN-TV	Sunday	1:30 P. M.

* Every other week

Conclusion

Your Committee joins in giving thanks to almighty God for His outstanding and overflowing benediction on the work of your Lutheran Television Productions Committee. At this writing, television looms even more importantly on the national scene, now that the television "freeze" has been lifted. A total of 157 outlets is operating in the United States, of which 49 are post-freeze stations, 29 VHF and 20 UHF. The total TV authorizations in the United States now stand at 447, including the 108 outlets operating before the "freeze." Post-freeze grants now total 339—114 VHF and 225 UHF. The Federal Communications Commission has before it 550 further applications, which are to be acted upon within a year. Thus, with a potential of nearly a thousand television outlets throughout the country within the immediately foreseeable future; with a current count of 21,500,000 television receivers within the country, and a rapid rise due to follow as new areas are open for television, it appears certain that the twentieth-century miracle of television has an even greater potential than appeared possible two brief years ago, when your Lutheran Television Productions Committee came into being.

All glory to God alone!

LUTHERAN TELEVISION PRODUCTIONS COMMITTEE

E. R. BERTERMANN, PH. D., *Chairman*

O. A. DORN, *Treasurer*

EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

H. HARMS, D. D.

CLARENCE AMLING

PAUL FRIEDRICH

OSCAR P. BRAUER

JOHN A. FLEISCHLI

RICHARD E. MEIER

M. F. SCHLAKE, *Executive Secretary*

H. W. GOCKEL, *Religious Advisor*

ACTION

Committee 13 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 5

WHEREAS, History has been made, since the 26th Delegate Synod at Milwaukee, by the television program "This Is the Life"; and

WHEREAS, Countless of unchurched people have been reached with a Christ-centered message, produced by the Lutheran Television Productions Committee, each week since its first showing on television, September, 1952; and

WHEREAS, The future of this new mission field of Television is fruitful in winning souls for Christ and adding new members to our Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we give thanks to Almighty God for His blessing on this new venture and that we gratefully remember all those who had anything to do with its planning and production as well as those who made it financially possible. ("Conquest for Christ" — courageous action by the Board of Directors.)

Congregations to Support the Lutheran Hour

(Memorial 1006)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour, Bringing Christ to the Nations, has, through our heavenly Father's mercy, for twenty seasons proclaimed the saving Gospel throughout the world, in keeping with the Savior's great missionary command to "go . . . into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature"; and

WHEREAS, The visible benediction of our heavenly Father has rested on this radio mission so that it now broadcasts in fifty-six languages over approximately 1,100 stations located in a total of fifty-eight countries; and

WHEREAS, Such broadcasts have rendered substantial service to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod by making it widely and favorably known as a Christ-exalting, Scripture-founded denomination; and

WHEREAS, This tremendous program of broadcasting, involving approximately one and a third million dollars a year, has been carried on without any expense to Synod's treasury; and

WHEREAS, Present-day conditions make the solicitation of funds increasingly difficult; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Lutheran Laymen's League petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to urge all of our congregations to support the Lutheran Hour regularly and enthusiastically, so that the blessed work of preaching the Gospel by means of the radio may continue to grow and flourish to the salvation of precious souls, the upbuilding of the Savior's kingdom, and the proclamation of His Gospel throughout the world.

LUTHERAN HOUR OPERATING COMMITTEE

LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ACTION

Concerning the Lutheran Hour, Committee 13 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 6

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour, "Bringing Christ to the Nations," has, through our heavenly Father's mercy, for twenty seasons proclaimed the saving Gospel throughout the world in keeping with the Savior's great missionary command to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature"; and

WHEREAS, The visible benediction of our heavenly Father has rested on this radio mission so that it now broadcasts in fifty-six languages over approximately 1,100 stations located in a total of 58 countries; and

WHEREAS, Such broadcasts have rendered substantial service to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod by making it widely and favorably known as a Christ-exalting, Scripture-founded denomination; and

WHEREAS, This tremendous program of broadcasting, involving approximately one and a third million dollars a year, has been carried on without any expense to Synod's treasury; and

WHEREAS, Present-day conditions make the solicitation of funds increasingly difficult; be it therefore

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod urge all our congregations to support the Lutheran Hour regularly and enthusiastically so that the blessed work of preaching the Gospel by means of the radio may continue to grow and flourish to the salvation of precious souls, the upbuilding of the Savior's kingdom, and the proclamation of the Gospel throughout the world.

Report on Station KFUO

(Memorial 1007)

Radio Station KFUO, on the campus of Concordia Seminary, in the metropolitan area of St. Louis, in the second year of the triennium which the 1953 convention of Synod ushers in, will round out, D. v., three decades of broadcasting the saving Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. God's blessing has visibly rested on this undertaking, which had its beginning in a primitive studio in the attic of the old Concordia Seminary in the days when radio was still in the cat-whisker and earphone stage. Today Station KFUO calls a stately modern building with up-to-date broadcasting facilities its home, the value of which is estimated in the neighborhood of a half million dollars.

The station operates on both AM and FM during the day and on FM after sundown. In harmony with the regulations of the FCC the broadcast of KFUO must represent a public service and therefore include news, forum programs, music, and other non-religious programs, but nevertheless much time remains available

religious programs, which are the chief purpose of KFUE's existence and for which the most favorable hours of the day are reserved. The clergy of St. Louis and within a wide radius beyond have again during the last triennium loyally and liberally contributed of their time and talent toward the religious programs of KFUE in order to dispense comfort to the sick and sorrowing and to sound the call to repentance for those who have not yet found the Savior. Pilgrim Lutheran Church, St. Louis, now has had its two Sunday morning services and other programs on the air for almost 25 consecutive years. Through the week, while the school is in session, the morning devotions of Concordia Seminary are a popular feature of the station's daily program. In recent months the morning devotions of Lutheran High School have also been broadcast. The station is still functioning as the originating station for the Lutheran Hour. Through these and other programs KFUE has brought God's Word to a large audience and acquainted them with the Scriptural teachings of the Lutheran Church.

The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary is responsible for the administration of the radio station. However, it has appointed a special KFUE Radio Committee, on which the Board is represented, to have charge of the station's affairs. This consists at present of the following men: Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, chairman; Mr. Robert Niedner, vice-chairman; Mr. Paul Weeke, treasurer; Dr. G. V. Schick, secretary; Mr. Theo. E. Heinicke, Mr. Charles S. Lottmann, the Rev. E. L. Roschke, Mr. Wm. Pfaff, Mr. J. Pfitzer, Dean L. C. Wuerffel, Mr. Norman E. Heitner, Mr. Ferdinand Bopp, Mr. Wm. Mansfield, Rev. John Oppliger, *ex officio*, and Station Director H. H. Hohenstein, *ex officio*. This same committee functions also as Synodical Radio and Television Committee.

The most pressing problem which the station faces is financial. Through the gradual expansion of its services, and particularly because of the all-around increase in costs, the annual budget of KFUE is now approximately \$160,000. Of this amount Synod has contributed \$8,000 in 1952. The remainder came from congregations, Districts, societies, and individuals who had the cause of the station at heart. In spite of its many friends KFUE finds it more and more difficult to keep out of the red in its operations and has found it necessary to draw heavily on a modest reserve that had been set aside for emergencies. The Radio Committee has earnestly studied the problem and has come to the conclusion that one of three procedures will have to be adopted to meet the station's financial crisis: (1) Synod will either have to allot a larger appropriation to KFUE or underwrite its deficit at the end of the fiscal year; (2) Synod will have to take over the station and assume all responsibility for the cost of its operation; (3) the station will

have to become a commercial enterprise and seek to finance itself from the income which paid advertisements will provide.

The Radio Committee pleads with Synod to give these matters most careful attention and to express itself on the best solution of the problem how to make the station financially secure.

In concluding this part of our report we respectfully suggest that Synod express its thanks to all who have so generously supported KFUE with their funds and to all who have served on its programs and encourage them to continue their support also in the future.

Another problem which has confronted Station KFUE was brought to the fore by the tremendous progress made by television. It seems certain that in densely populated areas like St. Louis the new invention will in a large measure crowd out radio as we have known it in the past. In order to be prepared for any emergency, the KFUE Radio Committee, with the full knowledge and consent of Synod's Board of Directors, made an application for a TV channel, which has now been granted by the FCC. It is hardly necessary to add that if KFUE introduces TV into its programs, it can hope to finance itself only by becoming a commercial station. This change, however, involves many problems which will require further careful study before a final conclusion can be reached.

THE RADIO COMMITTEE OF STATION KFUE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following two resolutions were submitted by Committee 13 and adopted:

Resolution 7

WHEREAS, Radio Station KFUE has for three decades been broadcasting the saving Gospel in a striking and successful manner through its daily broadcasts and through Pilgrim Lutheran Church for 25 years; and

WHEREAS, This Station is still functioning as the originating station for the Lutheran Hour; and

WHEREAS, Radio Station KFUE has for some time been laboring under considerable financial difficulty; therefore be it

Resolved, To commend the personnel of Station KFUE for its faithful and tireless labors in carrying out the original purpose of the Station in proclaiming the Gospel in its truth and purity to the people of the world, and the Board of Directors for its interest in this worthy cause; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That Synod encourage the Fiscal Conference to support Station KFUE liberally.

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, KFUE has received a TV grant from the Federal Communications Commission as a result of an application which was filed with the consent of Synod's Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, KFUE-TV will render daily service to a potential audience of 2,000,000; and

WHEREAS, KFUE-TV will render daily service to the entire Synod in the following manner:

a) Serve as a laboratory or experimentation to find the most effective religious program formats;

b) Film or duplicate select KFUE-TV programs and offer them to our pastors, missionaries, and chaplains for use over TV stations everywhere;

c) Prepare select scripts of TV programs and offer them to our pastors, missionaries, and chaplains for use over TV stations everywhere;

d) Feed live programs to TV networks with KFUE-TV as producer and originating station;

e) Serve as a TV school for the students of our Seminary; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has before it a resolution of the KFUE Radio Committee and of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary requesting permission to accept the TV grant on a commercial basis; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors is at present making a thorough study of the situation; be it therefore

Resolved, That we commend the Board of Directors for giving this important matter serious and prayerful consideration, and that we encourage it, if it sees fit after further deliberations, to accept and activate the grant on a commercial basis.

Report of the Family Worship Hour, Inc.

(Memorial 1008)

The Family Worship Hour, a fifteen-minute radio program of quiet meditation, music, and prayers, has been blessed abundantly by our heavenly Father. At the present writing the program is heard on over one hundred stations in the United States and Canada and is used in twelve Veterans Hospitals throughout the country.

The program is produced at the National Broadcasting Company's Chicago studios and is sent to radio stations on both transcription disks and tapes. All of the production and mailing expenses are covered by the budget of the Family Worship Hour, and the program is given to the radio stations entirely without charge. The speakers used on these programs are drawn from

various parts of the country and are selected with a view toward a quiet, meditative presentation of the eternal truths of God. The music is supplied by small groups from the Lutheran Choir of Chicago. Both speakers and musicians give their time entirely without remuneration.

Since there is no direct appeal for funds on the program, it is obvious that our financial structure must grow slowly. Contributions have been received from many individuals, congregations, and societies, for which we are indeed grateful. The Rev. Paul C. Barth has been active in bringing this project to the attention of local pastors and congregations. During 1952 the over-all income of the Family Worship Hour was approximately \$21,000 from contributions. Naturally, this does not cover the complete cost of producing the program.

The cost of production of the Family Worship Hour has been pared to a minimum, and by the use of tape a series of six fifteen-minute programs can be made for approximately \$300. This means that each fifteen minutes of air time costs the Family Worship Hour approximately \$50. For this amount of money the Gospel of our Lord is heard in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the week.

Certainly we must all agree that this is a worthy cause. We pray God's continued benediction on the Family Worship Hour so that many listeners will be brought to the knowledge of their Savior through this medium.

GERHARD P. SCHROTH, *Executive Secretary*

Appended Report of the Family Worship Hour

In 1950 the originators and founders of the Family Worship Hour presented the cause of this latest radio effort to the Synodical Convention. The underlying reason for entering upon this effort was the moral decay, dishonesty, fraud, youth delinquency, divorce, and immorality, which is threatening the very existence of our nation.

As children of God we know that there is but one remedy to stem the tide, to halt the destruction, the utter wreck and ruin of the nation, only one way to salvage the nation and to escape the wrath of God, and this one way is that we return to God. "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." As the nation, so the State; and as the cities and communities, so the homes. If the homes had but preserved their integrity, if Christ had ever been the unseen Guest within the homes, the growing boys and girls, and the nation, too, would be spared and enjoy favor with God.

To rehabilitate the homes, a number of laymen and pastors hit upon the idea to go on the air with family devotions. But why

other radio broadcast? Why this duplication of effort and expenditure of money? Being convinced that a family worship hour they visualized and outlined it was not just another radio broadcast or a duplication of effort, these men ventured out and published the Family Worship Hour. It was to be the same old Gospel, but it would be entirely different. It was to be an anonymous program. Their own names were not to be mentioned. They would not seek vain glory. The names of none of the speakers, of the choirs, or choir directors, not even of the broadcast were to reveal the church affiliation of the speakers. All was to be anonymous. The Family Worship Hour was entirely different also because broadcasting stations were to be requested for free radio time. When these men had first recordings made for broadcasting, they courageously went to the broadcasting station and requested them to give the time free of charge. Promptly they were told that an anonymous program featuring no sponsor or speaker could not hope to attract and hold a radio audience, since experience taught that radio audiences were built about the speakers.

Nevertheless the group succeeded in securing free radio time. Today more than 100 broadcasting stations carry 15 minutes of daily devotions, of meditations, and prayer and song. Twelve Veterans Hospitals also carry these devotions every day. It might be interesting to read comments received. Writes the editor and executive secretary of the Board of Education of a large conference of another denomination: "The most significant Christian worship program to be found—comes at 6:15 A.M. over KVOO and is entitled 'The Family Worship Hour.' Listeners to religious broadcasts who have grown weary of religious cant will welcome a program free of it and one that is Christ-centered."

Radio time is free. The only cost to be met is for the production of transcriptions or wire recordings and the cost of the shipment to and from the radio stations. There is no direct appeal for funds on the program. Contributions have been received from many individuals, congregations, and societies. As yet the Family Worship Hour is not fully on a self-sustaining basis. As the Lord will provide the necessary funds, this program could be extended to many more broadcasting stations. May it please the Lord to grant further success to this humble undertaking.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod resolved:

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Family Worship Hour has since its beginning brought Christ into the homes of thousands of families who are yet without Christ; and

WHEREAS, Many souls have been won for Christ and His kingdom through this 15-minute program; and

WHEREAS, Pastors and choirs give freely of their time and service so that these programs can be prepared; therefore be it

Resolved, That we highly commend all those connected with the Family Worship Hour for their efforts; and be it further

Resolved, That all congregations be encouraged to give it wholehearted financial support.

Report of the Department of Social Welfare

(Memorial 1009)

The Department of Social Welfare was created by resolution of the 26th Delegate Synod, assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21 to 30, 1950.

Pursuant to the directive given in this resolution, the Honorable President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, appointed the following to serve as the Board of Social Welfare: Dr. C. A. Behnke, Chairman, Rev. E. B. Glabe, Rev. A. H. Bringewatt, Rev. Martin Ilse, Jr., Mr. Louis Schwanke.

Dr. C. A. Behnke resigned as chairman and member of the Board in 1952, and Prof. Edw. J. Mahnke was appointed by the Board, and approved by the President, to serve in his place.

The work of the Department was organized on November 1, 1951, when the Rev. Henry F. Wind, D.D., Executive Secretary of the Lutheran Service Society of New York, was appointed Executive Secretary of the Department on a part-time basis. He is serving in this capacity at the present time.

A temporary office for the Department was set up in Buffalo, N. Y., and the business of the Department has been transacted from this office until the present time.

Under the guidance and blessing of our gracious Lord, the Department has engaged in the following activities:

1. Lutheran Service to Refugees

First in point of time as well as in importance was the service to refugees organized by the Department. The plight of ten million refugees in western Germany and Austria, almost half of them of the Lutheran confession, could not be ignored without doing violence to our conscience and our sense of love and duty. The action taken was on an emergency level because of the scarcity of time remaining under the Displaced Persons Act. Informative material and the request for assurances were sent to all congregations of Synod during the closing week of 1951; and to insure

Emergency action, the Board of Social Welfare temporarily appointed Rev. Werner Kuntz, Executive Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare of the Michigan District, as full-time director of the project. With the consent of the officials of the Michigan District, Pastor Kuntz took office on January 1, 1952. He left for Europe on February 1, 1952, and spent approximately three months in Hamburg working at the task of selecting families to match the assurances given by our people. He was assisted in this work by Mr. Alvin Knorr and Mrs. Gertrude Droege of Detroit, who served on a voluntary basis.

We are happy to say that one appeal to the congregations of Synod produced 530 separate assurances. But although the response was so gratifying, it is noted that these 530 assurances originated in less than 5 per cent of the congregations of Synod.

With the assistance of the United States Displaced Persons Commission, Pastor Kuntz established offices at Camp Wenddorf, near Hamburg, where selections were made, on the basis of records made by the Commission, of predocumented Lutheran refugee families. The families were called in for interviews, matched as accurately as possible to the requirements of a specific assurance, oriented with respect to a job, housing, church and community life, and assisted in the processing procedure. Many substitutions had to be made for families who were rejected eventually by examining medical authorities. Sponsoring congregations were notified of the details of our assignments as soon as families received a visa from the consul. Reception and pier service at New York were rendered in our behalf by the staff of the National Lutheran Council at a cost of \$5.38 per person. This service included the purchasing of railroad tickets and informing the sponsoring congregation by wire of the exact time of arrival. We are grateful to the National Lutheran Council for this service so excellently rendered. We could scarcely have organized such reception services of our own in so short a time, though women workers from our New York churches rendered efficient volunteer services.

Our refugee families, of German Lutheran background, came from various countries behind the Iron Curtain, chiefly Poland, Romania, and the former states along the Baltic Sea. They fled before the onrushing Red armies in the late months before the Hitler defeat. They abandoned their homes and possessions rather than face the enslavement and brutality for which the Soviet forces are known. Many, especially those of older age, failed to survive the ordeals of the flight. Those who did spilled like floodwaters over the borders of western Germany and sought shelter in camps or elsewhere. German relief funds were inadequate to provide for anything save only the barest necessities of life.

Families chosen out of this tremendous number, upon their free agreement, were assigned to each of our 530 assurances.

The legislation under which we were operating allowed visas for 54,744 people, which had to be issued before June, 1952. However, the number of visas allowed was exhausted by April 22. 271 of our assigned families had not as yet received their visas by that date, though many had completed processing and awaited only the signature of the consul. None of these were able to emigrate. This tragic disappointment could have been averted had we been able to start our work at an earlier date. Many of these families continue to write to us, pleading that we find some sponsor for them under the regular immigration quota. However, 259 family groups succeeded in obtaining visas and arrived in our country during April, May, and June of 1952.

These 259 families were assigned to sponsors in 32 States. Specific jobs were waiting or were soon obtained for those who could accept employment. While there was a great emphasis on farming, people were placed in thirty different job categories.

The problem of adjustment to a new environment was bound to be a very real one to the individual family and in some cases called for heroic attitudes and great fortitude. In spite of this, the large majority of these families succeeded beyond their expectations in adjusting to this new environment, and only very few experienced serious difficulty.

The Board of Directors of Synod had appropriated the sum of \$30,600 for this work. However, by March 1, 1953, only \$16,943.87 of this sum had been used. It is estimated that, in the final analysis, it will have cost us less than \$18.00 per person to resettle these people. This is approximately one quarter of the per-capita amount spent by other agencies operating in the same field.

Pastor Kuntz was released by the Board as of March 1, 1953, but continues to serve on a voluntary basis until all adjustments will have been made and the program brought to a successful conclusion.

In spite of all that has been done, the refugee problem in Germany and Austria is as great today as it was some three years ago, because of the constant influx of escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. Though Germany is somewhat better equipped to deal with this situation today than it was several years ago, the problem continues on such a gigantic scale that western Germany cannot find an effective answer for it. The number of refugees still remaining in Germany is estimated at ten million, of whom a very considerable portion are Lutherans.

Considerable effort was made by interested organizations and

Individuals in the spring of 1952 to secure legislation which would allow additional numbers of refugees to come to this country. Congress did pass the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, but the Act contains no provision for the admittance of refugees outside of the quota system. Several new bills, pointed at the reception of additional refugees, have been introduced in the present Congress. Should enabling legislation be passed, it is our hope that the Synod will be ready with the will and the means to respond energetically to the new Samaritan call and to reactivate its mission of mercy. To this end the Department of Social Welfare is now preparing tentative plans which can and should be put into operation as soon as enabling legislation is passed.

2. Clinical Training in Pastoral Care

Training in Pastoral Care is not a new endeavor. We have always taught Pastoral Care in our seminaries, and the result has been, under the blessing of God, a ministry which, in the fullest sense of the term, merits the appellation "pastoral."

In the course of the last quarter century, however, a new movement in ministerial education named "Clinical Pastoral Training" has appeared. This movement postulates that if the pastor is to minister effectively to people, he must know not only theology, but people as well, and that he can gain such knowledge of people only by actually working with them. The knowledge of people and their psychological reaction to given approaches is particularly valuable in dealing with the mentally and physically ill, the imprisoned and other institutionalized people. Therefore this training in "interpersonal relationships" is given in a clinical setting, a hospital, prison, or other institution. Actual visiting and consultation with patients under the supervision of a trained chaplain is combined with studies in psychology, psychiatry, hospital administration, medical practice and terminology, and other related subjects. Thus the student is better able to preach and to teach the Word of God to people who are often difficult to reach and who, by reason of infirmities of many kinds, present unusual resistance to the Gospel.

The idea of Clinical Training in Pastoral Care originated with a chaplain in a mental hospital more than a quarter of a century ago. It was then picked up by other chaplains, and the first organization to promote clinical training for pastors, called "Council for Clinical Training," came into being. Some time later another group of chaplains formed the "Institute for Pastoral Care." These two organizations have conducted courses in a number of hospitals for two decades, and many theological students and pastors, among

them also a number of our own men, have been benefited by these courses.

The conviction that all institutional chaplains, in order to discharge their duties efficiently, should have such training, gradually gained ground. The Federal Prison system was the first to require that all chaplains in Federal prisons have clinical training and be accredited as chaplains by the Council for Clinical Training. When chaplaincies were established in State mental hospitals by various States, this requirement was also written into the regulations governing the appointment of these chaplains. Many private hospitals followed suit, and so today there are large areas in which pastors without clinical training simply cannot secure appointments as chaplains in institutions. More and more hospitals are adopting the requirement of clinical training for their chaplains, and in the foreseeable future very few of our pastors will be eligible for chaplaincies in institutions unless they have enjoyed the benefits of such training.

Neither the Council for Clinical Training nor the Institute for Pastoral Care are Lutheran in their orientation. While they have rendered, and will continue to render, valuable service, they are not adequate nor satisfactory to meet our needs.

It is obvious that we must establish our own system of clinical training for our pastors if we wish to continue the great work our Church is doing through its city missionaries and institutional chaplains.

It should also be noted that Clinical Training in Pastoral Care is valuable not only to professional chaplains in institutions, but to every pastor. This training is simply an intensification of the instruction in practical theology which we have given and are giving our pastors at our seminaries.

Recognizing the need for Lutheran training centers, representatives of the Department of Social Welfare and Associated Lutheran Charities, in company with delegations from other Lutheran groups, approached the General Convention of Clinical Training Interests in Boston in the fall of 1951 with the request that a committee be appointed to work out standards of instruction for all clinical training interests so that a uniform accreditation of training centers could be established. A committee of twelve members was elected, three of whom were representatives of our Department of Social Welfare and Associated Lutheran Charities. The standards prepared by this committee were then adopted in the Third National Conference for Clinical Training, held at Bound Brook, N. J., in the fall of 1952. These standards are now being submitted to various centers and schools at which clinical training is offered, and prob-

The acceptance of the proposed code will be reported at this year's national convention.

In the meantime efforts have been made to set up a program of clinical training at Concordia Seminary and in co-operation with the St. Louis City Mission. Professor Mahnke has been offering classroom instruction in the techniques of pastoral counseling, both on the undergraduate and the graduate level, to all students, and has been supervising the program of clinical training in the St. Louis City Mission. These efforts, however, are only the feeble beginning of a program which must be intensified and expanded to meet the high standards of training which will be adopted by all the various training centers which desire to have their students accredited as professional hospital chaplains. The Department, in co-operation with Concordia Seminary, has been instrumental in the preparation of plans for the enlarging of our efforts at our seminaries.

These plans envision opportunities for the training of theological students as well as pastors who desire to improve their skills in pastoral care. We hope soon to make real progress by setting up several training centers staffed with accredited supervisor chaplains and by persuading our seminaries to offer more classroom instruction in these subjects. This will insure a continuance of the extensive and blessed work in institutional missions in which over 80 pastors are engaged as full-time chaplains and some 600 pastors are giving part-time service.

3. Surveys and Studies

The Department of Social Welfare offers its services to synodical Districts, mission boards, institutional mission societies and agencies, and institutions of charity in making surveys or studies of existing needs and opportunities for doing institutional mission and welfare work in any given area. The Department is also offering to render aid to institutions and agencies which wish to improve or enlarge the services they are rendering our people. This service evidently has filled a very real need, since the Executive Secretary, aided by a score of part-time consultants, has been busily engaged responding to such requests.

The following synodical Districts requested a study of needs and opportunities for institutional mission or welfare work in their respective areas:

Southern California, Florida-Georgia, Northwest, California and Nevada, Central Illinois.

The following agencies and institutions requested, and have received, studies and evaluations of their work and suggestions for expansion and improvement:

The Lutheran Home-Finding Society of Iowa, the Lutheran Children's Home Society of Nebraska, the Lutheran Action Council of Washington, D. C., the Boys Ranch Association of Fargo, N. Dak., the Lutheran Orphans' Home and the Lutheran Children's Friend Society of Missouri, the Redwood Boys Ranch Association of Napa, Calif., the Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Works of Mercy, in Boston, Mass.

Many other agencies and institutions requested and received consultation service, relating to the various phases of their work, by mail.

It is believed that, under the blessing of God, these activities were instrumental in advancing the cause of institutional mission work and Christian charity in many areas. In making their recommendations, workers for the Department, however, by no means always advocated the setting up of new agencies and the expansion of the work of existing agencies, even in cases in which local promoters of these causes seemed strongly inclined to favor such expansion of their work. Certain criteria were always applied in such cases, as: Is there a real need for the projected work? Is it possible to establish the work according to the highest standards in that field of endeavor? Can our people afford to engage in the projected activity without curtailing other projects of the Church? etc. We feel, therefore, that the Department has rendered the Church a real service, even in those cases in which it advised against the expansion of existing services and the setting up of new services.

The Department is planning for the future extended studies covering the whole scope of our welfare and institutional missions activities. An over-all picture of our work in these areas is urgently needed. Beyond the gathering of bare statistics little has been done to gain a clear understanding of the scope and quality of our work. The Department hopes presently to be able to give an answer to many questions concerning this work which must now remain unanswered. We hope also that these studies may materially aid in establishing higher standards of performance in all our charitable agencies.

4. Institutes and Seminars for Workers

Since its establishment the Department has co-operated wholeheartedly with other agencies within Synod in planning and conducting meetings, institutes, and seminars for workers. It has participated in the Regional Meetings of Associated Lutheran Charities as well as in its National Convention. It took part in the Social Work Institute in Valparaiso University, and the Human

missions Institute conducted by the same school. The Executive Secretary and members of the Board as well as a number of consultants represented the Department at pastoral conferences and various meetings conducted by voluntary agencies and departments of Synod.

Outside of our circles, the Department, through the Executive Secretary, participated in the activities of the White House Conference for Children and Youth, the National Social Welfare Assembly, the National Conference of Social Work, and other agencies. In the meetings of these organizations it was possible, for the first time, to give expression to the principles and to explain the practices of our Church. We are happy to say that our testimony was always received in a kindly spirit and was much appreciated.

Other associations in which the Department, through the Executive Secretary, holds membership are: the American Prison Association, the Conference on American Citizenship, Community Chests and Councils, the Council of Lutheran Agencies, and others. There are many other agencies, both voluntary and governmental, in which we must still seek membership, both to improve the quality of our own work by learning of others and to contribute our ideas and motivations for the common good.

The Department is also planning institutes and seminars of its own for various types of workers. Committees have already been set up to arrange extensive workshops for institutional chaplains and for Lutheran social workers. We hope by this means to establish a well-rounded in-service training program for all our workers.

5. Convention of the Lutheran World Federation

The present chairman of the Board of Social Welfare and the Executive Secretary attended the meeting of the Lutheran World Federation in Hanover, Germany. In addition to the general sessions they attended the sessions of Section Three, in which inner mission work and charitable endeavors were discussed. Although they had neither voice nor vote in these sessions, they profited greatly by the experience, and we believe this gain will be reflected in the work of the Department in the coming years.

After the conclusion of the meetings of the Lutheran World Federation, our representatives, upon the invitation and under the auspices of the Association for Inner Missions of Bavaria, inspected the institutions and agencies of the Lutheran Church of Bavaria. An intensive study of the methods and techniques employed in this work produced much information which will be of benefit to us in our missionary and charitable work. On the other hand, our

representatives were able to contribute much to the German effort by many discussions of our own methods and practices. The members of the Board of Social Welfare are very grateful for this opportunity to learn and to be of service.

6. Recruitment and Training of Social Workers and Chaplains

One of the great difficulties which confront us in the promoting of the work of our agencies of mercy is the lack of adequately trained and well-qualified social workers. The standards of performance in most of our agencies have risen rapidly under the impetus of generally rising standards in social work and of State and Federal laws regulating social work agencies. Production of Lutheran workers has not kept step with the rising tide of demand for qualified workers, and many of our agencies either must curtail their work of mercy or perform it with a staff of non-Lutheran workers. There is a very real need for the recruitment of young Lutherans for this field of service and of aiding them by the awarding of scholarships both on the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Wheat Ridge Foundation and a number of local agencies of our Church have pioneered in this area, and the Board of Social Welfare hopes that within the near future it may engage actively in the recruitment of workers by setting up scholarship grants for students to aid them in obtaining the necessary training. These workers must still be trained in secular and non-Lutheran schools, and the Department hopes eventually to be instrumental in the task of establishing a Lutheran School of Social Work in one of our own institutions.

With reference to institutional chaplains, as we already pointed out, there is also a dearth of men adequately trained to meet the requirements established by hospitals and other institutions. Many pastors desire to obtain the necessary clinical training in pastoral care to qualify them for chaplaincies, but they are unable to defray the cost of such training. The Board of Social Welfare has therefore included the sum of \$1,500 in its budget for 1953, which is to be used for the granting of subsidies to chaplains who desire to obtain clinical training in pastoral care. The Board is now giving consideration to the setting up of the machinery for the administration of this fund.

7. Participation in the Work of Other Synodical Agencies

In accordance with the directives given to the Board of Social Welfare, the Department is to be the general correlating agency for the Church in all welfare projects. Since the Department is thereby also directed to participate in the work of relief, the Executive Secretary was appointed a member of the Board of Relief by the Board of Directors of Synod. The Board of Social

fare also maintains close contact with the Family Life Committee, the Committee for a Research Project on Psychology and Religion, the National Council of Lutheran Agencies, various committees and agencies of Synod, and others. It is hoped that through participation in the work of these boards and committees greater unity of purpose and better correlation of efforts will result.

8. Public and Private Welfare Agencies

In common with many citizens, particularly with members of the Christian Church, members of the Board of Social Welfare have viewed with concern the rapid rise and development of public welfare agencies. While conceding their necessity and the worth-whileness of their efforts, we believe that public or tax-supported agencies must never supplant agencies of mercy established by the Church, nor usurp their functions. To permit our agencies of mercy to die would be to rob our Church of its most effective testimony, the testimony of "faith that worketh by love," and to deny our members the opportunity to "do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith."

The Board of Social Welfare is therefore planning an intensive study of the whole problem of the relationship between public and private welfare agencies, in the hope of eventually recommending appropriate action to safeguard the work of our agencies of mercy.

9. The Office of Executive Secretary

The chairman of the Board of Social Welfare, the Rev. E. B. Glabe, has authorized the following announcement:

"We are happy to announce that the Rev. Henry F. Wind, D. D., for the past 34 years Executive Secretary of the Lutheran Service Society of New York and President of Associated Lutheran Charities, who has served the Board as part-time executive on a temporary basis without compensation since November 1, 1951, has now accepted the appointment as full-time Executive Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare, with an office in the Lutheran Building in St. Louis. He will enter upon his new duties as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made for his removal to St. Louis.

"Now that the Department is fully staffed, we hope and believe that we will be enabled to fulfill our assigned tasks with renewed energy and zeal, to the glory of our Lord and the welfare of His children."

H. F. WIND, *Executive Secretary*
BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

ACTION

Committee 13 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The Department of Social Welfare, created by resolution of the 26th Delegate Synod, assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21 to 30, 1950, was organized on November 1, 1951, when the Board of Social Welfare, appointed by the Honorable President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, pursuant to the directive given in this resolution, in turn appointed the Rev. Henry F. Wind, D. D., Executive Secretary of the Department on a part-time basis; and

WHEREAS, The Rev. Dr. Henry F. Wind is about to devote his full time to this Department; and

WHEREAS, This Department has already demonstrated its competence and value in the work of Christian charity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we invoke God's continued blessing on this Department, its Board, and Executive Secretary.

Maintaining and Operating But One Welfare Department

(Unprinted Memorial 66)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has established a Department of Social Welfare; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has charged this Department with the responsibility of co-ordinating, developing, and promoting services of all types, including general relief locally, nationally, and internationally, among agencies and organizations operated by, or affiliated with, said Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Social Welfare, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, has an able and competent executive to act on these responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, It is logical and in the interest of efficient, economical, and good stewardship to group these responsibilities under the administrative organization of one department; and

WHEREAS, The establishment of one board and staff provides for the possibility of the greatest continuity and flexibility in adjusting to existing problems as well as to changing and new problems through adjustments in staff assignments and the co-ordination of competent and qualified volunteers without the overhead of duplicating administrations for specialized functions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Associated Lutheran Charities of the Synodical Conference, duly assembled on this, the 20th day of May, 1953, in the city of Chicago, respectfully urge The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to maintain and operate but one board and welfare department in said Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Associated Lutheran Churches be instructed to convey this resolution in writing to appropriate individuals and committees at the Houston convention of the Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in June of 1953.

THE ASSOCIATED LUTHERAN CHARITIES
WITHIN THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE
A. H. BRINGEWATT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 13 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 32

WHEREAS, This memorial is dated June 18, 1953, and therefore does not appear in *Reports and Memorials*, so that it could be adequately studied by the delegates at this Convention; and

WHEREAS, The combination of the departments referred to in this memorial deserves more thorough consideration than can be given it at this time; therefore be it

Resolved, That the memorial be declined.

A Program of Theological Research

(Memorial 1011)

WHEREAS, A planned and continuing program of theological research is vital to the full effectiveness of our Church's witness to our generation; and

WHEREAS, At present no such program of research exists within our Church; and

WHEREAS, This need is normally met in other denominations by research funds made available by their respective Church-controlled publishing houses; be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod be directed to allocate 10 per cent of the annual net profits received from Concordia Publishing House toward the development of such a program; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Allocating Scholarly Research Funds be directed to develop such a program and to administer the funds made available by the Board of Directors to it.

THE LUTHERAN ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP
MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN, *President*
FRANCES H. ELLIS, *Secretary*

ACTION

This matter was taken care of by Committee 6 under Resolution 29.

University Staff Service Program

(Memorial 1012)

WHEREAS, The number of men and women from our Church joining the staffs of secular colleges and universities is rapidly growing; and

WHEREAS, Our Church is concerned with the problem of adequate contact with such individuals in a manner suited to their professional and academic background and status; and

WHEREAS, No agency is presently assigned to this responsible task; be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship be designated as the agency to develop and carry out an effective program in this area; and be it further

Resolved, That no more than \$1,000.00 per year be allocated in the synodical budget to the Academy for purposes of partially underwriting such a program.

THE LUTHERAN ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP

MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN, *President*

FRANCES H. ELLIS, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 8 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, No agency of our Church is at present directly concerned with reaching, co-ordinating, and utilizing the men and women from our Church who are on the staffs of secular colleges and universities of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Student Service Commission, in co-operation with the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship, develop a program in this area; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000 be added to the budget of the Student Service Commission for this purpose.

Restudy Stewardship of Manpower

(Memorial 1013)

WHEREAS, There is now and has been for a long time a critical shortage of missionaries in our fields in Southeast Asia, to wit: Hong Kong has a token force of one man; Formosa likewise has a token force of one man; the Philippines have eight men attempting to reach some of the 20 million people; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Asia with its large, awakening population

10 million people presents an immediate challenge, which must met; and

WHEREAS, The Lord has given us in these days wonderful means for reaching people more quickly: radio, vastly improved communications, the rising educational standard, available Bible translations, teaching aids, and improved living conditions for missionaries; and

WHEREAS, Satanic ideologies and their material forces are reaching out for these people; and

WHEREAS, Hong Kong has asked for nine missionaries and received one consecrated woman; Formosa has asked for six missionaries and received a promise of two; and the Philippines lost five men, called eight, and received only one; and

WHEREAS, In America some pastors serve small congregations practically in the shadow of the steeple of a neighboring church; and

WHEREAS, Theologically trained men are doing desk and clerical work which could be done by consecrated laymen; and

WHEREAS, The Lord will hold our Church responsible for its stewardship of its manpower; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod be urged to restudy its stewardship challenge on a world-wide scale; and be it further

Resolved, That the *Praesidium* appoint a special committee to restudy the whole question of the disposition of Synod's manpower; and be it further

Resolved, That congregations study the possibilities of economizing on manpower and that the Stewardship Secretary publicize this resolution among the congregations of Synod.

CONFERENCE OF LUTHERAN PASTORS AND MISSIONARIES
IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE REV. ROBERT PLAGENS

THE REV. LORENZ NIETING

THE REV. JOHN SCHOLZ

THE REV. HERMAN MAYER

DR. ROY SUELFLOW, Formosa (Visitor)

THE REV. ALVARO CARINO

THE REV. ENRIQUE ARADANAS

THE REV. GUILLERMO DIONISIO

THE REV. HERBERT HINZ, Hong Kong (Visitor)

THE REV. NORBERT BECKER

THE REV. NORBERT BECKER, Secretary
Lutheran Philippine Mission

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod resolved:

Resolution 23

WHEREAS, Synod is fully conscious of the critical shortage of missionaries in various fields and its various officials and boards are aware of the importance of the stewardship of manpower, as again manifested by various expressions and resolutions at this Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That this memorial be declined.

Efficiency Committee

(Memorial 1014)

WHEREAS, Good stewardship of time, talents, money, and men includes making the most effective and efficient use of these for the building and the extension of the Lord's kingdom; and

WHEREAS, There has been an increasing evidence of duplication of effort and ever-increasing sums of money spent for administration in the synodical budget for full-time men and secretaries for the same; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod, assembled in its convention in Houston, Tex., effect the appointment of an "efficiency committee" to study and recommend ways and means by which Synod's work can be carried on more effectively and efficiently and economically; and be it further

Resolved, That this study be made of all extrasynodical agencies and institutions, such as Station KFUE, Concordia Publishing House, and all agencies asking for District and synodical offerings; and be it further

Resolved, That this "efficiency committee" include at least three (3) laymen who have had extensive experience in effective business management; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee report its findings to Synod's Board of Directors, who in turn have the power to enact whatever measures are necessary to effect more economy in time, talents, men, and money.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF REGION VI
TEXAS DISTRICT

ARTHUR T. KOLLMEYER, Secretary

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod resolved:

Resolution 24

WHEREAS, According to the *Handbook of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod* (2.81, "Co-ordinating Synod's Work")

Board of Directors shall appoint from its membership four committees to help co-ordinate the work of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Synod is at present co-ordinating various extra-synodical agencies and institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That this memorial be declined.

Properly Advertising Missouri Synod

(Unprinted Memorial 1a)

Upon recommendation of Committee 13, Synod *resolved*:

WHEREAS, Many congregations of Synod are not fully conscious of what it means not to show their synodical affiliation on all their advertising such as newspaper ads, Sunday bulletin, letterheads, programs, outside bulletin boards, etc.; and

WHEREAS, Failure to do so may give the impression that all Lutheran churches are the same and thus cause some people to join another Lutheran church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly encourage all congregations to include the official name of our Synod "The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod" in their church advertising.

Establishing Courses for Non-Lutherans

(Unprinted Memorial 1b)

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 18

WHEREAS, This memorial suggests establishing a course for non-Lutherans in all of our cities and towns, such as the Roman Catholic Church has to win converts for its church; and

WHEREAS, In all of our congregations courses are offered for adults who desire knowledge of Lutheran doctrine, practice, and history; therefore be it

Resolved, That this part of the memorial be declined.

Conscientious Objectors in Time of War

(Unprinted Memorial 2)

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 11

WHEREAS, The author of this memorial has withdrawn it, but has expressed the wish that Synod declare its position regarding conscientious objectors in time of war; and

WHEREAS, This might in the future be helpful to other members of our Synod as well as to officials of our Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully ask the Honorable President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, to direct a theologian of our Church to prepare a clear and concise statement on "A Christian's Attitude Towards War"; and be it further

Resolved, That this statement be published in the *Concordia Theological Monthly*, the official theological journal of our Church, and in the *Lutheran Witness*.

American Lutheran Publicity Bureau

(Unprinted Memorials 8, 9, and 15)

Committee 13 recommended, and Synod resolved:

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Publicity Bureau will observe its 40th anniversary in January, 1954; and

WHEREAS, The Bureau has been serving The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod for almost forty years; and

WHEREAS, The work of the Bureau in distributing Gospel tracts, promoting advertising through various media, sponsoring National Lutheran Publicity Week, National Sunday School Week, and Reformation Week, and publishing the *American Lutheran Magazine*, besides its many other functions, has been a labor of love and a blessing to many; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend and thank the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau for its work in the past; and be it further

Resolved, That we give the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau our wholehearted support, both financially and prayerfully, so that it may continue its task under the Lord with success.

Report of the Armed Services Commission

(Memorial 408)

During the convention in 1950 the Korean war started, and since that time the activities of the Armed Services Commission have again increased.

During the Milwaukee Convention Pastor Karl Schleede, a member of the Commission since its beginning, suffered a fatal heart attack. Pastor O. C. Busse of Decatur, Ind., was appointed to succeed him. The Commission is now composed of the following personnel: Dr. P. L. Dannenfeldt, chairman; O. A. Sauer, secretary; O. C. Busse; F. C. Proehl; O. E. Sohn; O. C. Rentner; Theo. Schlake. Kenneth L. Ahl is the Executive Secretary. Walter E. Kraemer is associated with him and directs the affairs which we carry on jointly with the National Lutheran Council. Lambert Brose is in charge of publications.

Program Expansion

An idea of the increase in our activities can be gleaned from the following figures:

	1950	1953
New addresses _____	4,972	11,263
Change of addresses _____	3,089	30,212
Return mail _____	4,762	30,788
Killed _____	40	124
Discharged _____	1,286	6,085

Cost of Operation Increased

With the increase in the military, our operating expenses had to rise. Three years ago we had 5,000 names of men in service, now we have around 35,000. In 1949 \$100,000 paid the operating costs; in 1952 \$352,000 was spent. In our office we have 3 pastors, 23 full-time workers, and 5 part-time workers. 45,000 copies of *Loyalty — Christ and Country* are printed monthly. *The Lutheran Chaplain* is published six times a year, and *Double-Time* four times. Thousands of our prayer books and tracts have been distributed among the service personnel.

Service and Parish Centers

There are 45 such centers in operation, and some more are to be added. These are operated jointly with the National Lutheran Council so far as the physical property is concerned. We bear 40% of this cost. Each group serves its own people in a spiritual way. We believe this plan is a part of good stewardship. There are about 600 military installations in this country.

Finances

At the close of 1952 our financial resources were about exhausted. The Board of Directors proposed to the Fiscal Conference that the expenses of the Armed Services Commission become an item in Synod's budget, since the work appears to be of a permanent nature. But the Fiscal Conference felt that the inclusion of all the items proposed by the Board of Directors would make too large a budget, and then authorized a special Mother's Day collection. We hope our Christians will contribute liberally toward this collection. We not only need \$320,000 for the work of the Armed Services Commission and \$132,000 for the activities of the Lutheran Service Commission during 1953, but we ought to collect enough to take care of expenses until Mother's Day, 1954, plus about \$150,000 for the purchase of an office building in Washington.

Chaplains

We have 102 chaplains on active duty: 3 in the Navy; 38 in the Army; 48 in the Air Force; and 3 are in the Canadian Army. These people get their pay from the Government. We also have 9 full-

time and 10 part-time Veterans Administration chaplains whose salaries are paid by the Government. We also have 3 full-time V. A. chaplains who have been called by us, and these are on our pay roll. There are also 136 hospital pastors who serve those in V. A. hospitals when the names of such patients are brought to their attention. These get no pay, only expenses.

The procurement of chaplains presents somewhat of a problem today. The Commission has now adopted a policy of also calling qualified men rather than waiting for pastors to make application. Thus we hope to be able to supply our quota of chaplains.

It would be well for the convention again to remind our people of the importance of sending the names and addresses of military personnel and V. A. patients to our Washington office.

Expenditures

For the sake of general information we list here some of the chief items of expenditure for the year 1952:

Field Service:

Chaplains' expenses	\$ 1,144.00
Contact pastors	7,087.00
Lutheran Service Commission	109,030.00
Service and hospital pastors	18,133.00
Pension Fund payments	12,933.00

Publications and Literature:

"Loyalty"	8,149.00
"The Lutheran Chaplain"	10,204.00
"Double-Time"	14,542.00
Tracts and literature	7,196.00
Service prayer books and identification tags	7,771.00

Administrative and General:

Commission meetings	2,554.00
Contribution to building maintenance	2,693.00
Office rent	6,333.00
Office salaries	60,244.00
Office supplies	2,372.00
Postage and express	17,496.00
Printing and stationery	6,918.00
Social security and lay retirement	2,883.00
Telephone and telegraph	1,819.00
Traveling and conferences	10,124.00
Auto maintenance and insurance	1,196.00
Chaplain retreat	2,325.00
Residence maintenance and repair	3,979.00
Residence utilities	1,191.00
Special and interim salaries	2,946.00
Purchase of residence in Park Ridge, Ill.	22,000.00

The men in the military are the flower of our youth, and our spiritual conservation program is a good investment. "Earnestly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that the mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away." — A. Lincoln.

O. A. SAUER, Secretary

ACTION

Committee 13 recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution 4**I**

WHEREAS, The service rendered by the Armed Services Commission of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has greatly increased during the past triennium owing to the preparedness activity of our Government; and

WHEREAS, The Armed Services Commission has rendered excellent service to the Church, especially to the members in the military and to the patients in Veterans Administration hospitals; therefore be it

Resolved, That with thanks to God we express our sincere appreciation to the members of the Commission for the faithful service rendered.

II

WHEREAS, The Armed Services Commission is the agency recognized by the United States Government for the calling and endorsing of chaplains from our Church; and

WHEREAS, There are at present over 35,000 members of our Synod in the military; and

WHEREAS, The Commission is now rendering spiritual service to the sick and disabled in Veterans Administration hospitals through 12 full-time and 10 part-time Veterans Administration chaplains and 136 hospital pastors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Armed Services Commission be continued and encouraged to carry on its program as outlined; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely urge our pastors and congregations to be very prompt in forwarding to the Commission the names and addresses and changes of addresses of men and women in the military and patients in Veterans Administration hospitals.

III

WHEREAS, The administration cost of the Armed Services Commission is considerable — \$352,000 in 1952; and

WHEREAS, The Armed Services Commission has no place on Synod's annual budget; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Synod grant the Commission the privilege of raising a special collection on Mother's Day whenever additional funds are needed.

IV

WHEREAS, Our Church has become aware of the need for chaplains in the light of the nation's preparedness program; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that future chaplains become better acquainted with the needs for chaplains and the special demands of a military ministry; and

WHEREAS, The Commission to this end has instituted a course on the chaplaincy at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod commend the Commission for its activity in this direction and that Synod urge it to develop this program to its fullest extent.

V

WHEREAS, A vast majority of our service people have much leisure time; and

WHEREAS, "Away-from-camp" should be provided for them in order to keep the Church in their hearts; be it therefore

Resolved, That we commend the Commission in opening service centers in various parts of the world in conjunction with the Lutheran Service Commission; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge our Commission to open such service centers in conjunction with the Lutheran Service Commission in overseas countries.

Overtures of Council of Lutheran Agencies

(Memorial 626)

Preamble

The last convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, held in Milwaukee, Wis., during the summer of 1950, passed a resolution calling for the setting up of a co-ordinating council of the various "auxiliary agencies" within Synod. (See *Convention Proceedings*, pages 767—769, with reference to Memorial 805.)

Pursuant to the resolution of Synod, representatives of Synod itself and of the various agencies within Synod falling into the classification of "auxiliary agencies" met to organize "The Council of Lutheran Agencies." This group has conducted regular meetings at stated intervals, has adopted a constitution, and has set up its stated purposes.

The Council of Lutheran Agencies herewith desires to report to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod the action taken in compliance with the last convention resolution and seeks the approval of Synod on its organization and purposes.

To that end the Council of Lutheran Agencies herewith submits two overtures to the triennial convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in Houston, Tex., in the early summer of 1953.

Overture 1

WHEREAS, In its last convention, held in Milwaukee in 1950, Synod passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a coordinating council of the various "auxiliary agencies" within Synod; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this resolution, the Council of Lutheran Agencies has been established and organized; and

WHEREAS, Its constitution and purposes have been reviewed by the duly authorized officers and representatives of Synod and found in keeping with Synod's principles and practices; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., recognize the Council of Lutheran Agencies and approve its organization and purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod ask God's rich blessing upon the work of the Council, to the end that the Savior's kingdom may thereby come and His good and gracious will be done in the hearts of men.

Overture 2

WHEREAS, Our beloved Church, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, has been singularly blessed by our heavenly Father with a far-reaching awareness of the challenge of our times and with wide and varied opportunities to meet this challenge; and

WHEREAS, Certain phases of the Church's great work are performed in a splendid and God-pleasing manner through agencies not provided for, or included within, the constitutional organization of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The work of these so-called "auxiliary agencies" requires continued and expanding support; and

WHEREAS, The Holy Spirit's power has so touched the hearts of our Church's members with the love of the Lord Jesus Christ that they have been moved to contribute generously and regularly to many fine charitable and educational undertakings conducted within the framework of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the work of these "auxiliary agencies" be called to the attention of our Church's membership, to the end that they may become more fully acquainted with their purposes and activities and that any possible misunderstanding or confusion be eliminated; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., officially recognize that these "auxiliary agencies" are a vital and important part of the

work of the Church notwithstanding their separate corporate identities; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod officially commend these "auxiliary agencies" to its Districts, circuits, congregations, and members and urge them to give them a full measure of financial support, also remembering them in their prayers, so that they may continue to serve our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, to their fullest potential.

THE COUNCIL OF LUTHERAN AGENCIES

W. F. WEIHERMAN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 13 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 22

WHEREAS, In the last convention, held at Milwaukee in 1950, Synod passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a co-ordinated council of the various intrasynodical agencies within Synod; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this resolution the Council for Lutheran Agencies has been established and organized; and

WHEREAS, Its constitution and purposes have been reviewed by the duly authorized officers of Synod, and at this Convention by Committee 13, and found in keeping with Synod's principles and practices; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the work of these intrasynodical agencies be called to the attention of our Church's members, to the end that they may become more fully acquainted with their purposes and activities and that any possible misunderstanding or confusion be avoided; and

WHEREAS, Memorial 511, assigned to Committee 6, has been referred to Committee 13; and

WHEREAS, The provisions of Memorial 511 are being met by the Council of Lutheran Agencies; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex., recognize the Council of Lutheran Agencies and approve its organization and purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod officially commend these intrasynodical agencies to its Districts, circuits, and congregations and urge them to give them liberal and continued financial support, also to serve our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, to their fullest potential; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention declare Memorial 511 as disposed of by this action of the Convention.

Report of the Committee on Church Architecture

(Unprinted Memorial 22)

Many new churches have been built during the past three years in spite of the abnormally high cost of construction. These range, of course, from the imposing places of worship of our established congregations to the humble chapels of newly organized missions.

Our congregations are learning gradually that soundness of construction is more important than size and exterior ornament. In one geographical area in particular, the recent church buildings of our Synod have attracted favorable attention because of their permanent materials, neatness of design, and dignity of interior equipment.

A number of large, beautiful photographs of church buildings of recent date were sent in for the convention exhibit of our committee. It was a surprise to observe that so large a proportion of these buildings are of stone construction. In most cases the chancel furnishings and other interior fittings were designed by the architects of the buildings, and in design and scale they harmonize well with the church buildings themselves.

The high cost of new church organs has led a number of our congregations to rebuild old organs. Where such organs were built by firms noted for their use of lasting materials and careful workmanship, the results have usually been entirely satisfactory. Certainly the works of such eminent builders as Henry Erben, E. & G. G. Hook, W. A. Johnson & Son, Hilborne & Frank Roosevelt, J. H. & C. S. Odell, George Hutchings, and Farrand & Votey, who flourished 50 to 100 years ago, are well worth careful restoration. European churches rebuild their organs with great care, and a number of organs of Bach's day still survive.

Mr. John J. Zink of Baltimore, a member of your Committee, died August 10, 1952, at the age of 66, after practicing architecture for 40 years. Mr. A. F. Bernhard of Yonkers, chairman of your Committee from 1923 to 1936, died December 24, 1952, at the age of 82. Both were active Lutheran laymen and prominent in their home congregations and in the general work of Synod in their communities.

At a recent meeting of your Committee, Mr. Harold C. Bernhard of Yonkers was elected chairman. Mr. Bernhard is a member of the firm of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, who built the Empire State Building. He has specialized in church design and has a number of buildings of recognized merit in New York and vicinity.

F. R. WEBBER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 13 Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 25

WHEREAS, The Committee on Church Architecture has faithfully served Synod and many of its congregations during the past years; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention thank this committee for its splendid service.

Earlier Publication Date for Book of Memorials

(Unprinted Memorial 50)

This matter was disposed of by the following *resolution* of Committee 13:

Resolution 27

WHEREAS, The *Handbook* of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod (1.25, "Organization, Reports, Memorials") states: "All matters to come before the convention shall, as a rule, be presented to the President in writing ten weeks prior to the convention," and directs that a copy of the book of *Reports and Memorials* shall be mailed four weeks prior to the convention of Synod to each pastor and teacher of Synod and to each elected lay delegate; and

WHEREAS, This time appears ample for a careful study of the various reports and memorials; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House faithfully meets the date line set by Synod; be it

Resolved, That this memorial be declined; and be it further

Resolved, To commend Concordia Publishing House for distributing this year's book of *Reports and Memorials* six weeks prior to the present Convention, or two weeks prior to the deadline.

Objectionable Forms of Entertainment in Church

(Unprinted Memorial 68)

Concerning this matter Committee 13 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 28

WHEREAS, The purpose of this memorial is to safeguard the Church against the inroads of the world by way of objectionable forms of services and entertainment in the Church; and

WHEREAS, The memorial warns against mixing Church and State; and

WHEREAS, The Lord Himself has urged us to watch and pray; therefore be it

Resolved, To commend the author of this memorial for his anxious concern for the Church, and especially for the youth of the Church and the editors of its various periodicals.

Making Convention Essays Available to Districts

Committee 13 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 37

WHEREAS, The essays presented by Dr. John Theodore Mueller and Prof. Frank Kramer were very timely and most certainly deserve to be heard by far more people than here assembled; therefore be it

Resolved, That these essays be printed and sent to every District President of Synod and to the delegates of this Convention; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that these essays be made available to all District conventions.

The following **Resolutions of Thanks** were drawn up by Committee 13 and *adopted* by Synod:

Resolution 29

THANKING CONVENTION HOST

WHEREAS, The Texas District has served as an able host to this Convention; and

WHEREAS, The congregations of the city of Houston have contributed nobly of their time, labor, and money in making this Convention successful; therefore be it

Resolved, That we acknowledge with sincere gratitude these efforts in behalf of this Convention.

Resolution 30

THANKS TO RADIO AND TV STATIONS AND PERSONNEL

WHEREAS, The news departments of all Houston radio stations and Houston's television station have been most co-operative in giving top priority to news of our Convention in 30 programs of regularly scheduled newscasts; therefore be it

Resolved, That this assembly tender through its Public Relations Department an expression of thanks to the following stations and program directors: KATL and Mr. John Edwards, KCOH and Mrs. Val Springer, KLBS and Mr. Webb Hunt, KNUZ and Mr. Ken Grant, KPRC-TV and Mr. Frank Sullivan, KTHH and Mr. John Knapp, KTRH and Mr. Tom Jacobs, KXYZ and Mr. Ken Bagwell.

Resolution 31**THANKING THE PRESS**

WHEREAS, The following local papers: the *Houston Chronicle*, its reporters, photographers, and especially Louis Alexander; the *Houston Press*, and especially Thomas Mahr; the *Houston Post*, its reporters, photographers, and especially Jack Harwell; and

WHEREAS, The following out-of-State papers and press associations: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, which broke a 75-year precedent to send its eminent religion editor, John Stewart, to a denominational convention; the *Milwaukee Journal*, especially its religion reporter, William Bechtel; the *Minneapolis Star* and especially its religion reporter, William Thorkelson; the *United Press* and especially Jack McGlosson; the *Associated Press* and especially Max Skelton; the *International News Service* and especially Ray Gordon, reported faithfully the public events connected with the Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That the convention extend its thanks to the press of the United States and Canada, to reporters who made wide and accurate news coverage of the Convention possible.

Resolution 12**DEPARTED WORKERS OF THE PAST TRIENNIUM**

WHEREAS, Our Lord God in His infinite wisdom has during the past triennium called to their eternal reward the souls of the following pastors, professors, teachers, and laymen who have faithfully served our Synod:

Professors

Prof. Rudolph A. Eifert
Dr. Martin Graebner
Dr. Theodore Graebner
Dr. Herman O. Keinath
Prof. Albert J. C. Moeller
Dr. Richard C. Neitzel
Dr. Leroy C. Rincker
Dr. Louis J. Sieck
Prof. Emil C. Weis

Former Professors

Prof. Herman B. Fehner
Dr. John H. C. Fritz
Prof. Henry C. Gaertner
Dr. Otto F. Hattstaedt
Dr. Edward W. Koehler
Prof. Henry J. Lobeck
Prof. George H. Luecke

Former District Presidents

The Rev. Constantin M. Beyer, Texas
The Rev. F. W. Leyhe, South Dakota
Dr. J. C. Schuelke, Central Illinois

Others

Mr. A. F. Bernhard, Committee on Church Architecture
The Rev. John C. W. Bertram, Electoral Colleges, Springfield, Ill.,
River Forest, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn.
The Rev. Kurt Daib, Synod's Board of Appeals
Dr. William Dallmann, editor and author and former Vice-President

Rev. Ernst G. Jehn, Board for European Missions
 Ferdinand Korneffel, Board for Missions in North and South America
 M. F. Lobitz, Synod's Board of Appeals;
 Rev. Theodore D. Martens, Family Worship Hour
 Rev. George E. Mennen, Board of Trustees, Conover
 Rev. Victor A. Mennicke, Electoral College, St. Louis, Mo.
 Rev. Peter D. Mueller, Electoral College, Winfield, Kans.
 F. C. Pritzlaff, Synod's Board of Directors
 Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Karl W. Schleede, pioneer in Armed Services Commission work
 Rev. George A. Schmidt, pioneer in Negro Missions
 Dr. Daniel Schoof, missionary among the Nisei in California
 Dr. Edmund Seuel, manager of Concordia Publishing House
 Mr. Otto Steinwart, Board of Missions in North and South America
 The Rev. F. W. Weidmann, Synod's Church Extension Board
 Mr. John J. Zink, Committee on Church Architecture

therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod offer prayers of thanks to Almighty God for the services rendered by those servants of the Church.

Resolution 13

DR. J. W. BEHNKEN

WHEREAS, Our gracious God has mercifully granted to our venerable President, Dr. J. W. Behnken, health of body and spirit, and has graciously blessed our Synod through his wise and capable administration; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as Synod hereby express our sincere gratitude to God for this splendid and inspiring leadership, and that we furthermore bespeak for him the prayers of the entire membership of Synod.

Resolution 14

OFFICERS OF SYNOD

WHEREAS, The Honorable Vice-Presidents of Synod, Dr. H. H. Harms, Dr. F. A. Hertwig, Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn, and Dr. A. H. Grumm, have rendered willing and able assistance to President Behnken during the past triennium; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, and his assistant, Prof. Paul F. Bente, as well as the Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Schlueter, and the members of Synod's many boards and committees have given generously of their time and energy in serving Synod; and

WHEREAS, The congregations of these respective officials have willingly shared with Synod the services of their pastors, teachers, and lay delegates; therefore be it

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge these services of love and ask divine blessings upon them.

Resolution 34**THANKS TO INDIVIDUALS, SOCIETIES, AND GROUPS (CIVIC AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS) OF CITY OF HOUSTON**

WHEREAS, Various individuals, societies, and groups (and civic and governmental organizations) of the city of Houston have made this Convention possible and enjoyable by their contributions to the various needs and accommodations of this Convention—business, cultural, and otherwise; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as delegates at this Convention, request the chairman of the Convention Committee to extend an expression of gratitude to the following for their particular contributions and services:

The Committee and subcommittees on Arrangements for the 42d Regular Convention, particularly the Rev. Walter Niedner for providing equipment and personnel for the Public Relations Department;

Mr. E. H. Genthe for helping to secure a vital piece of equipment in the press room;

All the preachers, liturgists, organists, choir directors, and choirs; and

All others who helped to make this Convention a success.

Resolution 36**EXPRESSING THANKS FOR PAST SERVICES RENDERED**

WHEREAS, Various members of Synod's boards will terminate their time of service at the close of this Convention; and

WHEREAS, These men have rendered very valuable service and given much of their time, and, in many instances, also of their money in order to render such service, doing this as a service unto the Lord; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention gratefully acknowledge the willingness and faithful performance of their duties.

Resolution 35**CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO NORWEGIAN SYNOD**

WHEREAS, The Norwegian Synod on the 31st of May celebrated its centennial; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Houston, Tex., instruct the Secretary of Synod to convey our heartiest congratulations to them and that we join them in thanking God for the manifold blessings He bestowed on their synod.

CONVENTION MINUTES

Session 1

June 17, P. M.

The Forty-second Convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod was opened with a deeply moving service in the Music Hall of Houston, Tex. In his sermon on Ps. 67:1 Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn pointed out that the grace which pardons, the goodness which blesses, and the light of God's countenance which encourages alone can qualify us to publish the name of the Lord and His saving health among nations. In fervent prayer the needs of the Church and the Christians throughout the world were presented to the Throne of Grace.

The first business session was opened with the liturgy by Dr. M. F. Kretzmann and the presidential address of Dr. J. W. Behnken. Dr. Behnken urged the convention to take its cue for Kingdom work from the building of the second Temple at Jerusalem and from the early Christian Church, and while legitimately using human agencies to build the Kingdom, to rely not on human might nor on human power, but solely on the Spirit of God.

After the report was made that there were registered 600 voting members out of a possible 676 and 281 advisory delegates, the convention was declared formally organized for business. Prof. Paul Bente was appointed as Assistant Secretary. The message of welcome of the Hon. Roy Hofheinz, mayor of Houston, was read by the Rev. R. Wiederaenders, President of the Texas District, who then added the official welcome of the Texas District. The response to the welcomes was made by the Rev. C. Fickenscher, President of the California and Nevada District. A welcome was extended to the many guests, who were asked to register. The greetings from the Slovak Synod were presented by the Rev. R. Daniel, speaking for the President of the Slovak Synod; those from the Norwegian Synod, by its President, the Rev. C. M. Gulterud; those from our sister Synod of Australia, by the Rev. E. W. Wiebusch, who represented the President of that body. Télégraphic greetings were sent by our Church in India. Followed the President's report, acknowledging outstanding services and reporting changes on boards and other important events. Time of sessions was fixed from 8:30 to 11:45 A. M. and from 1:30 to 5:00 P. M., with a recess from 3 to 3:15. Dr. L. F. Blankenbuehler and Prof. O. E. Sohn were instructed to prepare convention reports for the *Lutheran Witness* and the *Lutheraner* respectively.

Synod resolved that no members of our church body are to

make any statements for publication without first securing the approval of the convention Public Relations Committee and that all announcements to news agencies should be cleared by the Press Room of the Convention. The committee chairmen were asked to follow closely the instructions found on page 9 of "Today's Business."

The following were elected as a Nominating Committee for the Committee on Appeals: Prof. Carl W. Keller of Portland, Oreg.; the Rev. Lothar Braeunig of Iowa East; Laymen Carl Schwulst of Bloomington, Ill., and Carl Heldt of Evansville, Ind.; Teacher Leonard Schulenberg of Janesville, Minn.

On recommendation of Committee 6 Synod fixed the term of office for all officials at three years unless the By-Laws specifically provide otherwise. In order to stagger the term of office for the Boards of Control of colleges and seminaries, the District President is to be elected for a three-year term and the other members for terms of six years, the election to be so arranged that the terms of one half of the members shall expire at each triennial convention. The regulations governing nominations submitted to the convention remain as prescribed in the *Handbook*. The Committee on Elections was authorized to appoint tellers who are not delegates to the convention. These new regulations were put in force for the present convention. The Committee on Elections reported that Dr. Behnken received 502 out of 598 votes. Thereupon the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Dr. Behnken as President. This action was followed by singing stanza 3 of the hymn "Now Thank We All Our God."

After hearing an overview of our mission work from Dr. F. C. Streufert, Synod voiced its gratitude for the blessings upon our mission endeavors by singing the Doxology and resolved to rededicate itself to greater devotion for missions. To conserve ministerial manpower, Synod commended the congregations who are sharing the services of a pastor with a sister congregation and encouraged further combining of parishes where it would prove advantageous. The Mission Boards were commended for developing indigenous churches in our foreign fields and for beginning work in populous areas and then extending such work into the surrounding territories. Synod voiced its gratification over the creation of Mission Councils composed of national pastors, laymen, and missionaries in the foreign fields and encouraged these councils to assume more responsibility in carrying on the mission work.

After hearing an overview of the North American mission fields from the Rev. William H. Hillmer, Synod gave its expression of sympathy to the families of Mr. Otto J. Steinwart of Aurora, Ill., and Ferdinand Korneffel of Detroit, Mich., recognizing their faith-

services. Synod resolved to embark on a mission expansion program calling for the opening of at least 120 new stations in North America each year and for a liberal support of Home Missions. Recognizing the responsibilities arising from the changing conditions in downtown areas and in older residential sections as the responsibility of the entire Church, Synod instructed the Board for Home Missions to continue studying these areas and to transmit its findings and suggestions to the District Mission Boards for analysis and possible solution of the problems arising there. District Mission Boards are to plan for necessary financial help to enable such congregations to develop a program suited to their changing environment. The Board for Missions and the District Mission Boards were instructed to establish Rural Life Commissions, jointly to work out solutions of rural church problems.

Adjournment followed with the Lord's Prayer.

Session 2

June 18, A. M.

The devotional exercises which opened the second session were conducted by the Rev. H. Kleiner, liturgist. Dr. H. Harms addressed the convention on the importance of heeding the fundamental difference between the Law and the Gospel. The minutes of the preceding session were read and adopted. Dr. J. T. Mueller in the first installment of his essay, "The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Ecumenical Movement," pointed out that at present this movement was unionistic in all its religious aspects.

In support of the resolutions in "Today's Business," pages 25 and 26, the Hon. Mr. J. W. Boehne on behalf of the Board of Directors presented a visual and graphic picture of the expansion of Synod's work, opportunities, and needs.

The primary elections for Vice-Presidents showed that 571 ballots had been cast and that each of the present incumbents had received a clear majority. The Secretary was thereupon instructed to cast a collective ballot for the present incumbents.

Synod voiced thanks to God for the blessings bestowed upon the training of pastors and teachers and thanked the Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary for their efficient and painstaking work. After thanking the faculties for their diligent and consecrated work, Synod invoked for them God's continued strength and wisdom. The experiment at Portland authorized at the previous convention to conduct a school offering junior and senior high school work and freshman and sophomore collegiate work was ordered continued; necessary budget subsidies arising from this experiment were authorized. In order to meet

the growing need for academically qualified and consecrated Christian teachers at our higher institutions, Synod directed the Board for Higher Education to secure from pastors and congregations names of suitable candidates to be kept on file in the Board's office. In answer to a question from the floor the Secretary of the Board for Higher Education stated that this procedure would not in any way modify the regular procedures for electing professors. After July 1, 1954, tuition charges for students who are not preparing for service in the Church were fixed at \$80.00 per year in the high school and \$120.00 in the college. The question of collecting tuition from all students in our colleges and seminaries was referred to the Board for Higher Education for study, the findings to be reported to the 1956 convention. The Board for Higher Education in consultation with the school administrations was instructed to draw up a procedure for calling instructors or assistant professors to associate professorships at another school and present these regulations to the next convention. Action on the proposal to supplement the pension provisions for professors who cannot be employed in modified service was postponed to the next convention.

Synod resolved to allocate \$10,000 annually to the Board for Higher Education in order to enable the Board to support scholarly research by professors and other qualified members of Synod.

On nomination of the committee to nominate candidates for the Committee on Appeals the following were accepted as Committee on Appeals: Pastors W. E. Harms (N. Nebr. Dist.), Geo. Koch (Iowa East), E. A. Krause (West.); Mr. Paul Albrecht (Minn.); Teacher Walter Fritze (Calif.-Nev.). The Committee on Nominations presented candidates for Secretary of Synod, for Treasurer of Synod, and for the Board of Directors; these nominations were adopted after the name of Mr. Alfred Knief of Milwaukee, Wis., had been added to the list of names for the Board of Directors.

General or Regional Mission Conferences at the call of the Board for Missions in North and South America with the approval of the Board of Directors were authorized. The Home Mission Board was instructed to provide necessary helps to enable congregations to evaluate themselves as to their missionary outreach and to train themselves and their members for mission work in their own communities, so that every congregation may look on itself as a mission center for its community and upon every member as a missionary. The Sunday School by Mail was ordered continued, and a vote of thanks extended to all who assisted in this project.

Greetings from the American Lutheran Church were presented by Dr. E. J. Braunlick, speaking for the President of that body.

The congregations and pastors listed on pages 45 and 46 of "Today's Business" were received into the membership of the districts through which they were proposed. The revised constitutions of South Shore Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, Wis., and Fair Oaks Lutheran Church, Fair Oaks, Calif., were ratified.

Adjournment with the table prayer.

Session 3

June 18, P. M.

The opening devotional exercises of the third session were conducted by the Rev. Henry G. Hartner, President of the Colorado District. The minutes were read and adopted with the correction of \$80.00 for \$90.00 on page 4, fourth line from the bottom.

After hearing a survey of mission work in Latin America by the Rev. H. A. Mayer and a further account of the gratifying progress in Argentina with its extension to Chile from President S. H. Beckmann, Synod authorized two professorships at the seminary in Buenos Aires as well as the appointment of necessary instructors, and empowered the brethren in Argentina to provide necessary classroom space at a cost of \$1,000 to \$1,500. The Board of Directors was empowered to provide a wing, additional dormitory and classroom space, and professors' residences at the seminary in Buenos Aires. Cost of a motorized lawn mower is to be included in the regular budget of the seminary. The Argentina District was instructed to study the possibility of beginning mission work in Chile and to enter the field when the time appeared right. The members of this District were commended for their enthusiasm in expanding the work.

After hearing an account of the thrilling expansion of mission work in Brazil from Dr. Rodolfo Hasse, Synod authorized the separation of seminary training from preparatory education. The details of this program regarding curriculum, safeguarding Synod's interests, building costs for the next five years, additional professors, manner and time of reorganization, tuition, as well as other details are to be studied by the Board for Higher Education of the Brazil District and submitted to the Board for Missions in North and South America. This Board shall, in consultation with the Board for Higher Education, make definite recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is empowered to execute these plans. For the present, temporary instructors shall be appointed at the seminary in Porto Alegre and temporary housing provided for the students. Synod encouraged the brethren in Brazil, after consulting the Board for Missions, to explore and develop the mission opportunities in beaming the Lutheran Hour

to Portugal. Their missionary zeal was commended. Having been commended for its consecrated spirit, the Board for Missions was encouraged to continue bringing the Gospel to Latin America.

The rank of Vice-Presidents was established as follows: First Vice-President, Dr. H. Harms, 1,761 points; Second Vice-President, Dr. A. H. Grumm, 1,462 points; Third Vice-President, Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn, 1,189 points; Fourth Vice-President, Dr. F. A. Hertwig, 1,166 points.

Synod resolved to excuse the Rev. W. E. Harms from serving on the Committee on Appeals and accepted instead the Rev. O. A. Schedler from the Central District.

For the coming triennium, Synod declined to apply for membership in the National Lutheran Council, but agreed to cooperate with that body where that could be done without compromising Scriptural principles. The *Praesidium* was directed to appoint a committee of three to study the constitution and objectives of the Lutheran World Federation and evaluate its practical working in the light of Scriptural doctrine and practice. This committee is also to prepare recommendations on the question of membership in, or the extent of possible co-operation with, the Lutheran World Federation. These recommendations are to be presented to the College of Presidents by September 1954 for study and possible amendment, and are then to be submitted to all pastors and congregations by January 1, 1955, for study with a view to action at the convention in 1956.

Synod declared its agreement with the statement: "a sovereign congregation which has voluntarily joined Synod will also voluntarily abide by the regulations of Synod," after the chairman of the committee had given the assurance that the resolution does not bind conscience.

An additional professorship at Edmonton was authorized. Committee 11 was instructed to study the question of annually impounding \$500,000 in a college and seminary building fund. Synod instructed a commission in which the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education are represented to propose to the next convention a long-range policy on capital investments at educational institutions. The Board for Higher Education was authorized to conduct an expanded testing program and to enter the cost thereof in its regular budget. Synod declined to change the name "Board for Higher Education." This Board was authorized to gather and disseminate information on the District Student Aid programs and to prepare application blanks. The Districts were asked to study and, if possible, adopt the recommendations of the Conference on Student Aid held at River Forest in 1952. The resolution of 1938, requesting the Districts to require work

in repayment for subsidy, was rescinded. The program is to be a grant-in-aid program. The question of providing financial assistance to professors for purchasing homes is to be studied by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education, their findings to be submitted to the 1956 convention. Colleges and seminaries were directed to conduct commissaries and dormitories on a self-supporting basis if that should prove possible. Capital investments and major remodeling are to be paid by Synod. No action on the proposal for a third seminary was taken. The names of the teachers' colleges are to remain unchanged. For the present the final decision on re-establishing a college in the Southeast was deferred.

Adjournment by singing "Savior, Breathe an Evening Blessing" and the Apostolic Benediction.

Session 4

June 19, A. M.

In the opening devotions conducted by Dr. Ottomar Krueger as liturgist, Dr. Arnold Grumm pointed up the importance of rightly dividing and properly applying Law and Gospel.

The minutes were read and adopted.

Election results: Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, Secretary of Synod, 360 votes; Mr. Walter Schlueter, Treasurer of Synod, 484 votes.

Elected to the Board of Directors: Dr. Oliver Harms, 472 votes, the Rev. E. T. Bernthal, 334 votes, the Rev. A. H. Oswald, in the run-off election, 294 votes; Messrs. J. W. Boehne, 389 votes, E. J. Gallmeyer, 388 votes, T. H. Schlake, 315 votes, Henry Buck, 347 votes.

Dr. J. T. Mueller presented the second installment of his essay and developed the thought that the true ecumenicity of the Church consists in holding all the doctrines of Scripture, which alone are ecumenical doctrines.

Synod declined the proposal to set up a commission on Scriptural peace in doctrine and practice. Before proceeding to vote on the resolutions proposed for Memorial 60, Synod resolved to have this unprinted memorial presented in printed form to the delegates. After accepting by a special vote the preamble to the resolution on the *Common Confession*, Synod resolved to postpone action on Part II of the *Common Confession*.

The resolutions on the sale of the Fort Wayne campus were presented. They were then moved by the Rev. Oscar Heilman and seconded by Mr. Albert Hensel.

The following nominations were accepted: Board for Missions in North and South America as listed in "Today's Business,"

page 81, with the addition of the name of the Rev. L. W. Koehler (Man.-Sask. Dist.).

Board for Missions to the Deaf as listed on page 82; Board for Missions to the Blind as listed on pages 82 and 83; Board for European Affairs as listed on page 83 with the addition of the name of the Rev. Ed. Miller (Atl. Dist.); Board for Missions in Foreign Countries as listed on pages 84 and 85 with the addition of the name of the Rev. Gilbert Wenger (West. Dist.); Church Extension Board as listed on page 85 with the addition of the name of Mr. Aug. Dahne (S. Dak. Dist.).

Dr. M. F. Kretzmann and Dr. J. W. Behnken accepted the election to their respective offices with expressions disparaging their own worthiness, thanking the Convention for its vote of confidence, and looking to God for guidance and help. Profs. Ed. Reim and Carl Lavrenz, representatives of the Wisconsin Synod, were welcomed by the Chair and extended the greetings of our sister synod, invoking God's blessing and guidance upon our deliberations.

Greetings were received from Missionary R. A. Suelflow in Formosa.

Adjournment with the Apostolic Benediction.

Session 5

June 19, P. M.

The opening devotions were conducted by the Rev. W. D. Oetting, President of the Iowa District East. The minutes were read and adopted.

An overview of the glorious and successful work in India and China was given by the Rev. H. H. Koppelman, Assistant Executive Secretary for Foreign Missions. Followed a presentation of the needs in these fields by Dr. O. H. Schmidt, Executive Secretary of Foreign Missions. On behalf of Trinity Church, Sheboygan, Wis., the Rev. Arthur H. Oswald presented to the Executive Secretary of Foreign Missions a gift of \$10,000 as a token of gratitude for a century of grace. The money is to be invested in a chapel in Japan or some other foreign field.

In order to promote systematic prayer for our missionaries, Synod resolved to encourage the printing of such prayers in each issue of *Portals of Prayer*. The President of Synod was asked to send out such prayers for use in our churches on Epiphany, Pentecost, and other festivals. Pastors and laity were encouraged to remember the missionaries in public and private prayers. The convention thanked the Lord for the blessed labors of the Rev. Daniel Chuvala and Miss Betty Rose Wulf and instructed the

Secretary to send suitable expressions of sympathy to the bereaved families. The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries was authorized to begin mission work in Korea when time and opportunity are suitable. Pastors and congregations were asked to engage missionaries on furlough for lectures and sermons. Mission Boards are to continue to publish the names of such available missionaries. In the matter of soliciting gifts all are to abide by the established policy of the Mission Board. Missionary R. Prange from the Philippines presented a stirring plea that missionaries be remembered in our prayers.

The final vote for members of the Board of Directors resulted in the election of Mr. Clarence Amling.

God's continued blessing was invoked on the new Department of Social Welfare, its Board and Secretary. All who make the Family Worship Hour possible were commended, and the congregations were encouraged to support the Family Worship Hour wholeheartedly. The American Lutheran Publicity Bureau was thanked for its past work; congregations and pastors were asked to support it with money and prayer.

Synod voiced its sincere appreciation of the faithful service rendered by the Armed Services Commission, instructed the Commission to continue its program, and urged promptness in sending to the Commission names and addresses and changes of addresses of men and women in the military and of patients in the Veterans Administration hospitals. The Board of Directors was instructed to grant permission for a special offering on Mother's Day when the Commission needs additional funds. The Commission was instructed to develop as far as necessary the program on Chaplaincy instituted at Concordia Seminary. Synod commended the Commission for opening service centers and urged it to continue this practice abroad in conjunction with the Lutheran Service Commission.

The sale of the Fort Wayne campus was discussed. Division of the first resolution was proposed, but was lost by a vote of 234 to 215.

After hearing an earnest warning by Dr. F. A. Hertwig of the dangers threatening the American home and a stirring account of the work in parish education from Dr. A. L. Miller, Executive Secretary for Parish Education, Synod with sincere gratitude recognized the efficient work of the Board for Parish Education for a difficult task well done. The Secretary of Synod was instructed to extend the greetings of the convention to the National Finnish Church now assembled in Cleveland, Ohio.

Adjournment by singing the hymn "Oh, Blest the House, Whate'er Befall" and the vatum.

Session 6

June 20, A. M.

The sixth session was opened with devotional exercises, the Rev. C. F. Baase, President of the Alberta and British Columbia District, acting as liturgist. In the meditation presented by the Rev. W. L. Kohn, President of the North Wisconsin District, the speaker showed that to present Christ as a lawgiver instead of a Savior and Redeemer and His message as a new law instead of a message of forgiveness is to turn the life-creating Gospel into a savor of death to the destruction of souls.

Greetings were presented from the Lutheran Laymen's League. The minutes were read and adopted.

In his essay Dr. J. T. Mueller developed the following truth: There is an invisible spiritual fellowship in Christ which unites all believers, even when they err out of weakness because they fail to perceive the full truth. In practicing fellowship we must be governed by the Scriptural principles which oblige us in love to bear firm witness to the whole Christ, or the whole truth, to guard divine truth faithfully, to reject all false, unscriptural doctrine, and to avoid false teachers. These principles prohibit our joining organizations where soul-destroying doctrine is taught, but bid us take every opportunity to give an answer for our faith in meekness and the fear of God.

After hearing from the Rev. Lambert Mehl a survey of the dangers threatening young people today, and an overview of Synod's youth work from Dr. Clarence Peters, Synod acknowledged the blessings which have come about through the program of Christian Youth Mission of the Walther League and its program of sharing the Word of God and disseminating its *Messenger* in foreign schools and libraries. Greetings were ordered extended to the Walther League at its coming convention, and prayerful best wishes were given to the Rev. Elmer N. Witt, the new Executive Secretary of the Walther League, who was presented to the convention. The League was commended for its co-operation with Synod's Board for Young People's Work and urged to continue such co-operation.

Faculties at our seminaries and teachers' colleges were encouraged to introduce courses and workshops in youth work. Providing scholarships to Lutheran Service Volunteer schools was recommended to congregations and societies. The Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League were encouraged to expand the program of leadership training, to which Synod promised adequate support. The Christian Youth Emergency Action Program is to be expanded.

The co-operative efforts of Synod and the English District looking to an amalgamation of the latter with the geographical districts of Synod were ordered continued; the Continuation Committee for this amalgamation is to make a report at the next convention.

After striking the word "growing" from the expression "threats of a growing bureaucracy" ("Today's Business," p. 63, line 7), Synod adopted the resolution to decline Memorial 505, which requested changes in the *Praesidium*. Memorial 506 on ranking the Vice-Presidents was also rejected. The change proposed for *Handbook* Section 2.141 (Memorial 507) was not authorized. However, the words "inviting members and congregations" were added to this section. In *Handbook* Section 6.07 the word "function" was ordered substituted for "duties." The lettering of the following paragraphs was changed as follows: 6.07 i to 6.07 l and 6.07 j, k, l to i, j, k respectively. The changes proposed for 6.07 j and 6.37 d and 2.79 m were adopted. These constitutional changes make the Board for Higher Education the executive agency of the Board of Directors *re* the erection and maintenance of the physical properties of Synod's educational plants.

Greetings were received from the missionaries in Japan, and the Secretary was instructed to return the greetings.

In the course of the discussion of the sale of the Fort Wayne campus the Rev. H. Mueller (S. Ill.) moved the amendment to the first resolution, to strike the words "two year senior college in accordance with the program approved by the synodical convention of 1950" and substitute for it "a four-year college." The motion to submit this amendment in mimeographed form was later on rejected.

The elections resulted as follows:

Board for Missions to the Blind: the Rev. Messrs. G. Brueggemann, 351 votes, V. Selle, 327 votes, E. C. Beversdorf, 274 votes, Messrs. E. Boerger, 282 votes, E. Martins, 270 votes.

Board for Missions in North and South America: the Rev. Messrs. W. E. Dorre, 337 votes, Henry Blanke, 328 votes, L. W. Koehler, 274 votes, Harry Krieger, 238 votes, L. H. Deffner, 225 votes; Messrs. Alvin Wulf, 315 votes, E. T. Schumm, 311 votes, P. G. Vetter, 273 votes, Clarence Kremel, 269 votes.

Board for Missions in Foreign Countries: the Rev. Messrs. R. G. Lange, 308 votes, W. A. Raedeke, 295 votes, M. Hartenberger, 293 votes, Paul Mehl, 289 votes, Dr. W. Arndt, 287 votes, Prof. L. M. Petersen, 278 votes; Messrs. Walter Meyer, 331 votes, Louis Prange, 295 votes, Ernest Balke, 290 votes, Louis Dau, 271 votes; Teacher John Runge, 312 votes.

The Nominations Committee placed in nomination for Board for Parish Education the names listed on pages 85 and 86; for Board for Young People's Work the names listed on pages 86 and 87; for Student Service Commission the names listed on page 87; for Board of Appeals the names listed on pages 87 and 88; for Board for Support and Pensions the names listed on pages 88 and 89; for the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House the names listed on pages 89 and 90; for the Board for Audio-Visual Aids the list of names on page 90 with the addition of the names of Mr. Otto F. Stahlke (Mich.) and Dr. Ernest Tieman (Tex.).

In the morning session on June 18 Synod expressed its appreciation to the organizations and individuals who had assisted in making contacts with the unchurched brought to our attention through the Television program "This Is the Life" and urged pastors and congregations to make such contacts immediately upon receiving notice.

Adjournment with the hymn "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord" and the votum.

Session 7

June 22, A. M.

The seventh session was opened with devotional exercises in which the Rev. L. W. Koehler, President of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan District, served as liturgist. The Rev. Carl H. Bensene, President of the Northwest District, in his meditation pointed out that it is the solemn duty of the Church to proclaim the Law in all its severity so that unregenerate and regenerate sinners be convinced in their consciences of their guilt; however, when they cry in their despair "What must I do to be saved?" the Church has the blessed privilege to proclaim the full sweetness of the Gospel, which assures the sinner of his pardon in Christ's blood and his righteousness in Christ's merit.

The minutes were read and adopted with the following corrections: the Rev. Elmer E. Witt, to the Rev. Elmer N. Witt; mover of the amendment re sale of Fort Wayne campus, the Rev. Herbert Mueller, Northern Illinois District. An error privately pointed out in the fourth paragraph of the minutes was corrected by transposing the phrase "from the Rev. Lambert Mehl" to before "A survey of the dangers threatening young people today."

The following corrections in the number of votes: Board for Missions in North and South America: the Rev. H. Krieger, 238 votes; Board for Missions to the Blind: the Rev. G. Brueggemann, 251 votes.

In the fourth installment of his essay Dr. J. T. Mueller earn-

gestly warned against some dangerous trends that might be appearing in our midst and solemnly urged our Church to build the true ecumenicity of the Church by following in the footsteps of the fathers, adhering to and cultivating the truth, and by avoiding all unscriptural entanglements.

The Rev. W. Storm presented a stimulating overview of our growing work for the blind, which he dramatized by introducing Mr. Walter Keith of Houston, who was accompanied by his seeing-eye dog. Synod commended the Board for Missions to the Blind for its zeal and authorized continued publication of Christian literature for the Blind. The Board of Directors was encouraged to support meetings of contact pastors with the Board. The volunteer Braille transcribers were asked to unify and consolidate their efforts. Funds for this work shall be solicited with the approval of the Board.

Dr. J. Salvner presented an overview of the work among the deaf. Thereupon Synod voiced its thanks to God for His blessings upon this work and expressed its appreciation of the leadership provided by the Board for Missions to the Deaf. Congregations and groups who help to further this work were given a vote of thanks. The Board was urged to explore and develop work among the deaf in promising foreign fields.

All who have made possible the work of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association were given a vote of thanks. The Mission Boards active in Medical Mission work were encouraged to appoint the medical adviser of the Lutheran Medical Mission Association to an advisory position on their Boards. The Board of Directors was authorized to continue to assist this program financially. New developments in this area are to be presented to the Board of Directors. The Medical Mission Association was asked to place its work on a self-sustaining basis at an early date.

The suggestion of Overture 403 to abolish the present Board for Missions in North and South America was declined. This Board was requested to consider the appointing of a subcommittee to study the special Latin American Mission problems.

Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer, chairman of the "Conquest for Christ" Committee, introduced Dr. John C. Baur, executive secretary of the "Conquest for Christ." The latter reported that there had been subscribed \$13,982,229.39, of which \$13,481,558.71 was paid in, leaving an unpaid balance of \$500,670.68. Forty-two parishes (11,739 communicants), or .73 of 1%, have postponed the offering. No reports were received from 36 churches (5,742 communicants), or .46 of 1%. Fourteen churches (3,535 communicants), or .24 of 1%, declined to participate. This means a total completed participation of 98.39% and a potential total participation when

the postponed offerings are reported of 99.12%. 99.26% of our communicant members took part in this offering. Dr. Baur added that the greatest blessing was the fact that God loved us because we did this cheerfully.

Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, Treasurer of Synod, presented a report stressing the highlights of his complete report in *Reports and Memorials*. He stressed the fact that available funds are all allocated and that resolutions for expansion ought to include recommendations for providing the money. When necessary, unspent money of some funds is temporarily used to defray expenses of other funds; Trust Funds, however, cannot and are not used for any emergency. Unspent funds of the "Conquest for Christ" are invested in short-term Government bonds. Synod, he pointed out, is truly big business, \$30,000,000 being handled in and out of the Treasurer's office annually, every dollar of which can be traced from its appearance to its disbursement.

Synod voiced its thanks to the members of the Board of Directors for their unremunerated services and to the congregations who allowed their pastors to be absent in order to serve on the Board of Directors. The action of the Board of Directors of having the Treasurer assume the duties of synodical Comptroller and of engaging a competent assistant, who is eventually to become Comptroller, was approved. With thanks to God, Synod commended all leaders in the "Conquest for Christ" offering. The Treasurer's report (Memorials 460—475) was adopted. The entire financial department of Synod was commended for faithful and efficient service. The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds was given a vote of thanks. Congregations were urged to adopt the plan of stewardship set forth in Recommendations 1—7, pages 482 to 484, *Reports and Memorials*, to encourage subscriptions to the *Mission Call*, to make fuller use of mission films, to strive for a goal of \$1.00 for missions out of every \$3.00 collected, to observe Synodical Mission Sundays, and to achieve proportionate giving by their members. The Stewardship Counselor was commended for his services. The resolutions presented on using Pension Funds for Church Extension were divided, whereupon points a and b, instructing the Board of Directors to seek legal counsel not connected with our Church in determining the question of the legality of loaning Pension Funds to the District Church Extension Funds, and urging all members to present their suggestions and advice to the Board of Directors of Synod, were adopted. Point c was not voted upon.

Election results for Board for European Affairs: the Rev. Messrs. L. Buchheimer, 330 votes, W. C. Daib, 285 votes, Alfred Trinklein, 224 votes; Messrs. C. A. Baier, 297 votes, W. Hanser, 271 votes.

Church Extension Board: the Rev. Messrs. A. W. Born, 298 votes, H. Zehnder, 282 votes; Teachers G. Bode, 281 votes, F. Lietz, 263 votes; Messrs. Leo Kuhlman, 235 votes, H. W. Krieger, 226 votes.

Board of Missions to the Deaf: the Rev. Messrs. Ernst R. Drews, 296 votes, W. A. Buege, 294 votes, E. Schroeder, 281 votes; Messrs. J. P. Miller, 311 votes, C. F. Kruse, 281 votes.

Adjournment with the votum.

Session 8

June 22, P. M.

The eighth session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. C. F. Kellermann, President of the Florida-Georgia District. The minutes were read and adopted with the substitution of the word "offering" for "collection" with reference to the "Conquest for Christ."

Synod commended Concordia Publishing House, its Board of Directors, its manager, and staff for outstanding service. Under proper authorization of the Board of Directors CPH was encouraged to improve its office facilities. The General Literature Board is to continue planning for additional volumes of the Commentary of the Bible and for a translation of Luther's Works. Acknowledging the faithful service of the Young People's Literature Board, the convention urged Synod's members to choose their reading matter cautiously. Reviews of worth-while books are to be circulated, and suitable manuscripts are to be solicited. Decreased teaching loads and leaves of absence were recommended for men to whom the preparation of necessary theological materials has been assigned, substitute teachers to be provided with the financial aid of Concordia Publishing House.

Synod authorized the publication of a Journal of Practical Church Work to be edited by an editor assisted by a six-man editorial committee from the Departments of Missions, Stewardship, and Education. The editor is to be appointed by the *Praesidium*. The magazine is to be distributed gratis to pastors, called teachers, and congregational chairmen of the committees in question. The cost is to be distributed over the budgets of the three departments.

Synod recommended that congregations and salary-paying boards subscribe to *Concordia Theological Monthly* or *Lutheran Education* for pastors, missionaries, and teachers. The Synodical Centennial Committee was commended for its faithful work and instructed to publish an index to Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics*.

Synod adopted the resolution on Bible translations, declined

formally to endorse a single translation, urged pastors by diligent study to ascertain the intended meaning of the Scriptures, which in their original texts constitute the authority for doctrine. Pastors were urged to guide their congregations in weighing the merits and demerits of the various versions. The program of study, publication, and conference with translators and publishers aiming at improvement of erroneous translations is to be continued.

Congregations were encouraged to recognize their public relations responsibilities in their communities, to avail themselves of the District departments, which were commended for their interest and co-operation in public relations. The Synodical Department of Public Relations was commended for its ability in conducting this difficult work.

All congregations were called upon to support the Lutheran Hour enthusiastically. Synod gratefully acknowledged the blessings of God on the Television program and thanked those who made it possible.

Dr. Hanns Lilje, Landesbischof of Hannover, saluted Synod with Dr. Martin Luther's greeting "Gott zum Gruss und unsern Herrn Jesus zum Trost!" He expressed the gratitude of German Lutherans for the spiritual and material gifts which our Church had given them. He reported further that the pressure and persecution had brought to the German Lutherans the experience of the riches of God's grace and of the power and strength of God's Word. He added furthermore that as conditions in Western Germany grow more normal, the people, as usual, tend to forget God, which situation requires the Lutheran Church to feel a deep sense of missionary obligation. In conclusion he asked our people to remember them in our intercessions as they would remember us, which prayer would prove a decisive force in the present dangerous situation.

Re Unprinted Memorial 60, asking a declaration on the doctrines of Antichrist, the general conversion of the Jewish nation, and the physical resurrection of martyrs, Synod resolved to "regard the acceptance and reaffirmation of the *Brief Statement* as its response to the request made in the memorial." The question was put from the floor whether the resolution meant that the *Brief Statement* and Memorial 60 are in agreement. The committee chairman answered: "The *Brief Statement* gives answer to Memorial 60." Eight negative votes were cast. The Rev. Arnold Gebhardt said in explanation of his negative vote: "I voted against the resolution, not because I do not agree with the *Brief Statement*, but because the resolution fails to face the issue squarely and decide it."

Greetings were received from the Pastors' and Teachers' Con-

ference of the Michigan District of the Wisconsin Synod, assuring us of their prayers.

The Board of Support and Pensions and its Executive Secretary were commended for their intelligent and faithful work and urged to continue their efforts to persuade all congregations and workers of Synod to support Synod's Pension Plan. Synod further resolved that beginning February 1, 1954, a retired worker be granted a minimum of \$100.00 a month and the widow \$60.00 a month and that adjustments for disabled members be made accordingly. Mr. Harry Siemann of the Federal Department of State addressed the convention briefly.

Adjournment with the hymn "Lord, Keep Us Steadfast in Thy Word" and the votum.

Session 9

June 23, A. M.

The ninth session was opened with devotions in which the Rev. Philip Mueller, President of the South Dakota District, served as liturgist. In his meditation the Rev. A. H. Oswald, President of the South Wisconsin District, pointed out that the Law must be preached in all its severity to bring secure sinners to a realization of their guilt, and that the Gospel of salvation by faith alone must be the answer to the question of the despairing sinner: "What must I do to be saved?" Such preaching of the Law will not make The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod popular with sinners, and such preaching of the Gospel will gain us no favor with certain other church bodies, but this preaching makes The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod the Bible Church, the true visible Church on earth. The minutes were then read; a change was ordered, substituting the words "gives answer to Memorial 60" for the words "furnishes the assurance requested in Memorial 60." Thereupon the minutes were adopted.

Prof. Fred Kramer read the first installment of his essay, "A Church Works with Her Eyes Fixed on Christ's Second Coming." At the hand of Matthew 24 the essayist pointed out how sign after sign of the nearness of Christ's coming was in our day being fulfilled in unusually striking fashion. All such fulfillment calls to the Church to awake and realize that the Second Coming is not far off, even though these signs do not tell us how near, since they were not meant to give that information. Thus the paramount obligation of the pastors is to teach their parishioners to be sober and to avoid the love of the world so that in sanctification and righteousness they may await the dawn of the great Judgment.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in England was permitted

to effect an independent status in fellowship with our Synod. This Church was commended for her aggressive mission program, and adequate financial support was promised for its work. In France Synod authorized the establishment of a theological training center. The work in Denmark is to be continued in the manner dictated by wise stewardship of management and funds. The problems of our brethren in Finland were referred to the Finnish National Evangelical Lutheran Church; however, financial support was authorized. The Board for European Affairs was authorized at an opportune time to establish a Lutheran Council in Europe and to appoint a Field Representative for Europe. All missionaries were cautioned carefully to observe the Scriptural principles of fellowship, lest co-operation in externals lead to co-operation in essential church work. Synod encouraged the establishment of a Mission Council composed of representatives from the agencies listed in "Today's Business," p. 130. Amendments to add to this list the Board for Audio-Visual Aids and the Board of Relief were lost.

Synod by resolution placed in nomination the names submitted by the Committee on Nominations for the Boards of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis; Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield; Concordia Teachers College, River Forest; Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr. It was pointed out that these candidates were to be elected for a term of six years.

Reporting on Memorial 614 and the protest of the Rev. J. R. Sheppard, Committee No. 6 presented its resolutions *re* the action of the 1950 convention on the *Common Confession*. On appeal from the floor the Chair ruled that the point at issue was the constitutionality of the Chair's ruling at the 1950 convention that the *Common Confession* was adopted. This ruling was sustained by the body. After further discussion the Convention adopted the resolutions presented, to wit: that the opinion of Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters dated September 28, 1951, be approved and that Memorials 614 and the protest of the Rev. J. R. Sheppard be declined. A rising vote revealed that this was adopted, 17 votes being cast in the negative.

The amendment to the first resolution concerning the sale of the Fort Wayne campus providing that a four-year school instead of a two-year school be erected was discussed. Synod resolved to close the debate. No vote was taken.

Dr. Frank W. Langham of the American Bible Society presented a thrilling account of the world-wide spread of the Bible in whole or in parts. Parts of the Bible are being translated at the rate of one new language a month.

Adjournment with the table prayer.

Session 10

June 23, P. M.

The opening devotional services took the form of a memorial service in which the Rev. M. H. Holls, President of the Southern District, addressed the Convention on Heb. 11:13. In remembering our departed fellow workers in Christ we follow the example of the holy writer. We remember these departed brethren because they followed faithfully in the footsteps of the Master and did the work of the Master in a world where ungodliness runs riot, where error is propagated and insidiously creeps in even where the truth is preached. They leave behind for us the message that we are still on earth because God's work must still be done and we are here to do it. Hence let us speak as the oracles of God, work while it is day together with our synodical brethren, and, in correcting what is wrong, be careful not to destroy what is good. Such correction can most safely be made when we use the established rules and regulations. Only faithfulness in all things will at last bring us the crown now worn by our departed brethren.

Synod placed in nomination the names for Boards of Control for all of our colleges in North and South America as set forth in "Today's Business," pages 160 to 171, except that to the list for the Minnesota Concordia there was added the name of the Rev. Reuben Langhans (Eng. Dist.) and to the Bronxville Concordia the name of the Rev. Herman Meier, Lockport, N. Y. The Committee on Nominations was discharged.

Election returns for Board for Parish Education: Dr. Paul M. Bretscher, 347 votes, the Rev. C. T. Spitz, 294 votes, Dr. Martin Scharlemann, 264 votes; Teachers Paul Lange, 370 votes, A. R. Brandhorst, 247 votes, Herman H. Koehler, 299 votes; Messrs. Robert E. Steinmeyer, 328 votes, Fred Kuhlman, 252 votes, Carl Dauten, 270 votes.

Board for Young People's Work: Dr. Clarence Peters, 332 votes, Dr. L. W. Spitz, 299 votes; Teachers H. C. Gruber, 319 votes, L. Ramming, 276 votes; Mr. Gilbert Muchow, 267 votes.

Student Service Commission: the Rev. Richard Jesse, 310 votes, Prof. E. M. Plass, 273 votes; Mr. W. H. Gross, 319 votes.

Board of Appeals: Profs. Paul F. Koehneke, 385 votes, Erwin Schnedler, 299 votes; the Rev. Messrs. H. J. Bouman, 288 votes, Paul Koenig, 338 votes, Wm. F. Krueger, 274 votes, Erwin Kurth, 309 votes; Teachers Leonard Dierker, 327 votes, Henry Felten, 306 votes; Messrs. Eugene Wengert, 309 votes, John Luecke, 270 votes, Otto Scheimann, 297 votes.

Board for Support and Pension: the Rev. Messrs. Oscar Fedder, 323 votes, Carl Pfothenhauer, 312 votes, Julius Acker, 289 votes;

Teachers A. W. Obermann, 297 votes, Elmer Roth, 272 votes; Messrs. Otto C. David, 318 votes, N. Fleischer, 323 votes, Arthur H. Hahn, 323 votes, Louis Bartelt, 300 votes, George Bettinghaus, 330 votes.

Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House: Messrs. R. C. Obermann, 336 votes, Alfred Leimbach, 279 votes, A. J. Meyer, 308 votes.

Board for Audio-Visual Aids: the Rev. Messrs. H. A. Bielenberg, 263 votes, Otto F. Stahlke, 230 votes; Teachers C. T. Brandhorst, 276 votes, Walter F. Steinberg, 307 votes; Messrs. T. G. Carl Schroeder, 319 votes, W. C. Dickmeyer, 312 votes, Col. L. W. mann, 259 votes.

Selections Committee for Nominations Committee for 1956: the Rev. Messrs. C. W. Berner, 350 votes, R. E. Meinzen, 271 votes, William Dau, 291 votes; Teacher Walter Redeker, 273 votes; Messrs. Carl Schroeder, 319 votes, W. C. Dickmeyer, 312 votes, Col. E. H. Meinzen, 298 votes.

Synod resolved to strive for a goal of 50 per cent of our children in day schools by urging congregations to set themselves the same goal. To this end congregations were urged to organize Christian day schools wherever possible and necessary, to share existing schools with other parishes, to establish more consolidated schools, and to make use of the findings of the Board for Parish Education. The teachers' colleges were encouraged to explore the possibility of extending their summer school programs to other areas of Synod. Teachers were encouraged to enroll in correspondence courses with our teachers' colleges, attend local universities and teachers' colleges. The District Boards of Education were urged to establish educational workshops and congregations to make attendance possible from a time and financial standpoint. Congregations were urged to arrange for weekly or at least bi-weekly meetings for Sunday school teachers, and to make regular use of Synod's teacher-training course. When the resolutions concerning the status of the teacher had been moved, the words "elected or appointed" in Section e ("Today's Business," p. 174) were stricken. Thereupon the resolutions, commending the committee for its report, urging continued study of the doctrinal content of the report, reaffirming the full right of the congregation to call ministers of the Word, having Synod recognize as "Ministers of the Word" those called by congregations for such activities as are included in the ministry of the Word, and declaring this designation applicable to those called to similar positions by the church at large, were adopted.

The motion to regard Parts I and II of the *Common Confession* as one document was recommitted. The motion to take no action

on the overtures pertaining to Part I of the *Common Confession* but to urge earnest study of this document was before the house subject to the following amendment:

"That we urge all pastors, teachers, and laymen to study privately, in conference, and in adult Bible classes the *Scriptures* as referred to in the *Common Confession* in its present form, asking the Holy Ghost for our Savior's sake to enlighten us on these teachings through His gracious Word, encouraging the membership to report their Scriptural findings to our Synod's Unity Committee in sufficient time to have them included in their written report to the next convention."

Section C of the resolution on the use of Pension Funds for Church Extension was amended and passed in the following form: "That if Pension Funds can be legally invested in the District Church Extension Funds and/or the General Church Extension Fund, the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds be authorized to proceed with such an investment." After the committee had presented its recommendations on ways and means to provide funds to meet the demands of educational and mission work by setting up a Capital Investment Fund and to authorize the Board of Directors to borrow money for this fund, the recommendations were moved and seconded. Mr. J. W. Boehne then presented a substitute motion providing for the borrowing of approximately \$6,000,000 for capital investments and looking to a possible special financial effort in 1957. This substitute motion was duly moved and seconded. No vote was taken. The substitute motion is to appear in Wednesday's "Today's Business."

The session was closed by singing Hymn 36, "Now Thank We All Our God," and with the votum.

Session 11

June 24, A. M.

The eleventh session was opened with devotional exercises in which the Rev. R. Wiederaenders, President of the Texas District, served as liturgist. In his meditation the Rev. A. E. Mueller, President of the Southern California District, stressed the fact that over against today's chief doctrinal error that man must by his own effort climb the spiritual ladder in order to attain the blessings Christ has earned, we must preach with all emphasis that faith is a gift of God as it is gloriously set forth in Luther's explanation of the Second Article. The minutes were then read. The following names having been corrected, Herman H. Koehler and the Rev. Otto F. Stahlke, the minutes were adopted.

In the final installment of his essay, Prof. Fred Kramer urged

the pastors to follow the example of St. Paul, who, conscious of the Judgment to come, in spite of physical weakness, dedicated himself to the ministry of reconciliation. Two signs may deter the Church in its great mission: the fear of persecution and the spirit of materialism. Though persecution is bound to come and cause those who are fearful to withdraw and others to betray their brethren, yet the Church dare not fold up when Satan growls, but must preach where God opens doors. Pastors were called upon to dedicate themselves and resist in their own lives the infection of materialism that they might inspire their hearers with the zeal to conquer so the Church's work can be accelerated. If the pastors and the people and seminary graduates are wholeheartedly dedicated, the talents which God has given to the Church will be put to work, and so the great Day will be hastened on which the Church, delivered from all ills, will be triumphant in glory.

It was reported that Dr. Fred E. Mayer of the St. Louis seminary has been committed to a hospital in a most critical condition. Recognizing his valuable services to Synod, the Convention conveyed its greetings to him, assuring him of its prayers and commending him into the everlasting arms of Him who does all things well.

It was also announced that Dr. M. Piehler was flown home to receive necessary medical attention, whereupon Synod wished him God's blessings for a speedy recovery.

The amendment to establish a four-year college instead of a two-year senior college was rejected. After receiving the assurance that the experimental program presently conducted at Fort Wayne would be continued at another institution, the resolutions establishing a two-year senior college and governing the disposition of the Fort Wayne campus were adopted. Thereupon the Chair urged all wholeheartedly to co-operate in working for the two-year senior college.

Synod resolved to amend *Handbook* Section 10.47 b (3) as proposed in "Today's Business," page 139, permitting retired workers to earn up to \$120.00 a month. Borderline cases were referred to the Board of Support and Pensions for decision. *Handbook* Section 10.47 b (1) was amended to read: ". . . and that his widow was married to him prior to his retirement." It was also ordered that the widow who marries a worker receiving an annuity and her children have no claim on the "benefits of the Pension Fund." The Board of Support and Pensions was encouraged to continue its efforts in persuading nonparticipating workers to join the Pension Fund. Congregations were encouraged to pay their workers enough to enable them to join. Workers who after

January 1, 1954, have not joined the Pension Plan are to forfeit all claims to Support benefits, borderline cases to be decided by the Board of Support and Pension. Workers who after July 1, 1953, accept positions in which they receive their salaries from The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod shall be required to participate in the Pension Plan.

All members of Synod, especially conferences, were urged seriously to consider the doctrine of the call and to include this study in their programs for the next triennium. Every congregation was encouraged to enlist all members, adults, young people, and children (the last item inserted by amendment) into Bible classes and to make Bible study progressive by providing additional Bible classes as communicant membership increases.

Results of elections for Boards of Control:

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis: Dr. F. Niedner, 377 votes, for six years; the Rev. Messrs. E. L. Roschke, 345 votes, for six years, John Oppliger, 308 votes, for three years; Messrs. Oscar P. Brauer, 424 votes, for six years, J. A. Fleischli, 323 votes, for six years, Theo. Heinicke, 293 votes, for three years, Robert Steinmeyer, 281 votes, for three years, Carl J. Mueller, 251 votes, for three years.

Concordia Seminary, Springfield: Dr. B. Selcke, 301 votes, for six years; Messrs. H. M. Olsen, 366 votes, for six years, J. C. Rodenburg, 364 votes, for three years, O. H. Droste, 241 votes, for three years.

Concordia at River Forest: the Rev. Erwin L. Paul, 325 votes, for six years; Teachers E. H. Rupprecht, 316 votes, for six years, Alvin Roschke, 279 votes, for three years; Messrs. Dr. Waldemar Link, 415 votes, for six years, Lawrence Foerster, 310 votes, for three years, Edgar Elbert, 228 votes, for three years.

Concordia at Seward: the Rev. O. A. Graebner, 324 votes, for six years; Teachers E. Chas. Mueller, 303 votes, for six years, Fred Koltermann, 339 votes, for six years; E. T. Miessler, 258 votes, for six years. The following were recognized as serving for three more years on the Seward Board of Control: Teacher E. A. Buchholz, Columbus, Nebr., Messrs. E. A. Bek, Seward, Nebr., L. C. Heine, Omaha, Nebr., W. A. Leppin, Kearney, Nebr.

Concordia, Fort Wayne: the Rev. Edgar P. Schmidt, 300 votes, for six years; Messrs. Robert Moellering, 340 votes, for six years, Clarence Brenner, 323 votes, for three years, Robert Berning, 290 votes, for three years.

Concordia, Milwaukee: the Rev. H. Brueggemann, 268 votes, for six years; Messrs. Ed. Pritzlaff, 345 votes, for six years, E. Erdmann, 335 votes, for three years, John Sichling, 259 votes, for three years.

St. Paul's, Concordia, Mo.: the Rev. O. Tieman, 299 votes, for

six years; Messrs. Edwin Pape, 296 votes, for six years, Alfred Schreiner, 294 votes, for three years, O. L. Viets, 273 votes, for three years.

Concordia, Bronxville: the Rev. Herman Meier, 229 votes, for six years; Messrs. Charles Nehrig, 332 votes, for six years, Fred Schuermann, 310 votes, for three years, L. W. H. Rabe, 289 votes, for three years.

A correction was entered into the report of elections for Board of Support and Pensions: the name Elmer Roth was substituted for E. A. Groth.

Dr. O. A. Geiseman informed the Convention that the Acting Ambassador of West Germany had reported the fact that the government of West Germany has awarded to President J. W. Behnken *das Grosse Kreuz* in recognition of the service which under his leadership The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod had rendered to the war-stricken people of Europe, especially of Germany. Our Church was first among Protestant bodies to provide financial aid, to meet with the church leaders of Germany, to make available books for the rehabilitation of Germany's religious life, to plead with President H. S. Truman for permission to initiate a program of sending packages to people in need. Dr. Geiseman pointed out that our chaplains played a large part in pointing the way for this humanitarian service and referred to the deep feeling of gratitude found among the German people. In conclusion he extended congratulations to Dr. Behnken, beseeching the mercies of God to continue to help our President in furnishing leadership. Dr. Behnken acknowledged the honor and good wishes with a pledge of further service to God and mankind.

The Rev. A. F. Krentz, reporting on Deaconess training, voiced two pleas: 1) to send many girls of the highest type; 2) in view of the desperate need of a new dormitory on the Valparaiso campus to support the collection of \$250,000 authorized by the Board of Directors.

It was reported that Mr. R. Steinmeyer had been elected to two boards.

Adjournment with the table prayer spoken in unison.

Session 12

June 24, P. M.

The opening devotions of the twelfth session were conducted by Dr. F. A. Hertwig, Second Vice-President of Synod. The cause of the Armed Services Commission was presented to the Convention, showing that need for this work will in all probability continue at least until 1975 since our best youth will be called out in

its most impressionable years and the Church must accompany them with Word and Sacrament so they may return and become useful members of our churches. It was also pointed out that our Synod was not furnishing its quota of chaplains for the Navy. The chairman of the Commission, Dr. Paul Dannenfeldt, reported that spot reports indicated that the recent Mother's Day collection was going over the top. He referred to the consecrated and efficient service of our chaplains which had brought to many of them excellent and superior ratings. Chaplain Major General Charles I. Carpenter voiced appreciation of the fact that our Synod was doing more than giving chaplains since it was keeping in touch with our youth in the military. The situation, he pointed out, confronts the Church with three challenges: 1) American young people are everywhere in the world and are often being tempted by different standards of morality and must make their decisions without the restraining influence of their Church, parents, or friends. 2) Since one million young men are being called into the military, the question arises whether they go out of the Church as they go into service. 3) The Armed Services are the greatest mission field of the Church today since many of their members have never heard the message of a saving Christ. The Christian youth in the Armed Services are the greatest missionaries, whose conduct preaches impressive sermons. They have strengthened Christianity in many places. They must be prepared for this missionary service and be taught to represent Christ wherever they walk and in whatever they do. Particularly responsible in preserving the youth for the Church is the local pastor. Chaplain Carpenter concluded with a plea for greater dedication in serving the youth in the military. In acknowledging with thanks his inspiring words, Dr. Behnken asked God to grant us full responsibility for this work.

Synod resolved in future to designate the General Relief Board as Board of World Relief, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod. It shall consist of three pastors and three laymen to be appointed by the Board of Directors and of the executive secretary of the Board for Social Welfare. This Board was instructed to procure necessary help and to establish the office of Executive Director. This Board is authorized to appeal for funds at a convenient time, congregations being encouraged to respond generously to alleviate suffering throughout the world. The Board is to appeal for funds, food, and clothing when need therefor exists. The Rev. E. A. Nerges pointed out that dire need exists in Germany, Palestine, Yugoslavia, India, Hong Kong, Formosa, and Korea. President C. F. Baase of the Alberta and British Columbia District reported briefly on the blessed results of Canadian Lutheran World Relief.

The personnel of KFUD was commended for diligent work,

the Board of Directors for their interest in KFUC, and the Fiscal Conference was encouraged to support Station KFUC liberally.

Mr. Charles Dickmeyer presented a stirring plea for Valparaiso University. He pointed out that we must train the lay leaders of tomorrow and that nothing can be more important than to develop in our youth a philosophy of life which teaches them to place their burdens on God and to understand their relations to God and their obligation to the Church. Valparaiso, he said, by teaching our youth to know the truth gives them a grant of freedom. He asked that 400 additional freshmen be sent and that the institution be given financial support.

The resolution to urge all pastors, teachers, and laymen to study the *Common Confession* in its present form together with the amendment reported in the minutes of the previous session, and also found in "Today's Business," page 232, was adopted. The criticisms and suggestions found in Memorials 602, 621, 35, and 61 were referred to the *Praesidium* for further consideration and study. The questions proposed in the essays mentioned in Memorials 623, 605, and 606 were referred to the *Praesidium* since the questions proposed in these essays are under discussion by the *Praesidium*. A standing Committee on Doctrinal Unity was ordered appointed, its duties to be listed in the *Handbook*. Synod urgently recommended joint study of the Scriptures, particularly when the Church is disturbed by differences in doctrine and practice. While declining the request of Memorial 31, Synod urged all pastors to instruct their members entering military service in our Scriptural position in unionism, so exceptional cases in military life may not undermine sound practice in our congregations. The Convention urged the Committee on Doctrinal Unity to continue discussions with the representatives of the American Lutheran Church and authorized further meetings of this committee of our *Praesidium* and District Presidents with corresponding representatives of the American Lutheran Church. An amendment to include other Lutheran bodies of the United States was rejected since it was held to be out of order at this place. Ten negatives were recorded. A motion to limit all future discussions to three-minute presentations was rejected.

Synod declined to answer the questions posed in Memorial 59 re unanimous agreement on matters of doctrine and conscience and final acceptance of the *Common Confession*. Twenty-one negative votes were noted.

In the previous session, Synod by a rising vote of thanks expressed its appreciation of the conscientious work of the two essayists.

Election returns for Boards of Control:

St. Paul, Minn.: the Rev. Henry W. Brill, 226 votes, for six years; Messrs. Henry Neils, 296 votes, for six years, Eugene Heuer, 289 votes, for three years, Wilbur Decker, 283 votes, for three years.

Austin: the Rev. W. E. Meyer, 279 votes, for six years; Messrs. Albert Schultz, 316 votes, for six years, Paul Nerger, 304 votes, for three years, F. R. Leschberg, 231 votes, for three years.

Winfield: the Rev. Leo J. Fenske, 326 votes, for six years; Messrs. Walter H. Wulf, 354 votes, for six years, L. L. Sauer, 352 votes, for three years, Walter Helberg, 260 votes, for three years.

Portland: the Rev. Edward C. May, 261 votes, for six years; Messrs. Richard Brandon, 297 votes, for six years, George W. Udy, 279 votes, for three years, Gordon Jones, 245 votes, for three years.

Buenos Aires: the Rev. J. P. Horn, 349 votes, for six years; Messrs. R. Kraemer, 313 votes, for six years, F. Ahnert, 282 votes, for three years; M. Donner, 278 votes, for three years.

Porto Alegre: the Rev. George Muller, 275 votes, for six years; Messrs. Adalbert Nickel, 320 votes, for six years, Oswaldo Kraemer, 314 votes, for three years, Hugo Wagner, 314 votes, for three years.

Oakland: the Rev. Paul Huchthausen, 292 votes, for six years; Messrs. Albert Theiss, Sr., 333 votes, for six years; Herbert Lemke, 290 votes, for three years, Edwin Meese, Jr., 282 votes, for three years.

Edmonton: the Rev. N. J. Bruer, 299 votes, for six years; Messrs. Clarence Kuhnke, 292 votes, for six years; A. C. Lechelt, 266 votes, for three years; John Unterschultz, 241 votes, for three years.

Mr. Robert Steinmeyer was declared to be a member of the Board for Parish Education and Mr. W. J. Rasmussen, a member of the Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. It was resolved to meet from 7 to 9 P.M. this evening.

Synod closed by singing from the hymn "Preserve Thy Word, O Savior" and the votum.

Session 13

June 24, Evening

The opening devotion for the thirteenth session was conducted by Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn. The minutes were read and adopted. According to instructions the paragraph on the Doctrinal Unity Committee was changed to read: "A standing Committee on Doctrinal Unity was ordered appointed, its duties to be listed in the *Handbook*."

The substitute motion of Mr. J. W. Boehne for Resolution 13 of Committee 11 was rejected. There is now before the house Resolution 13 of Committee 11.

Synod commended the Commission on Fraternal Organizations and encouraged pastors and members to seek its aid. Members of Synod who come into possession of valuable documents and information useful to the Commission were urged to send it to the Commission. The secretary of the Commission on Fraternal Organizations was instructed to send to the family of the sainted Dr. Th. Graebner notice of Synod's grateful recognition of his services and thanks for the gift of his valuable files. The Commission was encouraged to contact officials of fraternal organizations in order to eliminate objectionable religious features in lodge rituals. All congregations and pastors were urged to continue taking an evangelical but definite stand on membership in objectionable fraternal organizations. Paragraph 14.03 f was amended to read: "It is, and shall be, the practice of Synod not to administer Holy Communion to members of such lodges nor to admit such persons to communicant membership in our congregations." Paragraph 14.03 g is to be written so as to define more clearly the nature of the exceptions mentioned in paragraph f. The congregation which asked for a clarification of Synod's policy on Scouting (Memorial 611) was referred to the Commission on Fraternal Organizations. Congregations were urged to avoid extremes in the matter of Scouting lest conscience be burdened.

Synod adopted the proposals for a more adequate supply of women teachers, found in *Reports and Memorials*, page 150. Schools conducting the teacher-training program were authorized to include in the regular budget additions in equipment or teaching staff necessitated by this program. The teacher-training program at the junior colleges is to be supervised by a joint committee of the teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education. Representatives of the teachers' colleges, the synodical school office, and the Board for Higher Education are to develop a workable procedure to certificate women students and graduates. Rules for certification of women students not trained in our system are to be drawn up by this committee as well as regulations governing transfer of women teachers from one congregation to another. These studies shall be reported to the College of Presidents. Concordia College of Austin was authorized to inaugurate a two-year teacher-training program provided the Texas District offers a dormitory to accommodate 80 girls. The cost of operation is to be included in the college budget. Since Valparaiso offered to train teachers for our Church, Synod expressed its appreciation of this offer and directed the *Praesidium*, the Board for Higher Education, and the presidents of our teachers' colleges to make the necessary arrangements for training women teachers at Valpa-

raiso under synodical control so as to meet Synod's expectations, if such arrangements upon investigation prove to be possible.

The session was closed by singing the hymn "Now Rest Beneath Night's Shadow," with Luther's Evening Prayer, and with the votum.

Session 14

June 25, A. M.

The fourteenth session was opened by devotional exercises in which the Rev. T. A. Weinhold, President of the Western District, served as liturgist. In the meditation based on Rom. 3: 24, 28, the Rev. H. J. Rippe, President of the Atlantic District, pointed out that faith is more than a mere belief in the existence of God, but a complete reliance and trust on the merit of Christ. We are justified freely by grace alone. The promises of the Law are conditioned on obedience; the promises of the Gospel are unconditional; hence, to speak of salvation on account of or in view of faith, which would presuppose some exercise of will power on man's part, does violence to Scripture, which makes salvation the unconditioned and unmerited gift of divine grace. The minutes were then read and adopted.

The Rev. Herman Meier of Lockport, N. Y., was excused from serving on the Bronxville Board of Control, and the Rev. Louis Wagner was elected to that position for six years.

Synod separated the office of Secretary of Missions from the Executive Secretary of Missions for North and South America and authorized a re-alignment in the duties of the personnel of the Board for Missions in North and South America so as to have appointed a Secretary for North American Missions, for Latin American Missions, and for Evangelism. One of these secretaries is to serve as Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in North and South America. Areas of responsibilities of the secretaries are to be defined by the Mission Boards and the Board of Directors.

Synod voiced thanks to God for His blessings upon our laborers in Africa, commended the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference and our missionaries, and besought a safe homeward journey for Dr. Karl Kurth. All Districts were asked to receive Negro congregations. Those unable to finance this work are to be granted subsidies.

Approximately 3 per cent of the estimated building costs is to be added to the appropriations submitted to the Convention. Resolution 45 of Committee 1 was moved and seconded but not acted upon.

The Board of Directors was commended for the consideration

it had given to the KFUD-TV proposition and was authorized to activate the grant of the Federal Communications Commission on a commercial basis. After commending the Synodical Radio and Television Committee, Synod ordered the committee reorganized so all agencies working in radio and television will be adequately represented. This new committee is to carry out work of the Radio and Television Committee, KFUD Committee, Lutheran Television Productions, and Department of Public Relations. It was pointed out that this resolution did not mean that the work of the Department of Public Relations should be merged with this committee. The new Radio and TV Committee is to co-ordinate the work of the afore-mentioned groups in order to help avoid duplications, bring about exchange of ideas, and conduct such other business as may be profitable to the Church. The Board of Directors was authorized to continue its work in co-ordinating radio and TV activities. For the time being the Lutheran TV Productions Committee remains a committee appointed by the Board of Directors. Pastors were encouraged to utilize on local stations radio and TV helps prepared by the synodical Committee, which is to continue building its library of scripts. Subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference, the Radio and TV Committee is to be granted additional funds and appoint a director. Synod voiced gratitude to all stations which had given free time and to the Federal Communications Commission.

With thanks to God, Synod acknowledged the gift of the Concordia Historical Institute Building, commended the Board of the Institute and its curator, encouraged the Institute to enlarge its microfilm collection, called upon all agencies to deposit with the Institute records no longer needed by them, asked all who had in their possession minutes and records of defunct congregations and of pastoral and teachers' conferences to do the same. Synodical schools and institutions were urged to deposit copies of their printed historical materials in these archives. Members of Synod were encouraged to join the Institute and the Fiscal Conference to grant budget subsidies.

Synod instructed its President to have a theologian prepare a clear and concise statement on "A Christian's Attitude Toward War," which is to be published in *Concordia Theological Monthly* and the *Lutheran Witness*.

Prayers of thanks were offered in memory of the fellow workers who had departed to their heavenly home in the preceding triennium. By a rising vote Synod expressed its appreciation of the leadership of Dr. Behnken and of the services of the Vice-Presidents, Drs. Harms, Hertwig, Lichtsinn, and Grumm, the Secretary, Dr. Kretzmann, his assistant, Professor Bente, the Treas-

ter, Dr. Schlueter, and of the many boards and committees, beseeching divine blessings upon all of them.

Concordia Publishing House was charged with the responsibility of procuring and disseminating Visual Aid materials so that the Visual Aid project might be self-supporting. Synodical Handbook Sections 7.105 c and 7.107 were ordered changed to conform to the resolutions in *Reports and Memorials*, pp. 455, 456, paragraph 14. The Board of Directors and the Board of CPH were commended for their policies in connection with Audio-Visual Education, for distributing material of high standard. The Board for Audio-Visual Aids was encouraged to expand its efforts.

The recommendations for membership of congregations, pastors, and teachers listed in "Today's Business," pp. 112 and 239, as well as that of Candidate Rolland Bentrup were adopted.

The resolution on Memorial 607, re "Unanimous Agreement to the Word of God," was recommitted. Synod authorized the appointment of a Committee on Allocating Research Funds and adopted the resolutions presented in "Today's Business," pp. 184, 185, with the addition of paragraph c of Resolution 12 on p. 181. In future each member of the faculties of Springfield and St. Louis was ordered to attend the conventions of Synod "at least every nine years."

Memorial 802 requesting expansion of the Board of Directors was declined. The recommendation that future committees on nominations in presenting candidates for this Board are to keep in mind the different areas of Synod was referred to the standing Committee on Constitutional Matters. The question of determining the boundary line between the Atlantic and Eastern Districts was referred to the District officials who are involved.

Committee 12 reported that its work was completed, and was excused with thanks.

The Board of Directors was authorized to appropriate our proportionate share for buildings at Selma, Ala.

The 60th anniversary of the Board for Foreign Missions was recognized by expressions of gratitude for the success God has bestowed upon our Church's work and by rededicating ourselves to the glorious privilege of making disciples of all nations. Synod by a rising vote recognized with gratitude to God the blessed service of Dr. F. C. Streufert. Committee 2 was excused with thanks.

One thousand dollars was added to the budget of the Student Service Commission to enable it in co-operation with the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship to develop a program which would draw into service men and women of our Church who are on the staffs of secular colleges and universities.

The question of issuing the *Lutheran Witness* in a weekly edition was referred to the Editorial Board for study and consideration. This Editorial Board "and the Stewardship Department" shall "co-operate in effecting an inclusion of the material now offered in the *Mission Call* in any way that will further both the cause of missions and reader appeal for the *Lutheran Witness*." Other suggestions for improving the *Lutheran Witness* were referred to the Editorial Board. Requests to include German sermon material in *Concordia Pulpit* were referred to the synodical Literature Board; those for a new translation of Luther's Small Catechism, to the Board for Parish Education. Committee 8 was excused with thanks.

Adjournment with the prayer "The eyes of all wait upon Thee."

Session 15

June 25, P. M.

The fifteenth session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. H. C. Welp, President of the Southern Illinois District. The minutes were read and adopted. Committee 3 was excused with thanks.

Synod thanked the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for its work in the interest of Christian worship and encouraged the committee to make available additional liturgical and hymnological materials. A text edition with tunes of the *Lutheran Hymnal* was authorized. Future editions of the *Lutheran Hymnal* are to include Luther's Small Catechism and the Passion History. Committee 9 was excused with thanks.

Synod adopted the appropriations for colleges and seminaries as presented on page 245 and the revised tabulation. The vote was unanimous. After the vote had been taken, the chairman pointed out that this was a program in which the souls of men are at stake — souls dearly bought. In carrying this message home the representatives are to make that fact a talking point as well as the fact that the resolution was adopted with enthusiasm. The Convention rose and sang "Now Thank We All Our God." The Board for Higher Education was instructed to continue study and recommendation looking to a balance between the production of pastors and teachers and the needs of our Church. The Board was authorized and directed to appoint an Assistant Secretary who is to carry out the duties set forth in *Reports and Memorials*, p. 145, and in "Today's Business," p. 72.

Synod passed the regulations governing reduction of subsidized pensions when the employer's rate is not increased to 8 per cent. Congregations and individuals were encouraged to make use of

Pension Fund Memorial Wreaths as well as larger endowments and gifts. Synod declined to take official action on the matter of urging Congress to extend Social Security benefits to professional church workers. Should Congress enact such a law without making it mandatory, workers and congregations shall be left free to decide about entering the Federal program, but such action shall not militate against the synodical Pension Plan or become a substitute for it. The third resolution was amended and passed as follows: "In the event that individual workers, congregations, District and synodical officials, and other agencies decide to participate in the Federal Social Security program and reduce their contributions to the Pension Fund correspondingly, the Board of Support and Pension shall be authorized to make the necessary adjustments and report to the next convention." Committee 10 was excused with thanks.

Synod voted thanks to the Rev. J. E. Herrmann for getting films ready for use after the convention.

Synod declared that it does not consider joint prayers at inter-synodical meetings unionistic provided such prayer does not imply denial of truth or support of error. Seven negative votes were counted. Synod reaffirmed the resolution of the Milwaukee Convention warning all members of Synod against any action which would overlook the fact that we are not yet united with the American Lutheran Church. The memorials dealing with the issues raised by "A Statement" were referred to the *Praesidium* for the purpose of obtaining furtherance of agreement on the issues raised. Two negative votes were heard. The Convention asked the *Praesidium* to continue its attempts to settle in a God-pleasing manner the matters in the request of the Wisconsin Synod (Memorial 610, point 3) and to have the Wisconsin Synod informed of this action. For purposes of study Parts I and II of the *Common Confession* are to be treated as one document with the understanding that Part II has not yet been adopted. One negative vote was recorded. The request that our sister synods for purposes of study treat Parts I and II of the *Common Confession* as one document was under discussion when the Convention closed.

Adjournment with the votum.

Session 16

June 25, Evening

The evening devotions were opened by Vice-President Grumm. An item omitted from the preceding minutes: Since information was brought that the question concerning "Lutheran Men in America of Wisconsin" was being dealt with locally, Synod took

no action but implored the blessings of God upon the efforts to resolve this matter in a God-pleasing manner. Synod requested the sister synods of the Synodical Conference to treat Parts I and II of the *Common Confession* as one document. Twelve negative votes were cast. The Synodical Conference was asked to postpone action until Part II of the *Common Confession* had been acted upon by our Synod. Synod concluded these resolutions with the prayer that concluded the report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity. The theological faculties are to study the question "What Is a Doctrine?" Resolutions concerning other Lutheran church bodies are to be transmitted by the President. Committee 3 was dismissed with thanks.

New professorships shall in future be created by the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors. The graduate study program was recommitted. The proposed changes in certification of our teachers found in "Today's Business," pp. 247, 248, were adopted. Synod authorized participation in the expansion of St. John's School at Seward. Recommendations governing the training of high school teachers are to be prepared for the 1956 convention. Co-education in the high school department at St. Paul was denied. No further action was taken on Memorials 117, 118, 119, and 126. Memorial 129 was declined. The teacher-training program is to be conducted as set forth in "Today's Business," p. 250, Resolution 58. A report on establishing a seminary on the West Coast is to be submitted to the 1956 convention. A teacher-training course was authorized at Edmonton, details to be worked out by the Board for Higher Education. In order to insure uniformity in placement policies, Section 6.62 of the *Handbook* was revised to read as follows: "All institutions which train professional workers for service in Synod shall be held to conform placement policies for the ministry and teaching profession."

The resolution authorizing adjustments and budgetary provisions for the teacher-training program at Valparaiso University was adopted with the following amendment: "... and that no capital expenditures be made at Valparaiso University prior to 1956."

Synod next took up the discussion of the recommendations of Committee 11 regarding the capital investment fund as presented on pages 182 and 183. Resolution (a) was amended to read: "that Synod authorize a Survey and Findings Committee to be composed of the voting members of the Board of Directors and a like number of District representatives chosen by the voting members at the meeting of the 1953 Fiscal Conference of Synod and that the Planning Counselor of Synod, the Stewardship Counselor of Synod, the Controller of Synod (when appointed), and

the Assistant Treasurer of Synod be considered as advisory members." Resolution (d) was stricken. Resolution (f) was amended by inserting after the word "moneys" the words "not to exceed \$6,000,000." Item (g) was amended by inserting after the word "funds" the words "subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference." Thereupon the amended motion was unanimously adopted.

The meeting closed by singing "Now Rest Beneath Night's Shadow," joining in Luther's Evening Prayer, and the votum.

Session 17

June 26, A. M.

The seventeenth session was opened with devotional exercises in which the Rev. W. H. Cordts, President of the North Dakota District, served as liturgist. In the meditation based on 2 Cor. 3:6, the Rev. Walter Homann, President of the Northern Nebraska District, developed the thought that the Gospel alone motivates godliness. He pointed out that the Law never produces life and never changes the heart of man. Even when it produces some good works, nothing is accomplished. The Law creates only wrath and resentment. It serves its complete purpose when it produces the knowledge of sin. The Gospel, on the other hand, makes alive and frees men from their burdens so they can cheerfully walk God's way. To know Jesus and have comfort in Him is the only motivation to godliness.

The Rev. J. W. Acker was excused from serving on the Board for Support and Pensions, and the Rev. Louis H. Koehler was elected to that Board. Mr. John Luecke was excused from serving on the Board of Appeals, and Mr. Harry Barr (West. Dist.) was elected in his place.

The minutes were read and adopted.

The following items were referred to the Board for Higher Education: Setting up criteria for admission to the St. Louis Seminary ("Today's Business," 70:23); Minimum residence requirement at synodical schools (71:24); Calling Assistant Professors to Associate Professorships (103:27); Graduate study at teachers' colleges ("Today's Business," 246b:48, Memorials 122, 123); Unprinted Memorial 29 b (253:65); Unprinted Memorial 20 on exchange professors of seminaries (253:68); Unprinted Memorial 70: Training for pastors in church music appreciation (265:72).

The following changes were ordered made in the synodical *Handbook*: In Section 6.07 as set forth in "Today's Business," 104:28; in Section 6.54 as set forth in "Today's Business," 104:29; in Section 6.53 as set forth in "Today's Business," 105:30; in Sec-

tion 6.51 b as set forth in "Today's Business," 105:31; in Section 6.69 as set forth in "Today's Business," 178:37; in Section 6.145 c as set forth in "Today's Business," 178:38; in Section 6.117 as set forth in "Today's Business," p. 212:42; in Section 2.147 as set forth in "Today's Business," p. 118:III; in Section 2.155 as set forth in "Today's Business," p. 119:iv.

The following additions were ordered: To every paragraph governing the appointment of executive secretaries the words: "with the approval of the President of Synod" (120:vii); to 2.127 as stated p. 121:ix; to 1.53 as stated p. 121:X; to 2.129 as stated p. 235:38; to the regulations for electoral circuits for advisory members as stated in "Today's Business," 121:xi.

The Lay Retirement Plan presented in Memorials 509 and 510 was adopted (143:8).

The question of keymen insurance was referred to the Board of Directors (143:9).

The action of the Board of Directors, removing from the *Handbook* the regulations governing the Retirement Plan for Lay Employees was ratified (145:23). The recommendation found in *Reports and Memorials*, p. 457:24, was adopted: the provision is to be placed in the *Handbook* at the proper place (145:23). Section 9.27 b was repealed (145:23). The changes governing the Department of Public Relations as set forth in "Today's Business," p. 234:34, were adopted. The Constitutional Committee was instructed to draw up regulations for executive secretaries and assistants (235:37). Synod reserved to itself the right to establish full-time offices (236:39). Memorial 501 was adopted, and the suggested clarifications were ordered incorporated in the *Handbook* (239:41). Changes in the *Handbook* for the Board for Missions in North and South America set forth in "Today's Business," p. 236:40, were adopted. A simplified procedure for certificating lay delegates is to be developed and incorporated in the *Handbook* (235:36).

Synod resolved to retain the high school at Seward (79:40). The Board of Directors was authorized to empower the Board for Higher Education to make any necessary adjustments in priority of construction projects (212:43). Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lenzburg, Ill., author of Memorial 7 dealing with Status of Field Work Director, Librarian, etc., was referred to the respective local Boards of Control (253:69). The request for lowering the entrance age to the Springfield seminary by the Gamma Delta members of Tech College, Lubbock, Tex., was declined; however, Synod gratefully acknowledged the interest in church work shown by this group and asked them to explore other methods of securing more trained church workers (254:70). The author of

Memorial 28, warning against movies in church services, objectionable entertainment, political comments in church papers, was commended for serious concern for the Church and its youth.

The College of Presidents was instructed to draw up criteria which are to serve as guidelines in setting up new Districts (184:28).

Churches were urged to include the official name of Synod in their advertisements (219:17). The convention essays are to be printed, sent to every District President, the delegates to this Convention, and are to be made available at all District conventions. Synod expressed its gratification with the new Lutheran Building and invoked God's protection over it.

The Secretary was instructed to congratulate the Norwegian Synod (241:35).

The Board of Directors was given power to act with reference to the program "This Is the Life."

After amending the first resolution to read: "to commend this program and recommend it to the synodical Radio and Television Committee and/or the Lutheran Television Productions Committee with power to act," Synod adopted the recommendations re the TV Bible School in San Antonio, Tex., and commended all who have a part in the program (240:33).

Congregations were encouraged to give special emphasis to family worship (172:5), supply practical helps for fruitful family worship, employ to this end the film "Faith of Our Families," to encourage various groups to sponsor family worship (172:5), and to organize parent guidance groups to stimulate parents to carry out their teaching mission (172:6). The Family Life Committee was instructed to provide pertinent information on the question of marriages with Roman Catholics so this problem can be dealt with in a firm and evangelical manner. The last "whereas" was amended by striking the word "continue" (213:10). The findings of the Family Life Research project are to be submitted to a number of pastoral conferences for careful scrutiny (214:12). Congregations were urged to provide the best possible facilities for their day and Sunday schools (214:13), to maintain nursery rolls (214:14), to consider all part-time agencies as the minimum for children not enrolled in Christian day schools (215:15). Synod reaffirmed its position on State aid to nonpublic schools (215:16). Where possible, leadership schools for laity are to be established (215:17, 216:18). Congregations were asked to give careful consideration to the question of co-ordinating parish work and to avail themselves of the help of District Boards when possible (216:19). Synod encouraged early completion of the projects mentioned in

Memorial 1010. Congregations which call teachers were asked to remember the Christian law of love.

The President was instructed to appoint a committee of five members who are to make a thorough study of all the texts pertinent to the question of woman's suffrage in the church; congregations are to continue restricting voting membership to male communicants (147:V). Thereupon Synod by a rising vote voiced its appreciation of women's service in the Church.

To Memorial 607 Synod gave the following answers:

1. Obviously we should at all times strive for unanimous agreement to the Word of God;

2. The application of this principle to any situation or resolution before the Convention is subject to the circumstances surrounding the case, and no case of casuistry can be answered in advance (263:33).

The President was instructed to appoint a committee which is to study the question of making the College of Presidents the ranking policy-forming group between conventions and report to the next convention (234:35).

Congregations were urged to strengthen their youth programs (99:5), Synod to provide adequate support (99:6). The Student Service program is to be expanded (100:9). Long-term loans to synodical Districts for Student Service facilities were authorized (100:10). Congregations and pastors were urged to co-operate in the survey of youth work (242:12).

The decision of the Board of Appeals was upheld in the Bethany, Chicago (Eng. Dist.), case since the English District had withdrawn its appeal upon receiving assurance that the decision does not purport to establish the primary responsibility, but is rather a charitable suggestion for solving the problem (238:2). The case of Mr. Wm. Meyer, Shobonier, Ill., was referred to his District. That of Owensville, Mo., was referred to the *Praesidium* (238:3).

Votes of appreciation were voiced to: Concordia Publishing House for issuing *Reports and Memorials* before the deadline (222:27); the Board for Young People's Work and its chairman, Dr. C. Peters (99:5); the Student Service Commission and its Executive Secretary (100:11); the Rev. W. C. Birkner and Prof. E. M. Plass for services on the Student Service Commission (99:8); the Church Architecture Committee (222:25); the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference (222:26); the boards of Synod terminating their time of service (242:36); the convention host, by a rising vote (223:29); the Board of Appeals (220:20); the radio and TV stations and personnel (223:30); the press and reporters

(224:31); individuals, civic groups, the city of Houston; and the convention preachers (241:34).

No action was taken on the following memorials: 117 (249:54), 119 (249:55), 148 (251:61), 136 (252:62), 25 (253:66), 6 (253:67), and on the report of Committee 6 that Memorial 511 is covered by the recommendations of Committee 13 relative to Memorial 626 (120:viii).

Declined were the following memorials: 50 (222:27), 507 (118:iii), 508, 509, 510 (119:v; 120:vi, vii), 818, and 819 (covered in Resolution 9, "Today's Business," 32; 144:10), 820 (144:11), 1 b (219:18), 1013 (221:23), 1014 (221:24).

The recommendation that the Committee on Parish Education meet prior to the opening session of Synod was rejected (217:21).

In the course of the session the following committees were excused with thanks: Nos. 1, 13, 11, 6, 5, 4.

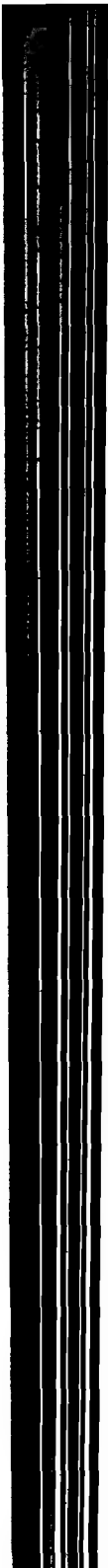
The report of the Committee on Excuses was adopted.

The solemn rite of installing the President and Vice-Presidents for the coming triennium was performed by Dr. M. F. Kretzmann.

Before officially closing the convention Dr. J. W. Behnken thanked the floor committees, all who had helped to make the convention a success, and the delegates for their faithful attendance. The next convention will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

The convention was closed by singing "Abide, O Dearest Jesus," and with prayer and the Apostolic Benediction.

PAUL F. BENTE, *Assistant Secretary*



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